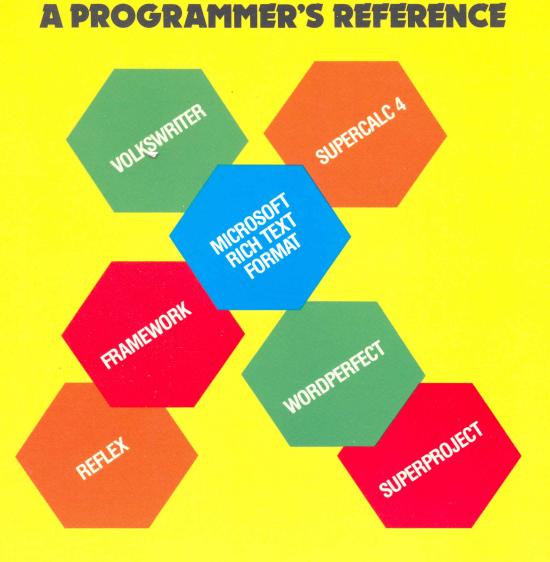
# MORE

## FILE FORMATS

FOR POPULAR PC SOFTWARE



Jeff Walden

#### INTRODUCING SWAP...

An IBM PC utility to convert word processing files from one format to another. SWAP converts files to and from Wordstar, Wordstar 2000, Multimate, WordPerfect, Display-Write 3 (DCA format), ASCII and, coming in the fall of '87, Microsoft WORD.

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#### System Requirements:

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## More File Formats for Popular PC Software

A PROGRAMMER'S REFERENCE

C Wizard's Programming Reference, Schwaderer

File Formats for Popular PC Software: A Programmer's Reference, Walden

Local Area Networks: The Second Generation, Madron

PC DOS, 2nd Edition, Ashley & Fernandez

JCL for IBM VSE Systems: A Self-teaching Guide, Ashley, Fernandez & Beamesderfer

The 80286 Architecture, Morse & Albert

The 80386 Architecture, Morse, Isaacson & Albert

An Introduction to Assembly Language Programming for the 8086 Family, Skinner

COBOL: A Wiley Programmer's Reference, Ashley & Fernandez

IBM PC Assembly Language, Tabler

IBM Personal System/2: A Business Perspective, Hoskins

Modems and Communications on the IBM PC's, Schwaderer

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A PROGRAMMER'S REFERENCE

Jeff Walden

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### Introduction

#### What's Better than More of a Good Thing?

More File Formats for Popular PC Software picks up where the original File Formats book left off. You can't cover every important and useful software product in one volume. More File Formats contains just that—the "inside information" on how popular PC programs store their files on disk.

More File Formats is for programmers, data processing professionals, software authors or anyone who needs to know how to decipher all those happy faces, hearts, clubs, Greek letters, and strangely accented characters that appear on the screen when you enter TYPE.

Why are documented file formats important? They are important for connectivity, data sharing, and for producing corporate programs that read—and write—the data formats of widely used software programs. There are hundreds of reasons to want to know what comes out of a program in its native file format. When you know, you can read that data and all its formatting.

Just as important, when you know a program's file format, is the fact that you can externally prepare files for use with these programs. For example, you can extract mainframe data for analysis with SuperCalc4, and prepare the entire spreadsheet matrix on the host for downloading or other types of distribution.

#### What's in the Book?

More File Formats for Popular PC Software contains extensive documentation on six popular PC programs and one important data exchange format. They are:

- Framework: Ashton-Tate's word processor cum spreadsheet cum applications environment.
- Reflex: Borland's inexpensive and popular data base.
- Rich Text Format: Microsoft's text exchange format for Windows 2.0 Word, and beyond.
- Super Project Plus: Computer Associates' project management package.

- SuperCalc4: SuperCalc, the other standard spreadsheet.
- Volkswriter 3: Lifetree's entry-level word processing package with many advanced features.
- WordPerfect: WordPerfect is one of the favorite word processors in the corporate world.

More File Formats also contains extensive appendices: an expanded section of fully glossed sample files (files actually produced by the programs in the book and commented for you, byte by byte), and the Fileprint utility in Turbo Pascal that lets you print out short files in the appendix's "music staff" style.

This book contains no source code for any of the programs whose files are included. It's a programmer's book and is very condensed. Although each file format is provided courtesy of its respective manufacturer, none of the manufacturers whose file formats are documented here can accept support calls based on this information.

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CHAPTER 1

## Framework II

Versions 1.0 and 1.1

Ashton-Tate 20101 Hamilton Avenue Torrance, CA 90502

**Type of Product:** Integrated, multiple-application package. Framework includes spreadsheet, data base, word processing, outlining, graphics, and telecommunications in one product.

Files Produced:

Mixed ASCII and binary.

#### Points of Interest:

Framework has one commanding data structure: the frame. It employs the frame with a constancy and thoroughness that is awe-inspiring. Almost every bit of data in the file structure appears in the frame format, from the file header, to a top level "master" frame, down through any included frames, and to each cell of a spread-sheet. Understanding the frame structure is understanding Framework.

#### Conversion Information:

Framework II can import files from:

ASCII text format
IBM® DCA/Displaywrite™
Wordstar®
Multimate™
dBase II®or dBase III™
Lotus 1-2-3®
DIF™ (Data Interchange Format)

#### Framework II can export files to:

ASCII text format IBM® DCA/Displaywrite™ Wordstar® Multimate™ dBase II ™ Delimited Lotus 1-2-3®

#### Framework II File Format

Framework II produces variable-length files that remain easy to understand and trace because of the concept of the frame. Each frame has a header and contents. Contents can be text, numbers, formulas, graphs, or an array of indices to other frames, for example. Each frame has a frame ID number (FID) that Framework assigns internally. A frame can use the FID as a pointer to a parent frame or child frame. FIDs are not, strictly speaking, pointers. They neither point to a fixed memory address nor to a fixed location in the file. A FID is the internal "name" of a frame.

#### **Assigning FIDs**

When you create a Framework application within the program, Framework assigns FIDs. When you create a Framework application externally to Framework, you must assign your own FIDs. A FID is an even, two-byte integer in the range 0 to 32,000 (00h to 7Dh). Even the Framework desktop has a FID. Framework generally assigns 22 (16h) as the FID of the desktop, but not always. When creating a Framework file, it's safest to assign 00 as the desktop FID.

Important

You must be consistent when creating your own FIDs. Every FID must be unique. Parent and child FIDs must refer to each other properly. Framework stores the FID of the largest frame as part of the file header. The program checks for that FID on loading and makes sure that it is indeed the largest. Any descrepancy will abort the load.

#### **Types of Frames**

There are 20 types of frames that Framework II recognizes, five of them reserved types. Table 1-1 lists the frame types and their identifying numbers.

#### **Organizational Overview**

The contents of the different frames vary from type to type, but they remain fairly consistent in organization. After a while, the pattern of a Framework file becomes readily apparent. For example, all frames begin on paragraph boundaries, and the FID for the frame is always the third and fourth byte. A paragraph is 16 bytes. If a frame does not fill a paragraph, Framework usually pads to the end with nulls. Occasionally, as do all programs, it pads with garbage—but that's easy to recognize.

The organization of a Framework file is much like an outline. The order of the frames as stored by the program is derived from its outline mode. In actual practice, the order of the frames in the file does not matter as long as the FIDs are correct and consistent.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the organization of a typical spreadsheet. Framework stores its

frames starting at the desktop (and from left to right, top to bottom for contending frames on the desktop).

Table	Frame ty	Frame types and contents	
Code	Type	Contents	
0	Text	word processing	5-307
1	Simple Glossary	empty library frame	
2	Text Graph	graphics done with text	
3	Graph	graphics done in a graphics mode	
4	Edit	stores formulas, frame names	
5	Reserved		
6	Simple Buffer	used internally (shouldn't appear)	
7	Label	a spreadsheet cell containing text	
8	Cell	a spreadsheet cell containing a value	
9	Reserved		
10	Freefloat	frame containing other frames (drag on)	
11	Composite Buffer	frame containing data base frames	
12	Column	frame containing other frames (drag off)	
13	SS Row	a single spreadsheet row	
14	Spreadsheet	global spreadsheet information	
15	Reserved		
16	EXE	frame containing a DOS file	
17	Reserved		
18	Reserved		
19	Glossary	library frame with data	

Spreadsheet frame
Name frame for spreadsheet frame
Any formula frame for spreadsheet frame
Column Vector frame
Row 1 frame
Cell A1 frame
Formula for Cell A1 frame
Cell B1 frame
Formula for Cell B1 frame
Row 2 frame
Cell A2 frame
Formula for Cell A2 frame
Cell B2 frame
Formula for Cell B2 frame

Figure 1-1 Organization of part of a typical spreadsheet

Important

Because Framework can store its frames in many different orders, this chapter describes each frame type as offset from Byte 0, where 0 is the first byte of the frame. Frames always begin on paragraph boundaries.

#### The File Header

In Framework II, the file header is 48 bytes long.

Byte 0–1		length: 2 bytes s (16-byte units) counted from 1, er is three paragraphs (48 bytes).
Byte 2—3		length: 2 bytes on frame ID. If you're creating a D of the desktop is 00; the header
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Stat	length: 1 byte us Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID  This byte indicates the type of fra for text.	length: 1 byte ame; in the case of the header, 00
Byte 6–7	File ID These bytes must hold the follow Byte 6: EDh Byte 7: FBh	length: 2 bytes wing values:
Byte 8–11	Unused Initialize to nulls (00h).	length: 4 bytes
Byte 12–13	Version Number This integer must be >= 120 to b	length: 2 bytes be a valid Framework II file.
Byte 14–15	Reserved Initialize to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 16–17		length: 2 bytes the sum of all the bytes in the file, , modulo 16. Count the checksum

the load.

Checksum is one of five file integrity checks that Framework performs during the loading procedure. The others are Seek Count, Maximum Frame Size, Next Frame Size, and Largest FID. If any of the values stored in those locations don't agree with what Framework derives from the file, it will abort the load.

bytes as 00 during the calculation. An incorrect checksum will abort

If the checksum itself is set to 00h, you can force Framework to load the file whatever its condition or the state of the other integrity checks—but you may crash the program.

5

Byte 18-19 Number of Paragraphs (low) length: 2 bytes This word contains the number of paragraphs in the file. It is actually the low word of a two-word field. The high word is at Bytes 30 and 31. Byte 20-21 Maximum Frame Size length: 2 bytes This is the size, in paragraphs, of the largest frame in this file. It need not be the largest frame size that Framework can support. Next Frame Size length: 2 bytes Byte 22-23 This is the size, in paragraphs, of the second largest frame in the Byte 24-25 Seek Count length: 2 bytes Seek Count stores the total number of frames in the file. Remember that the file header, frame names, spreadsheet cells, and formulas are all frames. The maximum valid number here is 32,000 (7Dh). If the Seek Count doesn't agree with Framework's calculation during the loading process, it aborts the load. Byte 26-27 Largest FID length: 2 bytes While FIDs are strictly the names of frames, this integer stores the largest FID as a value. Don't confuse this with the size of the largest frame. Byte 28-29 Reserved length: 2 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h). Number of Paragraphs (high) length: 2 bytes Byte 30-31 This is the high word of a two-word field. The low word is at Bytes 18 and 19. In all but extremely large (over one megabyte) files, this will be 0. Byte 32-47 Reserved length: 16 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h)

#### **General Frame Format**

Every frame begins with this standard header.

Byte 0–1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes
This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame.

Byte 2-3 FID length: 2 bytes

This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. IDs change as Framework reads the file into memory; the number has no other meaning than as a name by which one frame can reference another. When creating a Framework file externally to the program, you may use your own reference scheme, as long as it is consistent.

(See "Assigning FIDs," earlier in this chapter.)

Byte 4	Status Flags	length: 1 byte
	One-byte status flags.	See "Status Flags" section.

Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte

This byte indicates the type of frame. See Table 1-1 for valid ID type

numbers.

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the number of elements in the contents area of the frame. Each frame can hold a variable number of elements (up to 64K). An element may be a byte, a character, a 16-bit word, a FID, or a frame. The Number of Elements will help you distinguish the garbage data that sometimes pads to the end of a paragraph

boundary.

Byte 8–11 Varies length: 4 bytes

The contents of these bytes vary from frame type to frame type. See

the offset values for the specific frame type.

Byte 12–13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

This section may not be present on all frames, notably text frames.

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of this frame. This section may not be present on all frames, notably spreadsheet components (rows, cells) that the user does not name.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

#### **Content Offsets**

Because the exact organization of the header varies slightly with frame type, the contents of the frame are also offset differently from Byte 0 of the frame. Table 1-2 lists the content offsets for each type of frame.

Important Framework's offsets do not always adhere to the offsets shown here. Generally speaking, these hold.

Code	Туре	Offset		
0	Text	80	March and American	
1	Simple Glossary	80		
2	Text Graph	80		
3	Graph	80		
4	Edit	10		
5	Reserved			
6	Simple Buffer	8		
7	Label	18		
8	Cell	28		
9	Reserved			
10	Freefloat	80		
11	Composite Buffer	80		
12	Column	80		
13	SS Row	10		
14	Spreadsheet	80		
15	Reserved			
16	EXE	16		
17	Reserved			
18	Reserved			
19	Glossary	80		

#### Outline Frame Organization

An outline frame is one of three frame types that can contain other frames.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number	length: 2 bytes or of paragraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.	
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "S	length: 1 byte Status Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID  This byte indicates the type o  10 or 12.	length: 1 byte f frame. An outline frame will be type

Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of Fl contents area of the frame.	
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the frame ID of the pashould be 00h if it has no parent and sh	
Byte 10–11	EXE FID  This word will typically be 0. It holds the a DOS file.	length: 2 bytes e FID of the frame containing
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID  This word holds the FID of any formula frame. If there is no formula, the value	
Byte 14–16	Formatting These three bytes hold formatting infithe "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes ormation for the frame. See
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structures See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–29	Name Frame ID This word holds the FID of another frame.	length: 2 bytes ame containing the name of
Byte 30–31	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 32–33	TLX  length: 2 bytes  This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.	
Byte 34–35	TLY  length: 2 bytes  This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.	
Byte 36–37	BRX This word holds the bottom right X cooframe, excluding the frame border, rabsolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based	elative to its parent frame's

	frame, it is "on the desktop," and typical value for BRX is 72.	BRX is relative to the desktop. A
Byte 38–39	BRY  This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.	
Byte 40-41	Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is the same as TLX.	
Byte 42–43	Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of th topmost visible row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical valu is 4.	
Byte 44–45	Clipping BRX length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.	
Byte 46-47	Clipping BRY I length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of th bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical valu is 14.	
Byte 48-49	Zoom ABSTLX	length: 2 bytes
	This word holds the 0-based, abs	solute, screen X coordinate of the e. Typically, this value is the same
Byte 50–51	Zoom ABSTLY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost row of the frame. A typical value is the same as the Clipping TLY.	
Byte 52-53	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 54–55	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 56-57	First Visible Child Initialize these bytes to 1.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes

Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a style typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes e frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes internally	length: 2 bytes . Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number in the frame's contents is the first select is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element + 1. It designates which element in the frame's contents is the last selected element. A typical value is 2.	
Byte 68–73	Unused Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 6 bytes
Byte 74—79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape se begin paragraphs in Framework's text a kind of text frame). The sequence typ shown in Table 1-3. See also the section	frames (an outline frame is pically contains the six bytes

Table 1-3			
Byte Number			
74	Pad Begin	00h	yre 50-01
75	Pad Ext	81h	
76	Left Margin	01h	
77	Right Margin	41h	
78	First Paragraph Format	81h	
79	Pad End Ext	00h	

Byte 80–n Frame Contents length: n bytes

An outline frame contains an array of the FIDs of its child outline frames. Each FID is a two-byte word. The Number of Elements bytes contain the number of FIDs in the Frame Contents section.

Byte n + 1 Frame

Frame Terminator

length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

#### **Word Frame Organization**

Word frames are where Framework stores running text. Other text—FRED formulas, names of frames, and so forth—appear in formula or edit frames.

Byte 0–1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame.

Byte 2–3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes

This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.

Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte

One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section.

Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte

This byte indicates the type of frame. A word frame is type 0.

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the number of characters and escape code bytes

in the content portion of the frame.

Byte 8–9 Parent FID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the

desktop.

Byte 10–11 EXE FID length: 2 bytes

This word will typically be 0. It holds the FID of the frame containing

a DOS file.

Byte 12–13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40–41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute-screen, X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically,

this value is the same as TLX.

Byte 42–43 Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value

is 4.

Byte 44–45	Clipping BRX This word holds the 0-based, absorightmost character position of the facally, this value is 72.	
Byte 46–47	Clipping BRY This word holds the 0-based, abso bottommost row of the frame's clip is 14.	
Byte 48–49	ABSTLX length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame. Typically, this value is the same as the Clipping TLX.	
Byte 50–51	ABSTLY This word holds the 0-based, abso topmost row of the frame. A typical TLY.	
Byte 52–53	Scroll X length: 2 bytes This word holds a zero or negative value that describes the portion of the contents of the frame visible in the horizontal direction. This value is typically 00h.	
Byte 54–55	Scroll Y This word holds a zero or negative of the contents of the frame visib value is typically 00h.	
Byte 56–57	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes style frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes inter	length: 2 bytes mally. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based nur in the frame's contents is the first Ith line (offset 72). An element is typical value is 1.	selected element relative to the

Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element selected + 1 relative to the lth line (offset 72). A typical value is 2.	
Byte 68–70	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 3 bytes
Byte 71	Tab Size Number of spaces for each tab stop of typical value is 8.	length: 1 byte on a line (counting from 1). A
Byte 72–73	Ith Line length: 2 bytes This word contains a value that describes which line within the contents of the frame contains the current selection. The First Selected Element (offset 64), Last Selected Element (offset 66), and the lth Line describe the selection. A typical value is 0.	
Byte 74–79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape separagraph in the text frame. The sequence bytes shown in Table 1-4. See also the	ence typically contains the six

Table 1-4 Escape sequence			
Byte Number	Name	Typical Value	
74	Pad Begin	00h	
75	Pad Ext	81h	
76	Left Margin	01h	
77	Right Margin	41h	
78	First Paragraph Format	81h	
79	Pad End Ext	00h	

Byte 80-n	Frame Contents A text frame contains text characters, a soft end-of-line characters, and other the section "Text Representation."	
Byte n + 1	Frame Terminator The Frame Terminator character is to ASC). Because Framework always be paragraph, the program generally paragraph with nulls (and sometimes return denotes the end of the frame spurious.	egins a new frame on a new ds to the end of the preceding with garbage). The carriage

### Spreadsheet Frame Organization

A spreadsheet frame (type 14) is really the master frame of a mini–Framework all by itself. It contains the FID of the column vector frame (edit type 04). Its own contents section is an array of FIDs for each row of the spreadsheet. Each row frame contains FIDs to each cell, and each cell contains the FID of its formula frame.

Below the level of the spreadsheet frame, column vector, row, cell, and formula frames have no names.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.	
Byte 4	Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section.	
Byte 5	Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A spreadsheet frame is type 14.	
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements length: 2 bytes  This integer holds the number of FIDs (two bytes each) in the content portion of the frame.	
Byte 8–9	Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop.	
Byte 10-11	Column Vector FID length: 2 bytes This word contains the FID of the frame containing the individual column width information.	
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID  This word holds the FID of any formula frame. If there is no formula, the value	
Byte 14–16	Formatting These three bytes hold formatting info the "Formats" section.	
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structures See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes

Byte 28-29

Name Frame ID

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30-31

**Status Flags** 

length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32-33

TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34-35

TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36-37

BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38-39

BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41

Clipping TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within column A. A typical value is 5.

Calculate a clipping TLX of 5 by allowing one character position for the spreadsheet frame border and four character positions for the row numbers. This places the spreadsheet left frame border at X coordinate 0, the row numbers at X coordinate 1, and the first X coordinate for the first column at 5. If the spreadsheet column is locked, then add the width of column A to the these values. For example, if column A is 9 characters wide, then the clipping TLX must be 14.

Byte 42-43

Clipping TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5.

Calculate a clipping TLY value by allowing one row for the frame border and one row for the column labels (A, B, C, etc.). This places the spreadsheet top frame border at Y coordinate 3, the column labels at Y coordinate 4, and the first row at Y coordinate 5.

If the spreadsheet is locked, then add 1 to the clipping TLY value to make it 6 in the previous example.

Byte 44-45

Clipping BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46-47

Clipping BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48-49

**ABSTLX** 

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50-51

ABSTLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as the Clipping TLY.

Byte 52-53

First Visible Column

length: 2 bytes

The word contains a 1-based column number of the first visible column in the current screen display. A typical value is 01h.

Byte 54-55

Last Visible Column

length: 2 bytes

This word holds a 1-based column number of the last visible column in the current screen display. You should initialize this word to 01h.

Byte 56-57

Last Visible Row

length: 2 bytes

This word holds a 1-based row number of the last visible row in the screen display. Set the Last Visible Row to 01h.

Byte 58–59	First Visible Row This word holds the 1-based row nur the screen display. A typical value is	mber of the first visible row in
Byte 60–61	Style FID  This word contains the FID of a st typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes tyle frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes interna	
Byte 64–65	First Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based num lected row. A typical value is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based nu selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	length: 2 bytes imber equal to the last row
Byte 68–69	First Selected Column  These bytes hold a 1-based column selected. A typical value is 1.	
Byte 70–71	Last Selected Column  This is a 1-based column number selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	
Byte 72–73	Window Last Column This word contains the number of columnsheet. The default value is 50.	length: 2 bytes umns declared for this spread-
Byte 74	Delta First Visible Column  This byte contains the number of clipped and not visible on the spread visible column. The default value is	character positions that are dsheet's left edge for the first
Byte 75	SS Bits This byte contains a set of spreads! Flags."	length: 1 byte neet status flags. See "Status
Byte 76–77	Window Last Row The number of rows declared for the number is 100.	length: 2 bytes his spreadsheet. The default
Byte 78–79	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The contents of a spreadsheet frame	length: n bytes e contain an array of two-byte

FIDs to the number contained in the Number of Elements word. Each entry is the FID of a row frame, ordered from top to bottom of

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the spreadsheet and counted from 1. An FID of 00h indicates a completely empty row. The number of FIDs may be less than the number of rows declared for the spreadsheet; after the list of Number of Elements FIDs, the remaining rows are assumed to be empty.

Byte n + 1

Frame Terminator

length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

#### Column Vector

The Column Vector frame is a variation on the Edit frame (type 4). It holds two important pieces of information: whether the data is part of a data base or spreadsheet, and the widths of each column.

Byte 0–1 Paragraph Count length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based count of the number of paragraphs

in the frame.

Byte 2–3 Frame ID length: 2 bytes

The Frame ID uniquely identifies every frame in the file.

Byte 4 Frame Status length: 1 byte

See the section "Status Flags."

Byte 5 Type ID length: 1 byte

This Lyte contains the type ID of the Column Vector frame. Column

Vector is an edit frame (type 04h).

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based number of entries in the contents section. In a Column Vector frame, the elements are two-byte FIDs,

one for each of the "live" columns in the spreadsheet.

Byte 8–9 DB Forms Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word contains data to tell Framework whether it's dealing with a spreadsheet or a data base in this frame. The internal structure of a data base frame is very much like the structure of a spreadsheet frame. If the Column Vector frame is part of a spreadsheet frame, the DB Forms Frame ID is 00h. If the Column Vector frame is part of a data base frame, then this word contains the FID of the DB

Forms frame.

Byte 10-n

Column Widths

length: n bytes

A separate two-byte word describes each column width. The values of each width are calculated from 1. Each width corresponds in order to a column on the spreadsheet, from left to right. If there are fewer width words than there are columns defined for the spreadsheet, it means that the remaining columns all use the default width as set in FWSETUP.

#### **Row Frame**

There is a row frame for every row in the spreadsheet in which any cell contains data, a formula, or a cell format. Rows generally appear in the file in order from top to bottom starting with row 1. After each row frame come frames describing each cell and cell formula (in column order).

Note long as you apporder.	There is no absolute frame order in Framework; as ly FIDs consistently and completely, frames can appear in any	
Byte 0–1	Paragraph Count This word contains the 1-based in the frame.	length: 2 bytes count of the number of paragraphs
Byte 2–3	Frame ID The Frame ID uniquely identifie	length: 2 bytes es every frame in the file.
Byte 4	Frame Status See the section "Status Flags."	length: 1 byte
Byte 5	Type ID This byte contains the Type ID 13 (0Dh).	length: 1 byte of the row. The Type ID of a row is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements  This word contains the 1-based number of FIDs (each two bytes) contained in the contents portion of the frame. Each is the ID of a particular cell frame in the row described by this frame.	
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word contains the FID of the It tells from which spreadsheet	length: 2 bytes e frame to which this frame belongs. frame this row comes.
Byte 10-n	word corresponds to a cell in the lf a word is even, it is the FID of	length: n bytes e is an array of two-byte words. Each e row, in column order (A, B, C, etc.). of a cell in the row. If a word is odd, or the otherwise empty cell. Fewer

words in the content portion of the row frame indicate that the

remainder of the cells in that row are empty and default to the global spreadsheet format.

### Value Cell

Value cells and text cells are the two types of cell frames in Framework II. Both can refer to formula frames.

to formula frames.		
Byte 0–1	Paragraph Count This word contains the 1- based count in the frame.	length: 2 bytes t of the number of paragraphs
Byte 2–3	Frame ID length: 2 bytes The Frame ID uniquely identifies every frame in the file.	
Byte 4	Frame Status See the section "Status Flags."	length: 1 byte
Byte 5	Type ID This byte contains the type ID of the cof 08h.	length: 1 byte ell. A value cell has a Type ID
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This word contains the 1-based numb content portion of the frame.	length: 2 bytes er of bytes (characters) in the
Byte 8–9	Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word contains the FID of the frame to which this frame belongs. It tells from which row frame this cell comes.	
Byte 10–11	Recalc length: 2 bytes Framework sets these bytes to 01h when it has freshly recalculated the value of a cell. A value of 00h forces Framework to recalculate the cell value. You should generally set the value of this cell to 01h.	
Byte 12–13	Formula FID length: 2 bytes This word holds the FID of the formula attached to this cell. The value is 00h if there is no formula.	
Byte 14–16	Frame Format See "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structure See "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–n	Frame Contents The content portion of a value cell co	

as displayed by the cell-including all currency characters, thou-

sands delimiters, decimal characters, and percent signs. In Framework II, a null follows a character string.

Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

After the trailing null of the Frame Contents comes the Terminator character, a carriage return (ASCII 13, 0Dh). All other characters from the Terminator the paragraph boundary should be disregarded.

#### **Text Cell**

Text cells hold the spreadsheet labels that the user types in.

Byte 0–1 Paragraph Count length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based count of the number of paragraphs

in the frame.

Byte 2–3 Frame ID length: 2 bytes

The Frame ID uniquely identifies every frame in the file.

Byte 4 Frame Status length: 1 byte

See the section "Status Flags."

Byte 5 Type ID length: 1 byte

This byte contains the type ID of the cell. A text cell has a Type ID

of 07h.

Byte 6–7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes

This word contains the 1-based number of bytes (characters) in the

content portion of the frame.

Byte 8–9 Parent FID length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of the frame to which this frame belongs.

It tells from which row frame this cell comes.

Byte 10–11 Recalc length: 2 bytes

Framework sets these bytes to 01h when it has freshly recalculated the value of a cell. A value of 00h forces Framework to recalculate

the cell value. You should generally set the value of this cell to 01h.

Byte 12–13 Formula FID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of the formula attached to this cell. The

value is 00h if there is no formula.

Byte 14–16 Frame Format length: 3 bytes

See "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18-n

Byte 10-11

Frame Contents

length: n bytes

length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of the frame containing individual

column width (field width, for data bases) information.

The Frame Contents hold the text label that the user has typed into the spreadsheet cell. In Framework II, text cells can "overlap" neighboring cells to their right (at least until those cells also contain data). A text cell can contain and display more text than the width of its column.

### **Data Base Frame Organization**

A Framework II data base structure is very similar to a spreadsheet. The two structures vary in three important ways:

- 1. Bit #3 in SS Bits (Byte 75) in the data base frame contains a 1. This indicates that the frame is a data base frame. See the "Status Flags" section.
- 2. The DB Forms Frame ID (Byte 8) of the Column Vector frame contains the FID of the DB Forms Frame. The DB Forms Frame contains the data base's dBase view and Forms view information.
- 3. The DB Forms Frame contains two FIDs in its contents section: the FID of the frame containing the dBase view information and the FID of the frame containing the Forms view information.

Byte 0-1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A data base frame is type 14 (as is the spreadsheet frame). Byte 6-7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of FIDs (two bytes each) in the content portion of the frame. Parent FID length: 2 bytes Byte 8-9 This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop.

Column Vector FID

Byte 12–13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the Spreadsheet Frame. Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes Byte 42-43 This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping" TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame. Byte 44-45 length: 2 bytes Clipping BRX This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72. Byte 46-47 Clipping BRY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14. Byte 48-49 **ABSTLX** length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A and the same as the Clipping TLX. Byte 50-51 ABSTLY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0 based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as the Clipping TLY. Byte 52-53 First Visible Column length: 2 bytes The word contains a 1-based column number of the first visible column in the current screen display. A typical value is 01h. Byte 54-55 Last Visible Column length: 2 bytes This word holds a 1-based column number of the last visible column in the current screen display. You should initialize this word to 01h. Byte 56-57 Last Visible Row length: 2 bytes This word holds a 1-based row number of the last visible row in the screen display. Set the Last Visible Row to 01h. Byte 58-59 First Visible Row length: 2 bytes This word holds the 1-based row number of the first visible row in the screen display. A typical value is 01h.

Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a sty typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes le frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes internall	length: 2 bytes y. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based numblected row. A typical value is 1.	length: 2 bytes per designating the first se-
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Row These bytes contain a 1-based nun selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	length: 2 bytes nber equal to the last row
Byte 68–69	First Selected Column These bytes hold a 1-based column selected. A typical value is 1.	length: 2 bytes number of the first column
Byte 70–71	Last Selected Column This is a 1-based column number of selected + 1. A typical value is 2.	
Byte 72–73	Window Last Column This word contains the number of col base. The default value is 50.	length: 2 bytes lumns declared for this data
Byte 74	Delta First Visible Column This byte contains the number of collipped and not visible on the data base visible column. The default value is 0	character positions that are eframe's left edge for the first
Byte 75	SS Bits This byte contains a set of status flag indicating that this frame is a data base sheet frame. See "Status Flags."	
Byte 76–77	Window Last Row The number of rows declared for this dais 100.	length: 2 bytes ata base. The default number
Byte 78–79	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The contents of a data base frame cont to the number contained in the Number entry is the FID of a row frame (a date top to bottom of the data base, and coudicates a completely empty record. The less than the number of rows declared.	per of Elements word. Each base record), ordered from unted from 1. A FID of 00h in- the number of FIDs may be

list of Number of Elements FIDs, the remaining rows are assumed to be empty.

Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

#### **DB Forms Frame**

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes agraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes me in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status Fl	length: 1 byte ags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID  This byte indicates the type of frame. type11 (0Bh).	length: 1 byte A data base forms frame is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of Fl content portion of the frame. There are portion of a DB Forms frame.	
Byte 8–29	Reserved All these bytes are reserved in the DE nulls (00h).	length: 22 bytes 3 Forms Frame. Set them to
Byte 30–31	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34-35

TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36-37

BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38-39

BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41

Clipping TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the Spreadsheet Frame

Byte 42-43

Clipping TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 44-45

Clipping BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46-47

Clipping BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48-49

ABSTLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50–51 ABSTLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screenY coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as

the Clipping TLY.

Byte 52–53 Reserved length: 2 bytes

Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).

Byte 54–55 Number of Open Records length: 2 bytes

Typically, the Number of Open Records value is the same as the

Windows Last Row value (Byte 76) of the data base frame.

Byte 56–63 Reserved length: 8 bytes

Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).

Byte 64–65 Data Base View Indicator length: 2 bytes

This word defines the view that the frame displays:

0: Table view
1: Forms view
2: dBase view

Byte 66–67 Data Base View Indicator + 1 length: 2 bytes

Byte 68–79 Reserved length: 12 bytes

Set these bytes to nulls (00h).

Byte 80–83 Frame Contents length: n bytes

The DB Form frame contains two, 2-byte FIDs. The first entry is the FID of the Forms View frame. The second is the FID of the dBase

View frame.

Byte 84 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are

spurious.

### Forms View Frame

The Forms View frame contains one FID for every field in the data base. Each FID points to a Forms View Field Frame.

Byte 0–1 Paragraph Count length: 2 bytes
The number of paragraphs in the current frame.

Byte 2–3	This frame's FID.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 4	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 5	Frame Type ID The frame type ID of a Forms View F	length: 1 byte rame is 11.
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This word holds the number of words frame. The number should be 2.	length: 2 bytes in the contents portion of the
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word contains the FID of the fra Forms View Frame.	length: 2 bytes ame that is the parent of the
Byte 10–11	EXE FID  This is the frame ID of a frame holding linked program. Typically, the EXE F	
Byte 12–13	Formula FID This is the FID of a frame that contai (contents are nulls if there is no form	
Byte 14–16	Formatting These three bytes hold formatting interest the "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes formation for the frame. See
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structure See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–29	Name FID The FID of the frame holding the name	length: 2 bytes ne of this frame.
Byte 30–31	Frame Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 32–79	Reserved Framework uses these bytes interpreted framework file outside of the Framework to nulls (00h).	
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The Contents portion of a Forms View every field in the data base.	length: n bytes w frame contains one FID for

Frame Terminator length: 1 byte Byte n + 1

> The frame terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, ASCII 13). Because Framework begins each new frame on a paragraph boundary, pad to the last byte of the terminator's paragrah with nulls (00h).

#### Forms View Field Frame

There is one Forms View Field frame for every field in the data base. These frames describe the screen position of the field. It is a good idea (although not strictly mandatory) for each Forms View Field to have a different TLX and TLY, so that all fields are visible.

Frame Size length: 2 bytes Byte 0-1 This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. FID (Frame ID) Byte 2-3 length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Status Flags Byte 4 length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A Forms View Field frame is type 0 (text). Number of Elements Byte 6-7 length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of bytes (characters and escape codes) in the content portion of this frame. When creating an empty Framework data base outside of the Framework program, set these bytes to nulls because the contents portion of the frame is initially empty (no data in the field). Parent FID lenath: 2 bytes of the Forms View Field frame is the Data Base Frame.

Byte 8-9

This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. The parent

Byte 10-11 EXE FID length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of a frame containing an externally

compiled and linked program. Typically, it's null.

Byte 12-13 Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 14-16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

	111
32	///
OL	//
	44

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40–41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the

Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 42–43 Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clip-

ping TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame.

Clipping BRX length: 2 bytes Byte 44-45 This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72. Byte 46-47 Clipping BRY length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is ABSTLX Byte 48-49 length: 2 bytes This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the same as the Clipping TLX. ABSTLY length: 2 bytes Byte 50-51 This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as the Clipping TLY. Byte 52-53 Scroll X length: 2 bytes This word is a 0 or negative value, and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the horizontal direction that is visible. Its value is typically 0. Byte 54-55 Scroll v length: 2 bytes This word is a 0 or negative value, and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the vertical direction that is visible. Its value is typically 0. Reserved length: 4 bytes Byte 56-59 These words are reserved by Framework. Set them to nulls (00h). Byte 60-61 Style FID length: 2 bytes This word contains the FID of a style frame. These bytes are typically 00h. Internal Page Number length: 2 bytes Byte 62-63 Framework uses these bytes internally. Set them to nulls (00h). Byte 64-65 First Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number designating the first selected element relative to the 1th line (Byte 72). An element is any displayable character. A typical value is 1. Byte 66-67 Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element

selected + 1, relative to the lth line (Byte 72). A typical value is 2.

Byte 68–70	Reserved These bytes are reserved. Set them to	length: 3 bytes to nulls (00h).
Byte 71	Tab Size This byte contains the number of spa between 5 and 8.	length: 1 byte ces for a Tab stop. Typically
Byte 72–73	Ith Line This word tells which line within the coursent selection. The First Selection Selected Element (Byte 66), and Ith selection. Typically 0.	eted Element (Byte 64), Last
Byte 74	Reserved Set this reserved byte to a null.	length: 1 byte
Byte 75	Margins This byte is typically set to C1h (ASCII right margin of zero. See the section	
Byte 76	First Paragraph Left Margin This is the left margin value for the ignores this value if the value of Byte	first paragraph. Framework
Byte 77	First Paragraph Right Margin This is the right margin value for the ignores this value if the value of Byte	first paragraph. Framework
Byte 78	First Paragraph Format This is the code for the text format of section "Text Representation."	
Byte 79	Reserved Set this byte equal to 00h.	length: 1 byte
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The contents of this frame is the text of creating an empty data base, this sec	
Byte n + 1	Frame Terminator The Frame Terminator character is to ASC). Because Framework always be paragraph, the program generally paragraph with nulls (and sometimes return denotes the end of the frame; and the state of the frame).	egins a new frame on a new dis to the end of the preceding with garbage). The carriage

## dBase View Frame

rious.

The dBase View frame contains one FID for every field in the data base. Each FID points to a dBase View Field frame.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes agraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes ame in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status F	length: 1 byte lags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID  This byte indicates the type of frame.  11.	length: 1 byte A dBase View frame type is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of FIDs frame. There will be one FID for ever	s in the content portion of the
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the frame ID of the p	length: 2 bytes parent of this frame.
Byte 10–11	EXE FID  This word contains the FID of a fra compiled and linked program. Typica	
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID  This word holds the FID of any formula frame. If there is no formula, the value	
Byte 14–16	Formatting These three bytes hold formatting in the "Formats" section.	length: 3 bytes formation for the frame. See
Byte 17	Internal Value Type See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 1 byte
Byte 18–27	Value Structures See the "Value Structures" section.	length: 10 bytes
Byte 28–29	Name Frame ID  This word holds the FID of another for this frame.	length: 2 bytes rame containing the name of
Byte 30–31	Status Flags See the "Status Flags" section.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 32–79	Reserved Framework uses these bytes international (00h).	length: 2 bytes ally. Set these bytes to nulls
Byte 80–n	Frame Contents This frame contains one FID for ever	length: n bytes ry field in the data base.

Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls.

### dBase View Field Frame

There is one dBase View Field frame for every field in the data base. These frames describe the screen position of the field. It is a good idea for every dBase View Field to have a different TLX and TLY, so that all fields are visible.

	LY, so that all fields are visible.	ery dBase View Field to have
Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes graphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.	
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags"	length: 1 byte ags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID  This byte indicates the type of frame. type 0 (text).	length: 1 byte A dBase View Field frame is
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements  This integer holds the number of bytes (characters and escape codes) in the content portion of this frame. When creating an empty Framework data base outside of the Framework program, set these bytes to nulls because the contents portion of the frame is initially empty (no data in the field).	
Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the frame ID of the parent from View Field frame is the	
Byte 10–11	EXE FID  This word contains the FID of a fram compiled and linked program. Typica	
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID This word holds the FID of any formula	length: 2 bytes a that may be attached to this

Byte 14–16 Formatting length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See

the "Formats" section.

Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte

See the "Value Structures" section.

frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0.

Byte 18–27 Value Structures length: 10 bytes

See the "Value Structures" section.

Byte 28–29 Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes

This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of

this frame.

Byte 30–31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32–33 TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X ccordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34–35 TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36–37 BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A

typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38–39 BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical

value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40–41 Clipping TLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Except when a column is locked, this value is the leftmost character position within the first field. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping TLX" for the

Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 42–43 Clipping TLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row, usually row 1. A typical value is 5. See "Clipping

TLY" for the Spreadsheet Frame.

Byte 44–45 Clipping BRX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typi-

cally, this value is 72.

Byte 46–47 Clipping BRY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is

14.

Byte 48–49 ABSTLX length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position beyond the row numbers. Typically, this value is the leftmost character position within column A, and the

same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50–51 ABSTLY length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row—usually row 1. A typical value is the same as

the Clipping TLY.

Byte 52–53 Scroll X length: 2 bytes

This word is a 0 or negative value and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the horizontal direction that is visible. Its

value is typically 0.

Byte 54–55 Scroll y length: 2 bytes

This word is a 0 or negative value and describes the portion of the contents of the frame in the vertical direction that is visible. Its value

is typically 0.

Byte 56–59 Reserved length: 4 bytes

These words are reserved by Framework. Set them to nulls (00h).

Byte 60–61 Style FID length: 2 bytes

This word contains the FID of a style frame. These bytes are

typically 00h.

Byte 62–63 Internal Page Number length: 2 bytes

Framework uses these bytes internally. Set them to nulls (00h).

Byte 64–65 First Selected Element length: 2 bytes

These bytes contain a 1-based number designating the first selected element relative to the 1th line (Byte 72). An element is any

displayable character. A typical value is 1.

Byte 66–67 Last Selected Element length: 2 bytes

These bytes contain a 1-based number equal to the last element

selected + 1, relative to the lth line (Byte 72). A typical value is 2.

Byte 68-70 Reserved length: 3 bytes These bytes are reserved. Set them to nulls (00h). Tab Size length: 1 byte Byte 71 This byte contains the number of spaces for a Tab stop. Typically between 5 and 8. Byte 72-73 Ith Line length: 2 bytes This word tells which line within the contents of the frame contains the current selection. The First Selected Element (Byte 64), Last Selected Element (Byte 66), and Ith Line describe the current selection. Typically 0. Byte 74 Reserved length: 1 byte Set this reserved byte to a null. Byte 75 Margins length: 1 byte This byte is typically set to C1h (ASCII 193). This indicates a left and right margin of zero. See the section "Text Representation." First Paragraph Left Margin length: 1 byte Byte 76 This is the left margin value for the first paragraph. Framework ignores this value if the value of Byte 75 is C1h. Byte 77 First Paragraph Right Margin length: 1 byte This is the right margin value for the first paragraph. Framework ignores this value if the value of Byte 75 is C1h. Byte 78 First Paragraph Format length: 1 byte This is the code for the text format of the first paragraph. See the section "Text Representation." Byte 79 Reserved length: 1 byte Set this byte equal to 00h. Byte 80-n Frame Contents length: n bytes The contents of this frame is the text of the field contents. If you're creating an empty data base, this section should initially be empty. Frame Terminator Byte n + 1length: 1 byte The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13 ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

## Composite Frame Organization

The composite frame is very close to the outline frame in organization.

Byte 0-1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. length: 2 bytes Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A composite frame will be type 10 or 12. Byte 6-7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of FIDs (two bytes each) in the contents area of the frame. Byte 8-9 Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop. EXE FID Byte 10-11 length: 2 bytes This word will typically be 0. It holds the FID of the frame containing a DOS file. Formula Frame ID Byte 12-13 length: 2 bytes This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this frame. If there is no formula, the value is 0. Byte 14-16 **Formatting** length: 3 bytes These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See the "Formats" section. Byte 17 Internal Value Type length: 1 byte See the "Value Structures" section. Value Structures Byte 18-27 length: 10 bytes See the "Value Structures" section. Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes Byte 28-29 This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of this frame. Byte 30-31 Status Flags length: 2 bytes See the "Status Flags" section. Byte 32-33 length: 2 bytes This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the

frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34-35

TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36-37

BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38-39

BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute *TLY* (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41

Clipping TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is the same as TLX.

Byte 42-43

Clipping TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 4.

Byte 44-45

Clipping BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46-47

Clipping BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48-49

**Zoom ABSTLX** 

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame. Typically, this value is the same as the Clipping TLX.

Byte 50–51	Zoom ABSTLY This word holds the 0-based, absolute topmost row of the frame. A typical value TLY.	
Byte 52–53	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 54–55	Reserved Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 56–57	Last Visible Child Initialize these bytes to 1.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	First Visible Child Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a st typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes yle frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes interna	length: 2 bytes lly. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number in the frame's contents is the first selected is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based numb 1. It designates which element in the selected element. A typical value is 2	frame's contents is the last
Byte 68–73	Unused Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 6 bytes
Byte 74–79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape so begin paragraphs in Framework's text a kind of text frame). The sequence ty shown in Table 1-5. See also the second	t frames (an outline frame is pically contains the six bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents An outline frame contains an array of frames. Each FID is a two-byte work bytes contain the number of FIDs in a counting from 1.	d. The Number of Elements
Byte n + 1	Frame Terminator The Frame Terminator character is	length: 1 byte the carriage return (0Dh, 13

ASC). Because Framework always begins a new frame on a new paragraph, the program generally pads to the end of the preceding paragraph with nulls (and sometimes with garbage). The carriage return denotes the end of the frame; any further characters are spurious.

Table 1-5	Typical escape sec	uence	T-8 dive
Byte Number	Name	Typical Value	
74	Pad Begin	00h	
75	Pad Ext	81h	
76	Left Margin	01h	
77	Right Margin	41h	
78	First Paragraph Forma	81h	
79	Pad End Ext	00h	

## **Graph Frame Organization**

The contents section of a Framework II graph frame is an extremely device-dependent bit map of the graph. Rather than try to reproduce such a bit map externally, the best way to create a graph frame is to make use of Framework's automatic recalculation capabilities and have Framework create the bit map for you when you load the frame.

To have Framework create the graph for you, you must do three things.

- You create a formula frame containing a valid Framework graph formula. A graph frame without a formula will not work. Bytes 12 and 13, the Formula FID, must be non-zero and must be the valid FID of a formula frame.
- 2. You must use an special "undefined" code for the Picture Device Identifier (Bytes 20 and 21). The Picture Device Identifier is the code that tells Framework how to display the bit map in its contents section. Framework supports over 20 display adapters, each with its own bit map. By using the "formally undefined" code of 99 as PDI, you force Framework to recalculate the graph using the adapter specified in FWSETUP and the graph formula in the formula frame.
- You must leave the contents portion of the frame blank (pad with nulls to the paragraph boundary). Framework will recalculate the graph and create its bit map automatically.

Byte 0–1 Frame Size length: 2 bytes
This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame.

Byte 2–3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes
This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file.

Byte 4	Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A graph frame will be type 03.
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of FIDs (two bytes each) in the contents area of the frame.
Byte 8–9	Parent FID length: 2 bytes This word holds the frame ID of the parent of this frame. This word should be 00h if the frame has no parent and should appear on the desktop.
Byte 10–11	EXE FID length: 2 bytes This word will typically be 0. It holds the FID of the frame containing a DOS program.
Byte 12–13	Formula Frame ID length: 2 bytes This word holds the FID of any formula that may be attached to this frame. There must be a Framework graph formula.
Byte 14–16	Formatting length: 3 bytes These three bytes hold formatting information for the frame. See the "Formats" section.
Byte 17	Internal Value Type length: 1 byte See the "Value Structures" section. Framework accepts a null at this location until it actually draws the graph; then the internal value type is 7.
Byte 18–19	Primitive List FID length: 2 bytes This word contains the FID of the graph's primitive list information. Framework creates its own list of graphic primitives and places it in a frame when it draws the graph. When you're creating a Framework file externally to Framework, you may specify a null for this FID. Framework will fill in the correct FID after it draws the graph.
Byte 20–21	Picture Device Identifier length: 2 bytes This word holds the code of the display adapter, which works with the bit map contents of the frame. Set this word to 99 (63h) for "undefined." A null will also work at this location until Framework draws the graph. After the program draws the graph, this location will have the code for the graphic adapter specified in the FWSETUP file.
Byte 22–27	Reserved length: 6 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).
Byte 28–29	Name Frame ID length: 2 bytes  This word holds the FID of another frame containing the name of this frame.

Byte 30-31

Status Flags

length: 2 bytes

See the "Status Flags" section.

Byte 32-33

TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute TLX (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLX is 1.

Byte 34-35

TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the top left Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and TLY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for TLY is 3.

Byte 36-37

BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right X coordinate of the contents of the frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent frame's absolute *TLX* (ABSTLX). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRX is relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRX is 72.

Byte 38-39

BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the bottom right Y coordinate of the contents of this frame, excluding the frame border, relative to its parent's absolute TLY (ABSTLY). It is 0 based. If this frame has no parent frame, it is "on the desktop," and BRY is then relative to the desktop. A typical value for BRY is 13.

Byte 40-41

Clipping TLX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the first character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is the same as TLX.

Byte 42-43

Clipping TLY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the topmost visible row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 4.

Byte 44-45

Clipping BRX

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen X coordinate of the rightmost character position of the frame's clipping rectangle. Typically, this value is 72.

Byte 46-47

Clipping BRY

length: 2 bytes

This word holds the 0-based, absolute, screen Y coordinate of the bottommost row of the frame's clipping rectangle. A typical value is 14.

Byte 48–49	Zoom ABSTLX This word holds the 0-based, absolute first character position of the frame. Ty as the Clipping TLX.	
Byte 50–51	Zoom ABSTLY This word holds the 0-based, absolute topmost row of the frame. A typical value TLY.	
Byte 52–53	ScrollX Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 54–55	ScrollY Initialize these bytes to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 56–57	Last Visible Child Initialize these bytes to 00h.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 58–59	First Visible Child Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 60–61	Style FID This word contains the FID of a sty typically 00h.	length: 2 bytes yle frame. These bytes are
Byte 62–63	Internal Page Number Framework uses these bytes internal	length: 2 bytes ly. Set them to nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	First Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number in the frame's contents is the first selected is 1.	
Byte 66–67	Last Selected Element These bytes contain a 1-based number 1. It designates which element in the selected element. A typical value is 2	frame's contents is the last
Byte 68–73	Unused Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h).	length: 6 bytes
Byte 74–79	Escape Sequence These six bytes comprise an escape so begin paragraphs in Framework's text a kind of text frame). The sequence ty shown in Table 1-5. See also the second	et frames (an outline frame is epically contains the six bytes
Byte 80-n	Frame Contents The contents of the graph frame is a boof display adapter installed at the time	

To get around having to create a bit map (or worse, many different bit maps) the frame contents of a graph frame should be nulls.

Byte n + 1

Frame Terminator

length: 1 byte

The Frame Terminator character is the carriage return (0Dh, 13

ASC). Pad to the end of the paragraph with nulls.

## **EXE Frame Organization**

The capabilities of the EXE frame are particularly powerful—and not documented in the Framework user's guide.

You can use the EXE frame to contain assembly language programs (or programs externally compiled and linked down to assembly language). The ability to run assembly routines from inside Framework II gives a programmer enormous control and speed. For example, routines can insert or extract characters from Framework frames, invoke other assembly routines, create a custom desktop, and perform many other tasks.

The general procedure for using assembly routines with Framework is to create a frame with a FRED program in it. The FRED program uses the undocumented command @EXEC. Its parameters are the assembly program's name and entry point. Then load the assembly program from disk to the desktop as you would any Framework file. Framework loads the assembly program into the EXE frame format described here.

For more information on working with assembly language routines, see *Framework II Developer's Toolkit*, from Ashton-Tate.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number of para	length: 2 bytes agraphs in the frame.
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies each fra	length: 2 bytes me in the file.
Byte 4	Status Flags One-byte status flags. See "Status Fl	length: 1 byte ags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of frame. A	length: 1 byte n EXE frame is type 16 (0Fh).
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number of byte frame.	length: 2 bytes es in the contents area of the
Byte 8–9	Stack Segment Paragraph Bias	length: 2 bytes
Byte 10-11	Stack Pointer Initialize Value	length: 2 bytes
Byte 12-13	Code Segment Paragraph Bias	length: 2 bytes
Byte 14-15	Instruction Pointer Initialize Value	length: 2 bytes

Byte 16-n

Byte n + 1

**Frame Contents** 

length: n bytes

length: 1 byte

The contents of an EXE frame is an assembly language program (or a program in a higher-level language compiled and linked to assembly language).

It must be executable code.

It cannot have any segment fixups.

The first four bytes must be nulls. Framework "plugs in" the address of its service routine transfer vector.

For more detailed information see *Framework II Developer's Toolkit*, from Ashton-Tate.

## Formula Frame Organization

**Frame Terminator** 

A formula frame holds a formula for a spreadsheet cell or a FRED program.

Byte 0-1 length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Byte 4 Status Flags length: 1 byte One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A formula frame is type 04h. Byte 6-7 **Number of Elements** length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of bytes in the contents area of the frame. Byte 8-9 Reserved length: 2 bytes Initialize these bytes to nulls (00h). Byte 10-n Frame Contents length: n bytes The content portion of this frame contains text. That text is a formula.

A carriage return character terminates the frame.

# **Buffer Frame Organization**

Frame Size Byte 0-1 length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of paragraphs in the frame. Byte 2-3 FID (Frame ID) length: 2 bytes This word uniquely identifies each frame in the file. Status Flags length: 1 byte Byte 4 One-byte status flags. See "Status Flags" section. Byte 5 Frame Type ID length: 1 byte This byte indicates the type of frame. A buffer frame is type 06h. Byte 6-7 Number of Elements length: 2 bytes This integer holds the number of bytes in the contents area of the frame. Byte 8-n **Frame Contents** length: n bytes The content portion of this frame contains text. That text is a formula. Byte n + 1 Frame Terminator length: 1 byte A carriage return character terminates the frame.

## Label/Edit Frame Organization

Framework II uses the label/edit frame (type 04h) for several purposes such as holding the name of another frame. It's primarily a simplified text frame; simplified, because other frames use it—it never appears on screen.

Byte 0–1	Frame Size This integer holds the number	length: 2 bytes
Byte 2–3	FID (Frame ID) This word uniquely identifies 6	length: 2 bytes
Byte 4	Status Flags One byte status flags. See "S	length: 1 byte tatus Flags" section.
Byte 5	Frame Type ID This byte indicates the type of	length: 1 byte frame. A label/edit frame is type 04h.
Byte 6–7	Number of Elements This integer holds the number frame.	length: 2 bytes r of bytes in the contents area of the

Byte 8–9	Parent FID This word holds the FID of the parent frame should not appear on the deskto here.	
Byte 10–n  Frame Contents  The content portion of this frame or formula that is attached to another frame.		
Byte n + 1	Frame Terminator	length: 1 byte

A carriage return character terminates the frame.

## **Text Representation in Framework**

Many of Framework II's frames store text. Even a spreadsheet cell frame stores as text the value each cell displays. In Framework, wherever text goes, formatting for that text can follow.

#### **Terms and Definitions**

Framework II stores all text characters, other than **extended characters**, as ASCII values in single bytes. Extended characters comprise multiple bytes and include hard ends-of-lines, text attribute escape strings, page breaks, soft hyphens, and so forth.

Table 1-6 shows how Framework organizes the escape sequence for an extended character.

Table 1-6		Order of an extended character		
Byte	Cor	ntents	8-3 91/0	
0	lead	ding zero byte (null)	Autof	
1	type	e-information byte (non-zero)		
2-n	vari	able-length information bytes (non-zero)		
n+1	trail	ing zero byte (null)		

Zero (null) can occur in text *only* at the beginning and at the end of an extended character. It always delimits such an extended character.

Important

No routine that places text in a frame should insert a zero (null) character or the hex characters FE or FF in running text. These are characters of special significance in Framework.

The type-information byte contains the type number of the extended character and uses its upper two bits to describe the contents of the character. When set, these upper two bits indicate that the first or second byte of the word should really be zero. Framework uses this approach because zero is a special value.

Even though these bits override whatever non-zero value is stored in the extended character, the actual bytes must still be present and must still be non-zero, for some routines used by Framework assume a fixed length for a given type of extended character. When scanning a Framework file, though, it's a good idea to scan for the extended character rather than to assume a fixed length. Ashton-Tate advises that some items, such as page breaks, may change in the future.

Table 1-7 shows the type-information byte.

Table	1-7 The type-information byte
Bit	Meaning
7	first byte following the type byte is really a zero
6	second byte following the type byte is really a zero
0-5	type number (1 to 63)

Table 1-8 lists the extended character type numbers that are defined.

Table '	1-8 Extended character type	number	
Value	Meaning		
01	hard EOL with paragraph attributes	MINDS DIDE	
02	hard EOL with no attribute*		
03	hard page break with page number		
04	soft page break with page number		
05	attribute change—short (1 byte)	CONTRACT ADS INVEST.	
06	attribute change—long(2 bytes)*		
07	soft hyphen		
08	text marker (1 byte marker number)		

<sup>\*</sup>Framework II does not currently use these codes.

### Hard End-of-Line (EOL)

A hard EOL (end-of-line) with paragraph attributes always *precedes* every new paragraph containing text. (Framework II uses the hard EOL with no attributes for line spacing between paragraphs. It carries no attributes because there is no text in the paragraph it's defining.)

The first paragraph in a text frame has a hard EOL as part of the frame header. Framework's own service routines (Words menu) can't access the attributes of this "built-in" hard EOL.

Table 1-9 describes the six bytes of a hard EOL with paragraph attributes.

Table 1	-9 Hard EOL with paragraph attribute	.5	سيوصل
Byte	Values		
first second third fourth fifth	leading 0 (the zero byte) hard EOL type (01) left margin (0 encoded with bit 7 of type byte) right margin (0 encoded with bit 6 of type byte) lower two bits: paragraph type 0: flush right	grand fundament of the strong	eq as di leida T
	1: align left 2: justified		
sixth	3: centered upper six bits: signed paragraph indent (+30 to -30) (0 encoded as -0 or 80h) trailing zero byte		

Table 1-10 describes a hard EOL with no paragraph attributes. Blank paragraphs use this type of EOL.

Table 1-10 Hard EOL with no paragraph attributes		
Byte	Values	50
first	leading 0 (the zero byte)	
second	hard EOL type (02)	
third	trailing zero byte	

### **Changing Attributes**

Framework II uses an escape sequence to indicate a change in attribute. An attribute change can occur anywhere in text. When a zero occurs within an attribute, the bits of the type-byte must encode it so that it becomes non-zero.

Framework assumes that a normal text attribute follows any hard EOL at the beginning of a frame. If many paragraphs have a non-normal attribute, each paragraph must have an attribute escape string following the hard EOL.



Note The definition of normal, nonattributed text is the absence of any set attribute bit.

Table 1-11 describes Framework's short attribute.

Table 1-	Short attribute
Byte	Values
first second third	0 (leading zero) short attribute type 05 (85 if next byte is 00 and 7th bit set) attribute byte bit 0: bold if 1 bit 1: italics if 1 bit 2: underlined if 1 bit 3: inverted if 1
fourth	bit 4: reserved bit 5: reserved bit 6: reserved bit 7: reserved 0 (trailing zero)

Framework also defines a long attribute string that includes color information. Framework II does not use the long attribute.

Byte	Values
first second third	0 (leading zero) short attribute type 05 (85 if next byte is 00 and 7th bit set) attribute byte
	bit 0: bold if 1 bit 1: italics if 1 bit 2: underlined if 1
	bit 3: inverted if 1 bit 4: reserved bit 5: reserved
	bit 6: reserved bit 7: reserved
fourth fifth	color information 0 (trailing zero)

### **Soft Hyphens**

Framework II skips over an embedded soft hyphen except when it occurs as the last character in a line *and* is preceded by an alphanumeric character. In that case, Framework displays and prints the soft hyphen as a normal hyphen character (-). Textwrapping code recognizes the soft hyphen as a legal word delimiter and will wrap a word fraction that contains a soft hyphen.

### Spaces

Framework considers spaces entered into text by the user to be **hard spaces**. The character code for a hard space is the ASCII space code, 20h. Occasionally, the word-wrapping code for Framework will add a **soft space**. The code for a soft space is FFh.

The third type of space Framework supports is the **non-breaking space**. Framework displays and prints a non-breaking space as a normal space character, but the program code sees it as a nonspace character.

Framework uses nonbreaking space characters to separate different parts of dates, first and last names, or any other place that the user would like to keep two words from being broken to two different lines by the word-wrapping code. The nonbreaking space is ASCII 254 (FEh).

#### **Delimiters**

Text display and formatting follows these rules:

- End-of-line delimiters are soft EOL, hard EOL, soft page break, hard page break, and end of frame.
- End-of-paragraph delimiters are hard EOL, hard page break, and end of frame.
- End of page delimiters are soft and hard page breaks.

Framework always displays a hard page break as a separate line. It displays a soft page break as a separate line only if the Frame: View Pagination option is *on* for the frame. Page breaks are *not* counted as separate lines for printing purposes.

## **Illegal Characters**

Table 1-13 shows a list of characters that Framework II cannot display in the IBM character set.

[able	1-13 Illegal	display characters		
Hex	Name	Use		
0Dh	CR	soft EOL	11215	Part Property
09h	Tab	tab		
00h	ASCII null	text item escape character		
FEh		nonbreaking space		
FF		soft space		

Note	Routines	that	write	Framework	files	should	not
casually insert 00h, FEh, or FFh into a frame.							

### Page Breaks

The page break information that Framework saves in the frame reflects the state of the document the last time that it performed the Frames: View Pagination command. The saved frame does not show the pagination changes that any subsequent editing of the document produces until Frames: View Pagination calculates the pagination again.

The user can select hard and soft page breaks in order to copy them. Thus, a document may appear to have missing or duplicate page numbers unless Framework performs a Frames: View Pagination immediately before it analyzes the text.

A hard page break (one that the user has entered via the Edit:Begin New Page command) comprises the five bytes in Table 1-14.

able 1	-14 Extended character for hard page break
Byte	Values
first	leading 0 (the zero byte)
second	hard page break (type 03)
third	low byte of page number (type byte encodes a page 0)
fourth	high byte of page number
fifth	trailing 0

Note	A page number of zero indicates that Framework
has not calculated	bage numbers since the user created this hard page break.

Table 1-15 shows the five bytes that describe a soft page break (generated by the Frames: View Pagination command).

able 1-	15 Extended character for soft page break	
Byte	Values	
first second third fourth	leading 0 (the zero byte) soft page break (type 04) low byte of page number (type byte encodes a page 0) high byte of page number	455 455 455
fifth	trailing 0	

# **Status Flags**

These tables provide bit maps for three status locations. Table 1-16 is the content status byte (usually at Byte 4 in a frame). Table 1-17 is the frame status word at Bytes 30 and 31. Table 1-18 is the SS Bits status byte used for spreadsheets.

Table 1-16 Content status (Byte 4)				
Bit	<b>Description</b>			
0	internal flag (set to 0)			
1	internal flag (set to 0)			
2	internal flag (set to 0)			
3	internal flag (set to 0)			
4	internal flag (set to 0)			
5	frame editing protection (1 if frame is protected)			
6	formula constant (1 if formula for frame is a constant)			
7	not used			

Table	Frame status (Bytes 30 and 31)
Bit	Description
0	visible border (1 if frame border is visible)
00110	internal flag (set to 0)
2	visible frame nametabs (1 if nametabs visible)
3	frame nametabs (1 if nametabs displayed on left, 0 if on right)
4	not used
5	not used

(Table Continued)

Bit	Description
6	show frame type on nametab (1 to show type—G, E, W, C, D)
7	not used
8	outline mode page numbers (1 if page numbers show)
9	internal flag (set to 0)
10	not used
11	not used
12	Roman numerals if numbering on (1 for Roman numerals)
13	number frames (1 to number the frames)
14	outline mode (1 if the frame is in outline mode)
15	internal flag (set to 0)

Table	2 1-18 SS Bits (Byte 75)
Bit	Description
0	recalc order (0 row-wise, 1 natural)
1	recalc type (0 automatic, 1 manual)
2	title lock (0 off, 1 on)
3	DB flag (0 spreadsheet, 1 data base)
4	reserved
5	reserved
6	reserved
7	reserved

## **Format Words**

These tables describe the format words used by the spreadsheet and data base frames. Table 1-19 is the first two bytes of the three-byte format field. Table 1-20 is the third byte.

Table 1	1-19 Format word, global for spreadsheet, local for cell (Bytes 14 and 15)
Bit	Description
0 1–6 7 8–10	1 is global (spreadsheet level) number of decimal places user sets in numbers menu protection (0 off, 1 on) number format 0: general 1: decimal 2: currency

(Table Continued)

#### Table 1-19 (Continued)

Bit	Description	
	3: business	
	4: scientific	
	5: percent	
	6: integer	
	7: not used	
11	local alignment set	
	1: local alignment is set	
	0: local alignment not set	
12	local numeric format (applies to cell frames only)	
	1: local numeric format set	
	0: local numeric format not set	
13	local number of decimal places	
	1: local number of decimal places set	
	0: local number of decimal places not set	
14-15	alignment	
	0: general	
	1: left	
	2: center	
	3: right	

Table	1-20 Third byte of 3-byte frame format information	
Bit	Description	
0-3	number of decimal places that the user has typed in;	
4	example: user types 1.0000; four decimal places stored cell underline (used only in cell frames)  0: cell not underlined	
5–7	1: cell underlined simple constant format specification;	
	example: user types in 1.0000; 1 is stored; user types in 1E12 and 4 is stored	

## Value Structures

Word, outline, composite, and value cell frames incorporate a 10-byte value structure preceded by a single-byte internal value type ID. The internal value type ID and the value structure represent the kind of value stored in the contents section of the frame.

The values of different value type IDs take up different amounts of the 10-byte structure. Table 1-21 lists the type of value, its type ID, and the number of bytes it uses in the value structure.

Table 1-21 Inter	nal value	e types	
Name	Type ID	#Bytes Used	awont insus all mental and
string	0	0	
Framework constant	1	2	
date	2	8	
integer	3	2	
BCD number	5	10	
graph	7		

## **String Values**

String values do not fill in any part of the value structure except the type. The actual string is in the content portion of the frame. The number of bytes in the string (including attributes) is in the Number of Elements field at bytes 6 and 7.

### Framework Constant

Framework uses 14 different constants. The first word (two bytes) of the 10-byte value structure contains the numerical equivalent of the constant. Table 1-22 lists the constants and their equivalents.

Framework constants and their equivalents			
Equivalent	Constant	Equivalent	
0	TBD ERR	7	
aud and the pass to		8	
2		9	
3		10	
4		11	
5		26	
6	ON VAL	27	
	Equivalent  0 1 2 3 4 5	Equivalent         Constant           0         TBD_ERR           1         FALSE_VAL           2         NO_VAL           3         TRUE_VAL           4         YES_VAL           5         OFF_VAL	

## Integer Values

When the internal value type ID is 3 (integer) the first 2 bytes of the 10-byte value structure contain a two's complement representation of a numeric value between –32768 and +32767—a standard 8086 integer.

## Binary-Coded Decimal Number Value

Framework uses all five words of the value structure for a BCD number. The program stores it as an IEEE standard (8087) Packed Decimal number—with one difference. Framework uses the unused 7 bits in the sign byte as an exponent (with a +64 bias). The decimal place is assumed as being to the right of the least significant digit.

Framework makes no attempt to keep the value normalized to any representation. This implies that comparisons must normalize on the exponent values before performing the actual comparison. Table 1-23 shows the organization of the BCD over the 10 bits of the value structure.

Table 1-23 Organization of BCD number over the 10 bits of the value structure					
Byte	Contents	Byte	Contents		
0	d1 d0	5	d11 d10		
1	d3 d2	6	d13 d12		
2	d5 d4	7	d15 d14		
3	d7 d6	8	d17 d16		
4	d9ld8	9	s x		

#### where:

d# represents the 18-digit floating-point number s is the sign bit

x is a 7-bit exponent.

Note	The "x" field is not used by the 8087. In the specifi-
cations, it is defined as 0.	

## **Date Values**

Framework uses the first eight bytes of the value structure to store a date value. Table 1-24 lists the bytes and their contents.

Table 1	-24 Organization of	Organization of Framework date structure			
Byte	Contents	Byte	Contents		
0-1	year	5	minute		
2	month	6	second		
3	day	7	1/100 seconds		
4	hour				

Note Framework stores the number of the year low byte/high byte. For example, it would store the year 1986:

Byte 0: C2h Byte 1: 07h

## Full Frame Structures

Table 1-25 provides a comparative chart of Framework's major frame types. Variant types are listed in Tables 1-26 and 1-27.

Offset	Spreadsheet	Word	Outline	Graph	DB Forms
00	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt
02	FID	FID	FID	FID	FID
04	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status
05	frame type (14)	frame type (00)	frame type (11)	frame type (03)	frame type (11)
06 08	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements
OA AC	parent FID col vector FID	parent FID EXE FID	parent FID EXE FID	parent FID EXE FID	parent FID
OC OC	formula FID	formula FID	formula FID	formula FID	reserved
0E	2-byte format	2-byte format	2-byte format	2-byte format	reserved
10	1-byte format	1-byte format	1-byte format	1-byte format	reserved
10	1-byte format	1-byte loilliat	1-byte format	1-byte format	reserved
11	int.value type	int.value type	int.value type	int.value type (7)	reserved
12	internal values	internal values	internal values	primitives FID	reserved
14				picture device	reserved
16				reserved	reserved
18				reserved	reserved
1A			reserved	reserved	
1C	name FID	name FID	name FID	name FID	reserved
1E	status flags	status flags	status flags	status flags	status flags
20	TLX	TLX	TLX	TLX	TLX
22	TLY	TLY	TLY	TLY	TLY
24	BRX	BRX	BRX	BRX	BRX
26	BRY	BRY	BRY	BRY	BRY
28	clip TLX	clip TLX	clip TLX	clip TLX	clip TLX
2A	clip TLY	clip TLY	clip TLY	clip TLY	clip TLY
2C	clip BRX	clip BRX	clip BRX	clip BRX	clip BRX
2E	clip BRY	clip BRY	clip BRY	clip BRY	clip BRY
30	ABS TLX	ABS TLX	ABS TLX	ABS TLX	ABS TLX
32	ABS TLY	ABS TLY	ABS TLY	ABS TLY	ABS TLY
34	1st vis col	scroll x	reserved	scroll x	reserved
36	last vis col	scroll y	reserved	scroll y	reserved

(Table Continued)

Table 1-25 (Continued)

Offset	Spreadsheet	Word	Outline	Graph	DB Forms
38	last vis row	reserved	1st vis child	1st vis child	num open recs
3A	1st vis row	reserved	reserved	last vis child	reserved
3C	style FID	style FID	style FID	style FID	reserved
3E	pagenum	pagenum	pagenum	pagenum	reserved
		P-3	F-0-1-11	P-3	
40	1st sel row	1st sel elem	1 sel elem	reserved	1st sel elem
42	last sel row	last sel elem	last sel elem	reserved	last sel elem
44	1st sel col	reserved	reserved	reserved	0
45		reserved	reserved	reserved	
46	last sel col	reserved	reserved	reserved	0
47		tab	reserved	reserved	
48	wind last col	Ith line	reserved	reserved	reserved
4A	delta 1st vis col	pad begin	pag begin	reserved	reserved
4B	ss bits	pad type	pad type	reserved	reserved
4C	wind last row	1st para Im	1st para Im	reserved	reserved
4D		1st para rm	1st para rm	reserved	reserved
4E	reserved	1st para fmt	1st para fmt	reserved	reserved
4F	reserved	pad end	pad end	reserved	reserved
50	contents	contents	contents	contents	contents

Offset	Value Cell	Label Cell	EXE	Column Vector	- 0
00	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	A
02	FID	FID	FID	FID	
04	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status	
05	frame type (8	frame type (7)	frame type (16)	frame type (4)	
06	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements	
08	parent FID	parent FID	ss para bias	db forms FID	
OA	0	0	sp init	contents	
OC	formula FID	formula FID	cs para bias		
0E	2-byte format	2-byte format	ip init		
10	1-byte format	1-byte format	exe map		
11	int.value type	int.value type			
12	internal values	label map			
14					
16					
18					
1A					
1C	cell map				
1990	- The state of the				

abic	1-27 Varian	nt frame struc	rures	
Offset	Row	Label/Edit	Formula	Buffer
00	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt	paragraph cnt
02	FID	FID	FID	FID
04	frame status	frame status	frame status	frame status
05	frame type (3)	frame type (4)	frame type (4)	frame type (6)
06	# elements	# elements	# elements	# elements
08	parent FID	parent FID	reserved	parent FID
OA	row map	edit map	edit map	contents

CHAPTER 2

# Reflex

Versions 1.0 and 1.1

Borland International 4585 Scotts Valley Dr. Scotts Valley, CA 95066

Type of Product:

Data base management.

Files Produced:

Mixed binary and ASCII strings.

#### Points of Interest:

A Reflex file generated by the program can have several more parts than you need to create if you're writing a Reflex-formatted file externally to the program.

Figuring offset values in Reflex can be tricky because they are inconsistently calculated. Most often they begin with 0, occasionally with 1. They vary, however, in the byte from which they are calculated, sometimes including the offset index itself, sometimes not. The file format text calls out these variations where they were discovered.

## **Reflex Data Base Structure**

Reflex is a RAM-based data base manager which produces a single DOS data file with the extension **.RXD**. The program may create other files with other filename extensions to hold report and graph definitions, for example.

The .RXD file contains a fixed-length, 512-byte header block, followed by a variable number of variable-length data sections. Borland advises that the order of sections is unimportant and may not remain the same in future versions.

Important

See the sample PEOPLE.RXD file in the Appendix B
"Sample File Contents" for a glossed, byte-by-byte explanation of one of the files supplied by Borland with the Reflex data base manager.

## The File Header

Because the file header is of fixed length, each element of the header is at a particular offset location from the start of the file (byte 0). Figure 2-1 shows the C-language definition of a Reflex file header.

```
typedef struct {
/* data file section descriptor */
      int dfType;
                                 /* section type code */
      long dfAddr;
                                 /* start address in file (bytes) */
      long dfLen;
                                  /* length (bytes) */
      } DFDESC;
typedef struct {
/* header structure */
      int hdrsize:
                                 /* headersize = 512 */
      char stamp[12];
                                 /* ID string */
      int dirty;
                                 /* >0 means corrupt file */
      int verViews;
                                /* view info version */
      int verModels;
                                 /* model info version */
      int verData:
                                 /* raw data version */
      int rRecalc
                                /* >0 means must recalc */
      char screenType;
                                 /* screen type at creation */
      char checkSum;
                                 /* file checksum */
      char reserved[38];
                                 /* reserved = 0 (nulls) */
      int sectionCt
                                 /* number of sections */
      DFDESC dfSection[];
                                 /* section descriptors */
      } DFHDR;
```

Figure 2-1 C-language definition of a Reflex file header.

Note

Reflex uses these standard C definitions in its

structures:

• char: 8-bit word (one byte)

• int: signed 16-bit word (two bytes, lsb first)

unsigned: unsigned 16-bit word (two bytes, lsb first)

• long: signed 32-bit double word (four bytes)

• HANDLE: 32-bit long pointer (offset, segment pair)

### **Header Contents**

Byte 0–1 Header Size length: 2 bytes

This location holds the constant 512 (200h).

Byte 2–13 ID String length: 12 bytes

The ID string is a constant that lets you identify different versions of Reflex. A null terminates each of the strings. The characters [S] denote the space character (ASCII 32, 20h), and the characters

[null] denote a null (ASCII 0, 00h).

Version ID String

 1.0, 1.1
 3Q.!&[S]\$!&&[null]

 1.14
 3Q.!&@#\$!&&[null]

Byte 14–15 Dirty File length:2 bytes

A non-zero value implies a corrupted file.

Note

The next three integers—view info version level, modeling system version level, and raw data version level—provide a cascading level of precedence for detecting file corruption. If the raw data version level is incorrect, you can assume that the modeling system and view info version levels are also corrupted. If modeling changes, you can assume that view info is corrupted.

Byte 16–17 View Info Version Level length: 2 bytes

For Reflex version 1.0, 1.1, and 1.14, contents must be 7 (07 00h).

Byte 18–19 Modeling System Version Level length: 2 bytes

For Reflex version 1.0, 1.1, and 1.14 contents must be 4 (04 00h).

Byte 20–21 Raw Data Version Level length: 2 bytes

For Reflex version 1.0 contents must be 3 (03 00h).

For Reflex version 1.1 and 1.14, with up to and including 128 fields

per record, the contents must be 3 (03 00h).

For Reflex version 1.1 and 1.14, with 129 or more fields per record, the contents must be 4 (04 00h).

Byte 22–23 Forced Recalc length: 2 bytes

Normally, this integer contains two nulls. Any non-zero value forces Reflex to do a total recalculation when it loads the file. When the merge facility creates the file, this value is automatically set to nulls.

Byte 24 Screen Type length: 1 byte

This location shows the screen type that was active when the file was last written. The value affects only view information. Table 2-1 lists the screen types and their codes.

Reflex 1.0 supports IBM CGA and Hercules Monochrome Graphics only; releases 1.1 and 1.14 support additional graphics devices and set the appropriate type automatically.

Table 2-1 Screen type display codes		edyi noitoes seek uluu
Code	Display	eda Santania eta
0	IBM Color Graphics Adapter (640x200)	To your markets
1	Hercules Monochrome Graphics	
2	IBM 3270 PC APA	
3	IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter (640x350)	
4	IBM Professional Graphics Adapter	
5	AT&T 6300, 6300 Plus (640x400)	
6	Sigma 400	terrill testing
7	STB SuperRes 400	

Byte 25	Checksum  Reflex sets the checksum value entire file equal to 107 (6Bh	length: 1 byte alue to make the byte checksum of the ).
Byte 26–63	Reserved The reserved bytes must be	length: 38 bytes e nulls (00h).
Byte 64–65	Section Count The section count holds the count begins with 1, not 0.	length: 2 bytes number of data sections in the file. The

### **Data Sections**

Data sections provide Reflex with a map of the .RXD file. They tell the type of section, its starting position in the file, and its length. Data section descriptions begin immediately after the section count. There is one description for each data section.

Each data section description has three parts:

- Type code—a two-byte integer
- · Start position (byte number in the file)—a long pointer
- Length of section—a long pointer

There can be as many as 12 sections. Reflex requires the three basic data sections; the others are optional. The order of the data section descriptions is "unimportant" according to Borland (although the program produces them in the order listed here).

Table 2-2 lists the 12 section types and their codes.

Code	Section Type	Code	Section Type
Basic D	ata Types	View Ty	pes
2	Field Directory	5	View Manager State
9	Data Base Master Record	24	View Manager Scaling
1	Data Records	12	Form View
		13	List View
Modelin	g Types	14	Crosstab View
17	Global Filter		
11	Global Models		
21	Global Model Override Vectors		

Twelve data section descriptors start at Byte 66 of the header and extend up to and include Byte 185.

Note

Reflex treats a section with length 0 as though it did not exist.

## **Unused Header Area**

Reflex maintains an unused area of the header from the end of the data section descriptors through and including Byte 511. The unused bytes must be nulls (00h).

## The Field Directory

The field directory contains four elements: a global sort specification, a map to a pool of field name labels, the pool itself, and a set of information on each field's data type, format, and sort order. Because of the variable number of fields a data base may have and the variably sized labels that identify each field, it's not possible to supply absolute byte offsets for the remaining information in the Reflex file.

Reflex numbers fields from 0 through 249. This is the field ID. The first field has an ID of 0. The maximum FID is 127 for Reflex release 1.0, and 249 for release 1.1 and 1.14.

## **Global Sort Specification**

The first 12 bytes of the field directory section make up the global sort specification. A sort specification is an array of up to five sort-field specs and a sort-spec terminator. The terminator is the value 255 (FFh). Figure 2-2 shows the C declaration for the Global sort spec.

```
typedef struct {

unsigned isAscending : 1; /* TRUE if ascending */

unsigned fldType : 7; /* used internally */

char fieldID; /* field ID number */
```

Figure 2-2 Global sort declarations

The fieldID is a number between 0 and 249 that Reflex uses as an index to the field directory table (see below). FieldIDs greater than 249 are reserved.

## Field Directory Table

Immediately following the global sort specification is the field directory table. Its total length depends on the number of fields in the data base. The field directory table includes four members in the following order:

- An integer index to the first byte of the field name pool calculated from the
  byte following the two index bytes, and beginning its count with 1 (not 0). If
  the index integer to the first byte of the pool were at Bytes 524 and 525, and
  if its value were 12 (0C 00h), the first byte of the field name pool would begin
  at Byte 538. The first byte of the field name pool is part of an integer
  containing the length of the pool.
- An array of integers, one per field name. Each integer is an offset index to the position in the field name pool where its field begins. The integer value is calculated from the first byte of the actual name pool, starting its count at

- 0. The integer indices are arranged in alphabetical order (ignoring ASCII upper- and lower-case differences) based on the field names to which they refer.
- An integer giving the length of the field name pool in bytes. The first byte of this value is the target of the first integer index in this list. The length of the field name pool is calculated from 0 and begins at the first byte of this length integer. For example, if the length integer were 44 (2C 00h) and were located at Bytes 538 and 539, the end of the field name string pool would be located at Byte 583.
- The field name pool. The pool is an array of null-terminated ASCII strings. The strings are otherwise undelimited. Reflex orders the names according to field ID number—the order in which the fields appear on screen. The maximum length for a field name is 73 characters, plus the terminating null.

## Field Descriptor Table

The field descriptor table immediately follows the field name pool. It is an array of field descriptor structures; Figure 2-3 shows the C definition of a field descriptor.

```
typedef struct {
                                      /* field descriptor */
      unsigned nameOffset;
                                      /* field offset */
      char dataType;
                                   /* field type */
      unsigned precision: 5;
                                    /* decimal precision */
                                    /* field format */
      unsigned format: 3;
                                   /* offset in record */
      unsigned fldOffset;
      ETREC etr; /* repeating text */
unsigned is Descend : 1; /* global sort */
      unsigned sortPos: 7; /* pos in sort spec */
      char reserved;
                                      /* must = 0 (nulls) */
      } FLDDESC;
typedef struct {
                                      /* enumerated text */
      HANDLE ndex;
                                    /* long ptr to index */
      HANDLE ocol;
                                      /* long ptr to text */
      } ETREC;
```

Figure 2-3 Field descriptor structures in C

There is one field descriptor structure in the file for each field in the record. Each field descriptor occurs in the file in field ID order, and it refers to its particular field name through an offset index calculated from the first byte of the preceding name pool (this time, not including its initial length integer).

Each field descriptor is 16 bytes long. It consists of the following:

Byte 0–1	Field name offset An integer that holds an index into the field name. The maximum allowable characters (plus the terminating null)	length for a field name is 73
Byte 2	Data type  Data type tells Reflex the kind of data stored in the field. 7  2-3 lists the Reflex field types and their codes for the Data type	

Table 2-3 Re	flex field types	
Туре	Comment	MP1 886 988
0 Untyped	No field type determined yet	and a self.
1 Text	Stored in record	
2 Repeating Text	Offset into Enumerated Text pool	
3 Date	16-bit Julian	
4 Numeric	64-bit IEEE floating point	
5 Integer	16-bit signed integer	

Byte 3	Precision and Format	length: 1 byte
-18mmuna entre	Precision makes up the first fiv	e bits of this byte; the format value
	makes up the other three. Refle	ex ignores format information for text
	and repeating text types.	

Table 2-4 shows formatting values for Date types. Table 2-5 shows formatting for numeric and integer types.

Table	2-4 Formatting for da	te types	nachada nachada
Code	Format	Code	Format
0	Use default MM/DD/YY	3	Display as DD-Mon-YY
1	Display as MM/DD/YY	4	Display as Mon-YY
2	Display as MM/YY	5	Display as Month DD, YYYY

Table 2-5 Formatting for numeric and integer types		
Code	T. T.	Format
0	None	Use default General
1	Fixed	Display as -XXX.YY
2	Scientific	Display as -X.XXe+ZZ
3	General	Display as Fixed or Scientific for minimum width
4	Currency	Display as (\$X,XXX.YY)
5	Financial	Display as (X,XXX.YY)

For all numeric formats except General, Reflex uses the precision member to determine the number of digits following the decimal point. Legal values are 0 through 15.

Byte 4-5

Field Offset

length: 2 bytes

Field offset (fldOffset) holds the offset within the record of the particular data corresponding to this descriptor. It is the byte offset of the field from the beginning of the record. You can calculate this value as 4 plus the sum of the size of all previous fields. Field sizes are shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6	Field sizes for calculating offsets			
Туре	Offset	Туре	Offset	erwind i
Untyped	0 bytes	Date	2 bytes	txaT :
Text	2 bytes	Numeric	8 bytes	
Repeating text	2 bytes	Integer	2 bytes	

Byte 6–13 Enumerated Text Record(ETREC) length: 8 bytes

The ETREC consists of two 32-bit longs; a pointer to the enumerated text pool for the data base, and an index into the pool. If present, the pool occurs between the end of the field directory and

the start of the master record.

Byte 14 Sort Position length: 1 byte

The sort position byte comprises the one-bit *isDescend* flag and the seven-bit *sortPos* members. Both are normally zero. If Reflex references the field in the global sort specification, it sets these two members to reflect the field's position (counting from one) within the

sort spec and the ascending/descending status.

Byte 15 Reserved length: 1 byte

This byte must be null (00h).

## **Default Display Formats**

Immediately following the last field descriptor structure are three words that represent the global default display formals. For Reflex versions 1.14 and earlier, these words must be 19, 1, and 0. (The bytes as they appear are: 13 00 01 00 00 00h).

## **Enumerated Text Tables**

Between the default display formats and the master record fall the enumerated text tables for all fields with repeating-text data types. If there are no such fields in the data base, the enumerated text tables do not appear.

Each repeating-text field has a pair of variable-length structures. Each structure is a word containing the size of the structure in bytes, followed by the number of bytes of actual data. The first structure of each pair contains an index into the text pool; the second is the text pool.

Reflex stores the enumerated text tables in reverse field ID order. For example, if there were two repeating-text type fields, with field IDs 2 and 5, the structures would occur in the following order:

Structure 1: Index for FID 5
Structure 2: Text pool for FID 5
Structure 3: Index for FID 2
Structure 4: Text pool for FID 2

The enumerated text index is an array of words representing the byte offset of each unique text string in the enumerated text pool. Reflex maintains the index in ascending ASCII order. The text pool contains the actual text values, reference counts for each value, and a list of free blocks within the pool.

To read a pool, use an offset from the index or from a data record to locate the beginning of the ASCII text string. The word preceding the first byte of the string is a count of the number of records referencing the string. When a reference count drops to zero, Reflex deletes the string.

Reflex keeps a free list of deleted strings and compacts them periodically.

Borland states that non-Reflex programs need not concern themselves with the free list; but they must initialize an empty free list when writing a file with repeating-text type fields.

You can write an empty free list by making the first three bytes of the enumerated text pool nulls (00h).

## The Master Record

The master record appears immediately after the enumerated text table (or after the end of the field directory, if there is no enumerated text table). It consists of two integers (two bytes each).

- 1. The total number of records stored in the file. The maximum number of records you may store in a Reflex file is 65,520 (FFF0h).
- 2. The number of records stored that passed the most recently applied global filter.

## **How Reflex Stores Its Data**

Reflex stores its data in the data records section (section type 1) whose offset location appears in the section descriptions in the file header.

The first word of the data records section is the record number of the current record, counting 0 as the first record. The current record is the active record selection in the Form, List, or Graph view.

Note If the value of the current record word is equal to or greater than FFF0h (the 65,520-record maximum for Reflex), a blank record was the current selection when the file was last written.

After the first word of the data records section, Reflex stores each record in record ID order. A data record consists of a record header, an array of integer indices (one for each field in the record) into the text pool of data, and the text pool itself.

### **Record Header**

A record header is fixed in length. Because the number of fields in a record varies with the data base, the index array is of variable length. The text pool also varies in length, but the maximum size of the data in any one field is 254 plus the final null byte. Figure 2-4 provides the C definition of a record header.

typedef struct{
 unsigned isInvis: 1;
 unsigned reserved: 7;
 unsigned recID;
 char ctFlds;
} RECHDR;

Figure 2-4 C definition of a record header

Reflex organizes each record structure as follows:

Byte 0–1		length: 2 bytes of the following data record in bytes cal- te 0 of the record (the first byte of the
Byte 2	did not pass the most received denotes that the record did	length: 1 byte es as a flag to tell Reflex that the record nt global filter application. A value of 1 not pass the filter and is invisible. The nally by Reflex. Set it to 0 when creating
Byte 3-4	Record ID	length: 2 bytes

creating a Reflex file externally.

Reflex uses this value internally. Borland advises that the value stored in this location on disk is "meaningless." Set it to null when

Byte 5	Field Count	length: 1 byte
ng with Byte 2	particular record. Its value is defined in the field director	umber of fields containing data in a s between 0 and the number of fields ry. It is always one <i>greater</i> than the ata. All fields with field IDs higher than data for that record.

## **Fixed-Length Data Section**

After the header is Reflex's "fixed-length data section." This section contains numeric and date data, or an offset into the text pool.

Reflex stores each field's data sequentially, in field ID order. There is one variably sized structure for each data type. Reflex lists the data type of each field in the field descriptors found earlier in the file.

All fields have special values that represent *null* and *error*. Reflex displays *null* values as blank cells and treats them as zeros when referencing them in formulas. Error values display as ERROR in Reflex and always produce an *error* value when a formula references them.

Table 2-7 shows how Reflex represents different field types in the fixed length data section.

Table 2-7	Representation of different field types
Field Type	Representation
Untyped	No data stored
Integer	16-bit signed integer
	null:-32768
	error: -32767
Numeric	64-bit IEEE floating-point real
	Most significant word (MSW) determines special values
	null: MSW = 0x7FFF (plus infinity, !0 mantissa)
	error: MSW = 0x7FF0 (plus infinity)
Date	16-bit unsigned integer representing the number of days since December 31, 1899
	null: 0 (December 31, 1899)
	error: 65535 (0xFFFF—June 5, 2079)
Text	16-bit unsigned integer representing the offset into the variable-length text pool following the fixed length data section. The offset is calculated from 0

(Table Continued)

Table 2-7 (Continued)

File	Extension	
ominag data in a number of Reddin	starting from the byte following the Record Size byte (starting with Byte 2 of the record).	
	null: offset = 0 or string = ""	
	error: offset = 1 or string = "ERROR"	
Repeating Text	16—bit unsigned integer representing the offset into the enumerated text pool of the field in the field directory. The value is offset from the beginning	
	of the text pool to the first byte of the ASCII string.	
	null: offset = 0 or string = ""	
	error: offset = 1 or string = "ERROR"	

## Variable-Length Text Pool

The variable-length text pool for the record appears immediately after the fixed-length data section. An ASCII null (00h) terminates each text string; there is no other delimiter. No gaps exist between the terminator of one string and the first byte of the next string.

The strings may be in any order, as long as they correspond to the offset information in the fixed-length data section. Each field may reference one string only.

## **View and Modeling Information**

The remaining nine sections of the file contain internal information only. Borland advises that when writing a Reflex file externally, you can safely omit these sections.

## **Reflex Parameters and Limits**

Table 2-8 Files Refle	ex produces and their extension	ons
File	Extension	
Data Base	.RXD	
Crosstab Specification	.RXC	
Graph Picture File	.RXP	
Report Specification	.RXR	
Translate Specification	.RXT	
Configuration File	.RX	
Driver File	.RX	
Print to Disk File	.PRN	

Table 2-9 Refle	x limits and capacities  Maximum		
Item			
Records on disk	65,520		
Records in memory	32,500 (memory-limited)		
Fields in record	250 (0 through 249)		
Bytes in record	16,000		
Characters in field	254		
Field name	73 characters		
Size of form	500 characters wide 500 lines long		
Significance	15 digits		
Smallest number	1.7E –308 (approximate)		
Largest number	1.79E +308 (approximate)		
Earliest date	1/01/00 (Jan. 01, 1900)		
Latest date	6/04/2079 (June 04, 2079)		

CHAPTER 3

# Rich Text Format

Microsoft Corporation 16011 NE 36th Way PO Box 97017 Redmond, WA 98073-9717

Type of Product:

Data exchange format for text and documents.

Files Produced:

ASCII text.

#### Points of Interest:

Rich Text Format (RTF) aspires to be for personal computer documents what DIF or SYLK are to spreadsheets. RTF is the clipboard format for Microsoft Windows 2.0 and allows Windows applications to trade document text *and its formatting*. Additionally, Microsoft advises that both Microsoft Word 3.X and above for the Macintosh and Microsoft Word 4.X and above for PC/MS-DOS can save and read documents in Rich Text Format.

More information is available for DIF and SYLK in *File Formats for Popular PC Software*.

## **Rich Text Format**

Rich Text Format (RTF) uses the printable ASCII characters to encode text formatting properties, document structures, and document properties. RTF can encode special characters to keep them within the printable set, although it can use character codes outside of the printable set.

### **Control Words**

RTF uses "control words" and "control symbols" to encode the text and properties. This makes the format extendible over time (much like SYLK—as long as two programs agree on the convention, you can extend RTF).

A control word takes the form:

\lettersequence<delimiter>

where <delimiter> is:

A space (the space is part of the control word, and delimits it)

A digit or -. This means that a parameter follows. A space or any other non-letter or -digit delimits the following sequence.

Any other non-letter or -digit. This terminates the control word, but is not part of the control word.

Important
character.

A "letter" is only an ASCII upper-or-lower case letter

A *control symbol* consists of a \ (backslash) character followed by a single non-letter. They require no further delimiting.

Because control symbols are relatively few in number, Microsoft encourages the use of control words. In control symbols, the symbol implies the parameter. A program that does not understand a control symbol can ignore the corresponding parameter as well.

In addition to control words and symbols, there are braces:

```
{ = group start
} = group end
```

RTF uses grouping to format and delineate document structure, such as footnotes, headers, titles, and so forth.

Control words, symbols, and braces constitute control information; all other characters are "plain text."

Note

To express the \, {, and } characters in their non-control meanings, use \\, \{, and \}, respectively. Some control words control properties that have only two states (bold, italic, keep together, etc.). When one of these words occurs in text with no parameter or with any non-zero parameter, it turns on the property. When it has a zero parameter, it turns off the property.

### What to Do with RTF Text

Microsoft makes several suggestions on how to read and take action about RTF text.

### Reading an RTF Text Stream

Your concerns when programmatically reading an RTF text stream are:

- · Separating control information from plain text.
- Acting on control information.
- Collecting and disposing of "plain text" information as directed by the current group state.

Some control information contributes special characters to the text stream. Other information changes the "program state" (which includes properties of the document as a *whole*) and a stack of "group states" (which apply to *parts* of the document).

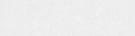
When the reading program encounters the { character, it should save the group state. Encountering the } character, it should restore the group state. The current group state specifies:

- 1. The "destination" (the part of the document that the plain text is building up).
- 2. The character formatting properties, such as bold or italic.
- 3. The paragraph formatting properties, such as justified.
- 4. The section formatting properties, such as the number of columns.

#### What an RTF Reader Must Do

Microsoft advises that a program to read RTF text procede as follows:

- 1. Read the "next character."
- 2. If the next character = { , then stack the current state. The current state does not change. Continue.
- 3. If the next character = }, then unstack the current state. This changes the state in general.
- If the next character = \, then collect the control word or symbol parameter,
  if any. Look up the word in the symbol table and act accordingly.
  - The action leaves the parameter available for use by the action. Leave a read pointer before or after the delimiter, as appropriate. After the action, continue.



5. If the next character is "plain text," write it to the current destination using the current formatting properties.

### Symbol Table Actions

For a given symbol table entry, the possible actions are:

Change destination: change the destination to the one described in the entry. Desintation changes are legal only immediately after a { character. Other restrictions may also apply—for example, you may not nest footnotes.

Change formatting property: the symbol table describes the property and whether it requires the parameter.

Special character: the symbol table entry describes the character code.

**End of paragraph:** you may view this as another special character.

End of section: you may view this as another special character.

Ignore

## **Special Characters**

If a reading program does not recognize a special character, it should simply ignore it. This is the method by which two programs can transfer specialized information between them and still work with other programs. Microsoft also advises that the RTF specification may be changed and extended in the future.

Table 3-1 lists special characters and their meanings.

Table 3-1 Spe	cial characters and their meanings	
Character	Meaning	Missint
\chpgn	current page number (as in headers)	
\chftn	auto-numbered footnote reference	
	(footnote to follow in a group)	
\chdate	current date (as in headers)	
\chtime	current time (as in headers)	
\	formula character	
\~	nonbreaking space	
\-	nonrequired hyphen	
_	nonbreaking hyphen	
\'hh	any hex value (identifies 8-bit values)	
\page	required page break	
\line	required line break (no paragraph break)	
\par	end of paragraph	
\sect	end of section and end of paragraph	
\tab	same as ASCII 9	

RTF accepts the ASCII code 9 as \tab. It accepts either \10 or \13 as \par. RTF ignores ASCII 10 and ASCII 13; you may use them to include carriage returns for easier readability, but which will have no effect on the interpretation as long as they do not occur within a control word. Microsoft suggests that you insert carriage returns at least every 255 characters for easier transportability via electronic text mail systems.

### **Destinations**

\fonttbl

**Font Table** 

and family to the font numbers used.

Changing destinations resets all properties to default. Changes are legal only at the beginning of a group (text and controls enclosed by braces).

\rtf <param/>	Document		
	The destination for the \rtf control word is the document. The parameter is the version of the writing program. When the { precedes the command, it marks the beginning of an RTF document. The } character marks the end. The ending brace is legal only once after the starting brace.		
	Small-scale RTF interchange, where other methods for marking the end of the string are available (as in a string constant) need not include this identification but will start with the document destination as the default.		
	Before any text in the file, you may declare the character set:		
	\ansi The text is the ANSI character set that Windows uses (the default case).		
	\mac The text is the Macintosh character set.		
	\pc The text is the IBM PC character set.		
\colortbl	Color Table		
	The destination is the color table. The color table defines the red, green, and blue indices for color numbers, starting with 0. Semicolons delimit each set of color definitions and define the next sequential color number. The indices are the same as those used in Windows.		
	\red000 red index		
	\green000 green index		
	\blue000 blue index		
	The following example defines colors 0 and 2. Note that the example omits color 1 by using two contiguous semicolons:		
	{\colortbl\red128\green0\blue64;;\red64\green128\blue0;}		

The destination is the font table. The font table assigns the font name

//

The text is the font name delimited by semicolons. The font "default" specifies that the writing program assigned no font and the reading program should use whatever font is the default for the particular output device being used. If the control word designates no font, default is assumed.

The font table (if it exists) must occur before the style-sheet definition and any text in the file. Possible families are:

#### \fni

Don't know the family (use the default font).

#### \froman

Roman family; proportionally spaced, serif (examples: Times Roman, Century Schoolbook, Garamond, etc.)

#### \fswiss

Swiss family; proportionally spaced, sans serif (examples: Helvetica, Swiss, etc.)

#### \fmodern

Fixed pitch, serif or sans serif (Pica, Elite, Courier, etc.)

#### \fscript

Script family (Cursive, etc.)

#### \fdecor

Decorative fonts (Old English, etc.)

#### Example:

{\fonttbl\f0\froman Tms Rmn;\f1\fswiss Helv;\f2\fnil Default;}

#### \stylesheet

#### Style Sheet

This destination is the style sheet for the document. The reading program should interpret text between semicolons as style names that stand for the formatting properties in effect. For example, the commands:

 ${\sylesheet(\s0\f3\fs20\q) Normal;}{\s1\f3\fs24\b\qc Heading Level 3;}}$ 

Define style 0 with the name "Normal" to use the 10-point size of font 3 (font 3 is defined in the font table below) and justify it. Style 1 is defined with the name "Heading Level 3" and uses the 12-point size of font 3, bold and centered. These fields may be present if the destination is \stylesheet:

#### \sbasedon000

Defines the style number on which the current style is based. If the control word \sbasedon is omitted, the style is not based on any style.

#### \snext000

Defines the next style associated with the current style. If this control word is omitted, the next style is itself.

### \pict Picture

The destination is a picture. The plain text describes the picture as a hex dump (string of characters 0, 1...9, a...e, f). The following parameters may also exist if the destination is a picture, but they are optional. If they are not present, the default frame size equals the picture size.

### \pich000

Defines the picture-frame height in pixels. The picture frame is the area set aside for the image. The picture itself does not necessarily fill the frame.

### \picw000

Defines the picture-frame width in pixels.

#### \picscaled

Scales the picture up or down to fit within the specified size of the frame.

#### \wmetafile

Identifies the picture as being a windows meta file.

#### \macpict

Identifies the picture as being in the Macintosh Quick Draw format.

#### \bin000

This is a special field that includes binary information within the file (in lieu of hex). The parameter defines the number of bytes of binary information that follows.

#### \footnote Footnote

The destination is a footnote text. The group must immediately follow the footnote reference character(s).

#### \header Header

The destination is the header text for the current section. The group must precede the first plain text character in the section.

#### \hearderl Left-hand header

Same as header, but for left-hand (even) pages.

#### \headerr Right-hand header

Same as header, but for right-hand (odd) pages.

\headerf	First page header	
	Same as header, but for first page only.	
\footer	Focter	
	The destination is the footer text for the current section. The group must precede the first plain text character in the section.	
\footerl	Left-hand footer	
	Same as footer, but for left-hand (even) pages.	
\footerr	Right-hand footer	
	Same as footer, but for right-hand (odd) pages.	
\footerf	First page footer	
	Same as footer, but for first page only.	
\ftnsep	Footnote separator	
	The destination is the separator of a footnote.	
\ftnsepc	Continued footnote separator	
	The destination is the separator of a continued footnote.	
\ftncn	Continued footnote notice	
\info	Information block	
	This text is the information block for the document. Parts of the text are further classified by the "properties" of the text (Table 3-2), such as "title." These are not formatting properties, but a device to delimit and identify parts of the information from one text in the group.	
\comment	Comment text	
	The text of comments should be ignored.	

## **Document Formatting Properties**

Table 3-2 lists the formatting properties and defaults for a document as a whole (000 stands for a number which may be signed).

Command	Default	Meaning	
\paperw000	12240	paper width in twips	salan
\paperh000	15840	paper height	
\margl000	1800	left margin	
\margr000	1800	right margin	
\margt000	1440	top margin	
\margb000	1440	bottom margin	
\facingp		facing pages (enables gutters and odd/even a 0 parameter disables	headers);
\gutter000		gutter width (inside of facing pages)	
\ogutter000		outside gutter width	
\deftab000	720	default tab width	
\widowctrl		enable wido control (0 disables)	
\endnotes		footnotes at end of section	
\ftnbj		footnotes at bottom of page (default)	
\ftntj		footnotes beneath text (top justified)	
\ftnstart000	1	starting footnote number	
\ftnrestart		restart footnotes each page (0 disables)	
\pgnstart000	1	starting page number	
\linestart000	1	starting line number	
Vlandscape		printed in landscape format (0 disables)	

Note	A twip is 1/20th of a point or 1/1440th of an inch.
------	---

## Section Formatting Properties

Table 3-3 lists the formatting properties that apply to sections of a document.

Table 3-3	Section formatting properties	
Command	Default	Meaning Meaning
\sectd		reset to default section properties
\sbknone		section break continuous (no break)
\sbkcol		section break starts new column
\sbkpage		section break starts new page (default)
\sbkeven		section break starts even page
\sbkodd		section break starts odd page
\pgnrestart		restart page numbers at 1 (0 disables)

(Table Continued)



Table 3-3 (Continued)

Command	Default	Meaning	
\pgndec	10 - 11 o	page number format decimals	05(#2/
\pgnucrm		page number format upper-case roman	
\pgnlcrm		page number format lower-case roman	
\pgnucltr		page number format upper- case letter	
\pgnlcltr		page number format lower-case letter	
\pgnx000	720	auto page number X position	
\pgny000	720	auto page number Y position	
\linemod000		line number modulus	
\linex000	360	line number text distance	
\linerestart		line number restart at 1 (default)	
\lineppage		line number restart on each page	
\linecont		line number continued from previous section	
\headery000	720	header Y position from top of page	
\footery000	720	footer Y position from bottom of page	
\vertalt		vertically align starting at top of page (default)	
\vertalc		vertically align in the center of page	
\vertalj		vertically justify to top and bottom margins	
\vertalb		vertically align, starting at the bottom	
\cols000	1	number of columns (snaking)	
\colsx000	720	space between columns	
\endnhere		include endnotes in this section (0 disables)	
\titlepg		title page is special (0 disables)	

## Paragraph formatting properties

Table 3-4 lists the formatting properties that belong to paragraphs.

Table 3-4	Paragrap	Paragraph formatting Properties		
Command	Default	Meaning		
\pard		reset to default paragraph properties		
\s000		style (see Note1)		
\q1		quad left (default)		
\qr		right		
\qj		justified		
\qc		centered		
\fi000	0	first line indent		
\li000	0	left indent		
\ri000	0	right indent		
\sb000	0	space before		
\sa000	0	space after		

(Table Continued)

Command	Default	Meaning	
\sl000	1 line (12 pts)	space between lines (see Note2)	District of
\keep		keep this paragraph together (0 disables)	
\keepn		keep with next paragraph (0 disables)	
\sbys		side by side (0 disables)	
\pagebb		page break before (0 disables)	
\noline		no line numbering (0 disables)	
\brdrt		border top	
\brdrb		border bottom	
\brdrl		border left	
\brdrr		border right	
\box		border all around	
\brdrs		single thickness	
\brdrth		thick border	
\brdrsh		shadow	
\brdrdb		double	
\tqr		right flush tab (apply to next specified pos	ition)
\tqc		centered tab	
\tqdec		decimal aligned tab	
\tldot		tab leader dots	
\tlhyph		tab leader hyphens	
\tlul		tab leader underline	
\tlth		tab leader thick line	
\tx000		tab position	
\tb000		bar tab position (see Note3)	

Note 1 If a style is specified, you must still specify the paragraph formatting implied by that style with the paragraph.

Note 2

If the text fails to specify any \sl (space between lines) value, the default value is 12 points (one line). If \sl000 is specified, this means that the document should use auto line spacing where the tallest font on the line determines the line spacing.

Note 3

Bar tab position places a vertical bar at the specified position for the height of the entire current paragraph.

## **Character Formatting Properties**

Table 3-5 lists the formatting properties that apply to the characters of the plain text.

Table 3-5	Character	formatting properties	
Command	Default	Meaning	eitt
\plain	Mat Mais	reset to default text properties	to opinio?
\b		bold (0 disables)	
\i		italic (0 disables)	
\strike		strikethrough (0 disables)	
\outl		outline (0 disables)	
\shad		shadow (0 disables)	
\scaps		small caps (0 disables)	
\caps		all caps (0 disables)	
\v		invisible text (0 disables)	
\f000		font number n	
\fs000	24	font size in half points	
\expnd000	0	(see Note1)	
\ul		underline (0 disables)	
\ulw		word underline	
\uld		dotted underline	
\uldb		double underline	
\up000		superscript in half points	
\dn000		subscript in half points	
\cf000		foreground color (index into color table)	
\cb000		background color	

Expansion/compression of the space between characters, expressed in quarter points. A negative value implies compression.

## Information Block Commands

Tables 3-6 lists the commands of the information block. The plain text of the group specifies various fields. Think of the current field as a particular setting of the "subdestination" property of the text.

You can use these information block commands to create document headers that list details such as the computer operator, the time of the document's creation, retrieval keywords, and so forth.

Table 3-6	Information block commands		
Command	Default	Meaning	
\title		the title follows in plain text	DYSEAU DE
\subject		the subject follows in plain text	
\operator			
\author			
\keywords			
\doccomm		document comments (not \comment)	
\version			
\nextfile		the name of the "next" file follows	

Table 3-7 lists other properties that assign their parameters directly to the information block.

Table 3-7 Commands that assign properties to the information block				
Command	Default	Meaning	dbls/	
\verno000		internal version number	(Incomb)	
\creatim		creation time follows		
\yr000		year assigned to a time field		
\mo000				
\dy000				
\hr000				
\min000				
\sec000				
\revtim		revision time follows		
\printtim		last print time follows		
\buptim		backup time follows		
\edmins000		editing minutes		
\nofpages000		floor Block Commonds		
\nofwords000				
\nofchars000				
\id000		internal ID number		

## Sample RTF File

This text is an example of how RTF text appears in a file.

{\rtf0\pc{\fonttbl\f1\froman Times;} {\stylesheet {\s0 Normal;} {\s1\i\qj\snext2\f1 Question;} {\s2\qj\f1 Answer;}} {\s0\f1\b\qc Questions and Answers\par } {\s1 \i\qj 1. What is the left margin of this document?\par} {\s2\qj\\li720\f1 Since no document parameters were specified, the default of 1800 twips (1.25") is used.\par}}

CHAPTER 4

# SuperCalc4

Versions 1.0 and 1.1

Computer Associates International, Inc. 2195 Fortune Dr. San Jose, CA 95131–1820

Type of Product: Spreadsheet with graphics and data management.

Files Produced Binary.

#### Points of Interest:

SuperCalc has gone through several iterations since its introduction on the PC. Much of its file format, however, has remained the same. This chapter covers SuperCalc4, but you may also use it to decipher files produced by SuperCalcs 1,2, and 3. Computer Associates' Super Data Interchange format (now called XDIF) is available in *File Formats for Popular PC Software*.

#### **Conversion Information:**

SuperCalc4 can import:

- 1-2-3 (.WKS and .WK1 files)
- VisiCalc (.VC files)
- DIF and XDIF (Super Data Interchange format)
- CSV (comma-separated values—mail merge)
- Numbers and Text

### SuperCalc4 can export:

- 1-2-3 (.WKS, .WK1, and .PIC files)
- DIF and XDIF
- CSV
- SuperCalc3 files (SuperCalc4 can read them automatically)

# SuperCalc4 File Format

SuperCalc is primarily a spreadsheet, and one that has grown over time. Its latest incarnation, SuperCalc4, supports a matrix of 255 columns and 9,999 rows. The columns are lettered on screen (A-IU). Internally, numbers represent the columns and rows. The column numeric range is 0 through 254; the row numeric range is 0 through 9998. The representation of cell A1 is (0,0).

The file is a succession of header sections, a cell contents section of variable length, a graph "footer," and a list of named areas in the matrix.

Note
Probably because the program maintains such a high level of compatibility with files produced by its earlier versions, the header section is organized in a confusing fashion. The Sample Spreadsheet file for SuperCalc4 (see Appendix B) reveals an entirely undocumented header section apparently dealing with dates beginning around Byte 2000.

#### Cells

SuperCalc uses three bytes to refer to cells; one byte (0-254) for the column reference, and a two-byte (integer) word (0-9998) for the row reference. In many of the cell references in the file, the column comes first. In others, the row comes first.

The section titled "Internal Cell Formatting" discusses cell contents in detail. Briefly, however, cells appear in multiples of eight bytes, called Cell Allocation Units (CAU). The maximum cell length is 240 bytes (30 CAU). There is a maximum of 227 bytes available for contents.

Each cell requires three prefix bytes (holding the row and column numbers), three formatting bytes, and ten bytes for a BCD (binary coded decimal) value. Discounting only the prefix bytes and counting the formatting and BCD bytes, together with the 227 bytes for contents, makes the maximum of 240.

There are five types of BCD values, all determined by the last byte of the ten-byte BCD component. Table 4-1 lists these five types. Not all cells have BCD components. If bit 5 of the first format byte is set, the cell is a constant and will not have a BCD value.

Table 4-1	The five BCD types
Value of Final Byte	Neaning
0	standard 8-byte floating point (8 bytes, a null, 10th byte)
2	calendar function (9 bytes: days since 1 March 1900)
4	text (9 bytes treated as a numeric constant)
8	ERROR code (the 9-byte string: 0 0 ERROR 0 0)
16	N/A code (the 9-byte string: 0 0 N/A 0 0 0 0)

Warning Earlier versions of SuperCalc did not force Byte 10 of the BCD component to zero. Worksheet files prepared with those earlier versions therefore may have random values in that byte. Earlier versions did, however, set to zero the region of the header where the Valid flag is now. SuperCalc4 checks the Valid flag whenever it loads a file. If the Valid flag is 0, SuperCalc4 forces all BCD component byte 10s to zero during the load. As a result, SuperCalc4 treats all such values in earlier files as floating point.

SuperCalc limits text cells to 227 characters plus the three header bytes. There is no 10-byte BCD component to a text cell.

The first content character of a text cell is either a single quote (') or double quote ("). The double quote denotes a text cell; the single quote denotes a repeating text cell (the cell contents expand to fill the width of the cell for drawing a line across a spreadsheet, for example). SuperCalc4 will repeat text only if the Text Left format is set for the original cell and all the cells over which the repeating text will extend.

## Cell, Column, and Row Formatting

In SuperCalc4, formatting is hierarchical. With number one as the most powerful formatting, precedence runs:

- 1. cell formatting
- 2. row formatting
- 3. column formatting
- 4. global formatting

A spreadsheet always has at least global formatting defined.

#### Column Format Table

The column format table contains a two-byte entry for each of the spreadsheet's 255 columns. The first byte of the pair holds the column width, and the second byte holds the formatting information. A column width or format byte containing nulls (00h) assumes the default format.

The column format table appears in the header.

#### **Row Format Table**

The row format table holds a one-byte formatting entry for each of the first 254 rows of the spreadsheet matrix and a single formatting byte for the remaining rows 255–9999.

#### File Header

The SuperCalc4 header runs to 1538 bytes. After that comes variable-length information. This section provides offset information into the header starting from Byte 0, the first byte of the file.

Byte 0–19 Program and version length: 20 bytes

This field consists of the string

SuperCalc<spc>ver.<spc><spc>1.10

where <spc> represents the space character (20h).

Byte 20–21 Newline length: 2 bytes

This field contains a carriage return (0Dh) and a line feed (0Ah) in

that order.

Byte 22–102 Worksheet title vector length: 80 bytes

This field picks up the text from cell A1 as a title for the worksheet.

It terminates with a Control-Z (1Ah).

Byte 103–105 Column and row display formatting tables length: 3 bytes

The first two bytes of this field are an integer, set to nulls. The third

byte is reserved and is also null.

#### User-Defined Format Table

Byte 106–121 User-defined formats length: 16 bytes

This field consists of eight two-byte fields. The first byte of each field represents a column format. See Column format table (Byte 547 et seq.). The second represents a row format. See Row format table

(Byte 1057 et seq.).

Byte 122–130 GRADEF (graph definition) length: 9 bytes

Byte 131 Far right column length: 1 byte

This byte holds the column number of the column farthest right that still contains data; essentially, the rightmost limit of the active

spreadsheet matrix.

Byte 132–133 Bottom row length: 2 bytes

This integer holds the row number of the bottom row (highest-

numbered row) on the matrix that still contains data.

Byte 134 Current chart number length: 1 byte

The number of the currently displayed graph. SuperCalc4 can

define nine graphs in any one file.

## **Chart Descriptor**

Byte 135–136	Data block start row The row number of the starting data b	length: 2 bytes block for the current chart.
Byte 137	Data block start column The starting column of the data block	length: 1 byte
Byte 138–139	Data block end row The ending row for the data block.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 140	Data block end column The ending column for the data block	length: 1 byte
Byte 141–200	Series definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	length: 60 bytes
Byte 201–202	Point label start row The row number of the starting point la	length: 2 bytes bels cell for the current chart.
Byte 203	Point label start column The starting column of the point label	length: 1 byte ls cell.
Byte 204–205	Point label end row The ending row for the point labels of	length: 2 bytes ell.
Byte 206	Point label end column The ending column for the point labe	length: 1 byte
Byte 207–266	Point label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	
Byte 267–273	Label definitions You should initialize this field to nulls	length: 6 bytes
Byte 274–278	Label range information The six bytes are the row (two bytes locations of the starting cell and endi holding the graph labels. Cells must lor the same row. When preparing externally to the program, you should	) and column (one byte) celling cell of the column or row be in either the same column a SuperCalc4 spreadsheet
Byte 279–338	Label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	length: 60 bytes ds.
Byte 339–350	Title block This area consists of four three-byte fibytes) and column (one byte) cell location of main graph title cell location of graph subtitle cell location of X-axis title cell location of Y-axis title	ields. Each field is a row (two

Byte 351–356 X-axis scaling block length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. The first field is the row and column location of the minimum X-axis value in the series being graphed. The second field is the location maximum X-axis value in

the series being graphed.

Byte 357–362 Y-axis scaling block length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. The first field is the row and column location of the minimum Y-axis value in the series being graphed. The second field is the location maximum Y-axis value in

the series being graphed.

Byte 363–364 VCMPAR length: 2 bytes

The second byte of VCMPAR defines the graph type:

01 = pie chart 02 = clustered bar 03 = stacked bar

04 = line 05 = XY 06 = area 07 = hi-lo

The first byte is undefined.

Byte 365 Resolution length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the graph.

0 = medium resolution 1 = high resolution

2 == monochrome adapter and display

Byte 366 Pie chart legends length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the legends of a pie chart.

0 == block legends 1 == radial legends

Byte 367 Plot direction length: 1 byte

This byte controls where the program plots the graph.

0 == screen 1 == plotter

Byte 368–382 Graph formats buffer length: 15 bytes

This area consists of five three-byte fields. Each three-byte field is the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell. The

fields are:

axis label formats

time label formats

3. variable label formats

4. data label formats

5. percent format

length: 2 bytes Byte 383-384 Default scaling This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the default X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the default Y-axis scaling. Manual scaling length: 2 bytes Byte 385-386 This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the number of divisions for manual X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the number of divisions for manual Y-axis scaling. **Byte 387** Pie flag length: 1 byte A non-zero value in this byte tells the program to draw the pie chart with all segments exploded. Pie segment flag length: 1 byte **Byte 388** If bit zero of this byte is set on, it tells the program to explode only segment 1 of the pie.

Byte 389 Pie var/time length: 1 byte 0 = var wise

0 = var wise 1 = time wise

Byte 390 Pie val length: 1 byte

Byte 391–396 Data management input range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field contains the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell in the following order:

input range starting row
 input range starting column
 input range ending row
 input range ending column

Byte 397–402 Data management criteria range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field contains the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell in the following order:

criteria range starting row
 criteria range starting column
 criteria range ending row
 criteria range ending column

Byte 403–408 Data management output range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field contains the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell in the following order:

output range starting row
 output range starting column
 output range ending row

4. output range ending column

## Worksheet Window Toggles for Window 1

Byte 409-411

Toggle1

length: 3 bytes

This field consists of three bytes.

- 1. expression display toggle:
  - 0 = display value
  - 1 = display formula
- 2. window-dependent toggle flags:

bit 0 (Tab over empty/protect); 0 = no, 1 = yes

bit 1 (Auto advance); 0 = no, 1 = yes The other bits are currently unused.

- 3. Video border toggle:
  - 0 = display the border
  - 1 = suppress the border

#### **Video Window Vectors**

**Byte 412** 

Sync

length: 1 byte

This byte controls the synchronization between windows.

0 = no sync 1 = sync

Byte 413

Split screen

length: 1 byte

This byte controls whether and how the screen is split. A zero in the most significant bit signifies a horizontal split; a one in the most

significant bit signifies a vertical split.

0 = no split

1 = screen split horizontally and window one active (01h)

2 = screen split horizontally and window two active (02h)

129 = screen split vertically and window one active (81h) 130 = screen split vertically and window two active (82h)

Logical and Physical Window Storage Vectors

Byte 414-444

Window1

length: 30 bytes

This area is the control vector for the left or upper window (window

1). See Window Control Vectors.

Byte 445-475

Window2

length: 30 bytes

This area is the control vector for the right or lower window (window

2). See Window Control Vectors.

Byte 476-478

Toggle2

length: 3 bytes

This field consists of three bytes.

1. expression display toggle:

0 = display value

1 = display formula

2. window-dependent toggle flags:

bit 0 (Tab over empty/protect); 0 = no, 1 = yes

bit 1 (Auto advance); 0 = no, 1 = yes The other bits are currently unused.

3. video border toggle:

0 = display the border 1 = suppress the border

**Byte 479** 

**Cursor direction** 

length: 1 byte

This byte stores the direction the cursor was last going.

1 = left

2 = right

3 = down

4 = up

#### **New Global Worksheet Commands**

Byte 480

Computation flag

length: 1 byte

This byte is the natural order computation flag.

0 = ignore the natural order of computation

1 = follow the natural order of computation

**Byte 481** 

Quote flag

length: 1 byte

This byte controls whether SuperCalc4 requires a quotation mark

to precede text entries.

0 = " not needed

1 = " is needed

**Byte 482** 

Natural-order computation counter length: 1 byte

Counts the number of computations; the range is from 0 to 99.

**Byte 483** 

**Auto-solve** 

length: 1 byte

This byte controls whether SuperCalc4 will automatically solve natural order computations. Any non-zero value sets Auto-solve to

True.

Byte 484-489

Solve convergence range

length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field is a row (two bytes) and column (one byte) cell location. The first cell location is the start of the convergence range and the second location is the

end of the convergence range.

Byte 490 Delta flag length: 1 byte

Any non-zero value in this field means to use the value in the Delta

cell; a zero means to converge the series to .01.

Byte 491 Delta cell length: 3 bytes

These three bytes hold the location of the cell to use as the

convergence Delta.

Byte 494–544 Spacer length: 50 bytes

This area is a null-filled spacer.

Byte 545 Worksheet format version number length: 1 byte

This byte contains a value that tells which version of SuperCalc

created the worksheet.

0 = SuperCalc1 version 1.06 or earlier generated this worksheet.

This versio used 16-byte cell allocation units (CAU).

1 =: SuperCalc1 version 1.07 or later generated this worksheet with 8-byte CAUs; or this worksheet was generated by SuperCalc2 or SuperCalc3 without using the hide or user-defined formats.

2 == SuperCalc2 or SuperCalc3 generated this worksheet and does

use the hide or user defined formats.

3 = SuperCalc3 generated this worksheet using SuperCalc3-spe-

cific features.

4 = SuperCalc4 generated this worksheet.

Byte 546 Valid field length: 1 byte

This field tells whether Byte 10 of the BCD number is meaningful.

0 := If SuperCalc2 or a later version generated the file, this means

that Byte 10 of the BCD value is meaningful.

1 = If SuperCalc1 generated the file, all BCD-value tenth bytes will

be set to zero when loaded into a SuperCalc2, 3, or 4.

Byte 547–1056 Column width formats length: 510 bytes

This area consists of 255 two-byte fields, one field for each column on the spreadsheet, occupied or not. A width-byte value from 1 to 127 (01h to 7Fh) indicates the width of the column. A column width of 255 (FFh) indicates a zero-width column; a 0 width indicates that the column should use the global column width (see Video Window Control Vector Definitions, Byte 21). Table 4-2 describes the format

byte.

Tab	le 4-2	Format byte in column formatting table	
Bit	Value	Meaning	
	zeh	Value formats:	readiv
0-2	000	use global format definition	
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)	
	010	integer	
	011	exponential (E)	
	100	general format	
	101	graphic (histogram) format	
	110	hide	
	111	reserved	
		Text formats:	
3-4	00	use global justification	
	01	left justify text	
	10	right justify text	
	11	reserved	
		User defined:	
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above	
	1	use user-defined column formats (Note1) and interpr	ret bits 0-
		2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3,	etc.) into
		the user-defined column area.	
		Value formats:	
6-7	00	use global justification definition	
	01	right justify values	
	10	left justify values	
	11	reserved	

Note 1 Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc1. See Byte 106 et seq. for user-defined column formats.

Byte 1057–1311 Row format table

Row format table length: 255 bytes
This area consists of 255 one-byte fields. Each of the first 254 bytes
carries the row formatting information for the first 254 rows in order,
starting at row 0; the 255th byte carries the formatting for all the
remaining 9745 rows. Table 4-3 describes the row formatting byte.

Bit	Value	Meaning
		Value formats:
0-2	000	use column/global format definition
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)
	010	integer and a company of the company
	011	exponential (E)
	100	general format
	101	graphic (histogram *) format
	110	hide
	111	reserved
		Text formats:
3-4	00	use column/global justification
	01	left justify text
	10	right justify text
	11	reserved
		User defined:
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above
	1	use user-defined row formats (note1) and interpret
		bits 0-2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3,
		etc.) into the user-defined row area.
		Value formats:
6-7	00	use global justification definition
	01	right justify values
	10	left justfity values
	11	reserved

Note 1	Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc 1.	See Byte	106 et
seq. for user-defined row	formats.		

# Global Worksheet Toggles

Byte 1312	Computation order flag A 0 value means to compute along coalong rows.	length: 1 byte olumns; a 1 means to compute
Byte 1313	Auto/manual toggle A 0 value means to recalculate w rneans to use automatic recalculation	
Byte 1314-1407	Spacers This field consists of 94 null bytes.	length: 94 bytes

## New SuperCalc4 Header Information

Byte 1408–1409 Header2 length length: 2 bytes

The length of this second header section, new for SuperCalc4. The

length figure includes the length word in its count.

Byte 1410–1411 Header2 version number length: 2 bytes

This two-byte field holds an ASCII H (48h) in its first byte and a hex

2 (02h) in its second.

#### **Printer Information**

Byte 1412–1413	Printer header length This integer holds the length of the only. In the Sample Spreadsheet, thi	
Byte 1414	Printer default flags	length: 1 byte
Byte 1415	Printer margin default	length: 1 byte
Byte 1416	Reserved	length: 1 byte
Byte 1417	Start keep Start of copy of printer variables from	length: 1 byte n SCEX.
Byte 1418	Length to keep Length of the printer variables that a	length: 1 byte re kept with KEEP.
Byte 1419	Set-up length This is the length byte for the printer	length: 1 byte set-up string.
Byte 1420–1479	Set-up string This field is the printer set-up string.	length: 60 bytes Fill unused bytes with nulls.
Byte 1480	End of string A null string terminating character.	length: 1 byte
Byte 1481	Border character ASCII code of character to use for s	length: 1 byte preadsheet border.
Byte 1482	Border toggle 0 = don't use borders 1 = use borders	length: 1 byte
Byte 1483	Printer mode  Bit 1 = Auto form feed off/on  Bit 2 = DS  Bit 3 = End line feed  The other bits are unused.	length: 1 byte

Byte 1484 Paper wait flag length: 1 byte

0 = don't wait for paper

1 = wait for paper

Byte 1485–1486 Page length length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this two-byte field contains the page length in an integer number of lines (usually 66). The second byte is reserved.

Byte 1487–1488 Page width length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this two-byte field contains the page width in an integer number of characters (default is 80). The second byte is

reserved.

Byte 1489–1490 Top margin length: 2 bytes

Byte 1491–1492 Bottom margin length: 2 bytes

Byte 1493–1494 Left margin length: 2 bytes

Byte 1495 Send to printer flag length: 1 byte

SuperCalc can send either its display or cell contents to a printer. If this byte contains a 1 value, SuperCalc sends values as displayed on the screen. If this byte contains a zero value, Super-

Calc sends the cell contents.

Byte 1496 Formatting flag length: 1 byte

When SuperCalc sends to the printer, a 0 in this byte means to print

formatted output; a 1 means to print unformatted.

Byte 1497 Number of copies length: 1 byte

Byte 1498–1501 Reserved length: 4 bytes

These bytes should contain nulls.

## Start of Non-Kept Printer Values

Byte 1502 Number of headers active length: 1 byte

Byte 1503 Number of footers active length: 1 byte

Byte 1504 Titles flag (output) length: 1 byte

0 = none 1 = automatic 2 = manual

Byte 1505 Reserved length: 1 byte

Set to null.

Byte 1506–1512 Print range length: 7 bytes

Null-terminated, six-byte field.

Byte 1513–1519 Horizontal title range length: 7 bytes

Null-terminated, six-byte field.

Byte 1520–1527 Vertical title range length: 7 bytes

Null-terminated, six-byte field.

#### "Other Values" Area

Byte 1528–1529 Length of "other values" length: 2 bytes

Byte 1530–1532 Start learn range length: 3 bytes

This field is a cell location: row (two bytes) and column (one byte).

Byte 1533–1535 End learn range length: 3 bytes

This field is a cell location: row (two bytes) and column (one byte).

Byte 1536–1537 Global labels flag length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this word is the global labels flag. The second is

reserved.

#### Variable Part of File

Starting at byte 1538 is the variable length area for header and footer strings (if any). Then, in order, come:

- Cell data, followed by at least one Control-Z (1Ah), padded to the next end of sector boundary by more Control-Zs, if necessary
- 2. Graph footer
- 3. Names list for named areas

## **Video Window Control Vector Definitions**

This section is a detail of the 31-byte window vectors that appear at Bytes 414 and 445 in the header. Both vectors are the same. For convenience, the offsets appear from byte 0 of the vector, not the header.

## **Window Dimensions**

Window dimensions reflect the limits of the configured video terminal that SuperCalc is installed to use.

Byte 0-3

Physical window dimensions

length: 4 bytes

These four bytes hold, in order:

- 1. upper left line of terminal or screen
- 2. upper left column of terminal or screen
- 3. lower right line of terminal or screen
- 4. lower right column of terminal or screen

Byte 4-13

Logical window dimensions

length: 10 bytes

This ten-byte area contains four fields, in this order and size:

- upper left cell of video window (column first, then row; three bytes)
- lower right cell of video window (column first, then row; three bytes)
- 3. last column scrollable on right (one byte)
- 4. cell of current cursor location (column first, then row; three bytes)

#### **Title Locking Variables**

Byte 14

**Hlock flag** 

length: 1 byte

Horizontal locked row flag.

0 = inactive

1 = active

Byte 15-20

Upper left/lower right

length: 6 bytes

This area contains two three-byte fields. Each field is a cell location (row first, cell last). The first location is the upper left cell location of the horizontal locking area, and the second location is the lower light cell location of the horizontal locking area.

right cell location of the horizontal locking area.

Byte 21

Vlock flag

length: 1 byte

Vertical locked row flag.

0 = inactive

1 = active

Byte 22-27

Upper left/lower right

length: 6 bytes

This area contains two three-byte fields. Each field is a cell location (row first, cell last). The first location is the upper left cell location of the vertical locking area, and the second location is the lower right

cell location of the vertical locking area.

## **Global Formatting Constants**

Byte 28

Global column width

length: 1 byte

Byte 29-30

Global display format

length: 2 bytes

The first byte of this word controls global text formatting. The second byte controls global numeric formatting. Table 4-4 de-

scribes byte 1, and Table 4-5 describes byte 2.

Tabl	e 4-4	Global formatting constants, Byte 1	
Bit	Value	Meaning	
0-1	01	text left justified	
	10	text right justified	
	11	reserved	

Bit	Value	Meaning
		Value formats:
0-2	000	use column/global format definition
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)
	010	integer
	011	exponential (E)
	100	general format
	101	graphic (histogram ) format
	110	hide
	111	reserved
3-4		not used
		User defined:
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above
	sand to a result	use user-defined global formats (Note1) and interpret bits
		0-2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3, etc
		into the user-defined formats area.
		Value formats:
6-7	00	not used
	01	right justify values
	10	left justify values
	11	reserved

Note 1 Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc 1. See Byte 106 et seq. for user-defined formats.

#### Internal Cell Definitions

Each cell area begins with its cell location as a three-byte prefix. The cell location contains a two-byte row location and a one-byte column location, in that order. After the cell prefix comes cell formatting and contents. For convenience, offsets in this chapter are from the beginning of cell contents, ignoring the three-byte cell location prefix.

Byte 0 Cell type byte length: 1 byte Table 4-6 describes the cell type byte.

Bit	Value	Meaning
0-3		unused
4	0	not a constant
	1	data field constant; no BCD component
5	0	field unprotected
	1	field protected
6-7	00	text data in cell
	01	value or expression in cell
	10	expression with cell references in cell
	11	reserved

Byte 1 Cell format byte length: 1 byte Table 4-7 describes the contents of the cell format byte.

Bit	Value	Meaning
		Value formats:
0-2	000	use row/column/global format definition
	001	use dollars and cents (\$)
	010	integer
	011	exponential (E)
	100	general format
	101	graphic (histogram ) format
	110	hide
	111	reserved
		Text formats:
3-4	00	use row/column/global justification
	01	left justified
	10	right justified
	11	reserved

(Table Continued)



Table 4-7 (Continued)

Bit	Value	Meaning
		User defined:
5	0	interpret bits 0-2 as above
	sail 14th tebro l	use user-defined global formats (Note1) and interpret bits
		0-2 as index values 1 to 8 (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3, etc.) into
		the user-defined formats area.
		Value formats:
6-7	00	use row/column/global justification
	01	right justify
	10	left justify
	11	reserved

Note 1	Bit 5 was set to zero in SuperCalc 1. See Byte 106 et		
seq. for user-de	fined formats.	1600 B-0	
Byte 2	Cell length byte This byte holds the number of in SuperCalc4) for the cell.	length: 1 byte cell allocation units (eight bytes each	
Text Cells			
Byte 3–240		length: 238 bytes ded text terminated with an end-of-lallocates 240 bytes because 240 is ght-byte CAU.	

## Value, Formula, and Reference Cells

Byte 3–12	BCD expression value See Table 4-1 and the introdu component.	length: 10 bytes ctory information about the BCD
Byte 13–240	Expression Expression text string in ASCII null.	length: 228 bytes terminated with an end-of-string

## **Graph Footer**

SuperCalc can define a maximum of nine graphic charts. Each chart has a graphic descriptor associated with it. The current chart's graphic descriptor is located in the Graphic Section Header. If you have defined more than one graph, then all defined graphs will have a graphic descriptor in the Graphic Descriptors section. The current graph appears twice (once in the header, and once among the descriptors).

The size of the Graphic Section varies depending on the number of graphs. Its format is:

- 1. Graphic Section Header—256 bytes.
- 2. Graphic Descriptors—one for each graph (1–9); 256 bytes for each descriptor.
- 3. Graph Title Headers—nine consecutive Graph Title Headers. 64 bytes for each header.
- 4. End of File-128 bytes of 1Ah (Control-Z).

#### **Graphic Section Header**

The GS Header indicates the beginning of the graphic section and tells which chart is active. Only the first 13 bytes are significant; the remaining bytes are all nulls (13 bytes of data followed by 243 nulls). Table 4-8 describes its format:

Table 4	1-8 Graphic section header
Byte	Meaning
0–2 3 4–12	must be 1Ah (Control-Z) must be DAh nine bytes, each byte associated with a graphic descriptor in the order
	Byte 4 = descriptor 1, Byte 5 = descriptor 2, etc.
13-255	Nulls

If the content of bytes 4–12 is null (00h), it indicates that the corresponding graph is not defined. Otherwise, the graph is defined in the Graphic Descriptor.

## **Graphic Descriptor**

After the section header is up to nine graphic descriptors. SuperCalc4 allocates each one 256 bytes. Each descriptor has the same format.

Note	Rows and columns are numbered from 1, not 0.		
Byte offsets are	from the 0 byte of each descriptor.		
Byte 0–1	Data block start row The row number of the starting	length: 2 bytes data block for the current chart.	
Byte 2	Data block start column The starting column of the data	length: 1 byte block.	
Byte 3–4	Data block end row The ending row for the data blo	length: 2 bytes	

Byte 5	Data block end column The ending column for the data block	
Byte 6–65	Series definitions This area consists of ten six-byte fields locations, one field for each of ten va	
Byte 67–68	Point label start row The row number of the starting point la	length: 2 bytes bels cell for the current chart.
Byte 69	Point label start column The starting column of the point label	length: 1 byte ls cell.
Byte 70–71	Point label end row The ending row for the point labels co	length: 2 bytes ell.
Byte 72	Point label end column The ending column for the point labe	length: 1 byte ls cell.
Byte 73–132	Point label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field	length: 60 bytes ds.
Byte 133–138	Label definitions You should initialize this field to nulls	length: 6 bytes
Byte 139–144	Label range information The six bytes are the row (two bytes locations of the starting cell and endiholding the graph labels. Cells must be or the same row. When preparing externally to the program, you should	ing cell of the column or row be in either the same column a SuperCalc4 spreadsheet
Byte 145–204	Label definitions This area consists of ten six-byte field locations, one field for each of ten va	
Byte 205–216	Title block This area consists of four three-byte bytes) and column (one byte) cell location of main graph title 2. cell location of graph subtitle 3. cell location of X-axis title 4. cell location of Y-axis title	
Byte 217–222	X-axis scaling block This area consists of two three-byte frand column location of the minimum X graphed. The second field is the locate the series being graphed.	-axis value in the series being

the series being graphed.

Byte 223-228

Y-axis scaling block

length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. The first field is the row and column location of the minimum Y-axis value in the series being graphed. The second field is the location of the maximum Y-axis value in the series being graphed.

Byte 229-230

VCMPAR

length: 2 bytes

The second byte of VCMPAR defines the graph type:

01 = pie chart 02 = clustered bar 03 = stacked bar

04 = line 05 = XY 06 = area 07 = hi-lo

The first byte is undefined.

**Byte 231** 

Resolution

length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the graph.

0 = medium resolution 1 = high resolution

2 = monochrome adapter and display

**Byte 232** 

Pie chart legends

length: 1 byte

This byte tells SuperCalc4 how to display the legends of a pie chart.

0 = block legends 1 = radial legends

**Byte 233** 

Plot direction

length: 1 byte

This byte controls where the program plots the graph.

0 = screen 1 = plotter

Byte 234-248

Graph formats buffer

length: 15 bytes

This area consists of five three-byte fields. Each three-byte field is the row (two bytes) and column (one byte) location of a cell. The fields are:

1. axis label formats

2. time label formats

3. variable label formats

4. data label formats

5. percent format

Byte 249-250

Default scaling

length: 2 bytes

This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the default X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the default Y-axis scaling.

Byte 251–252 Manual scaling length: 2 bytes

This word consists of two bytes. The first byte contains the number of divisions for manual X-axis scaling. The second byte contains the

number of divisions for manual Y-axis scaling.

Byte 253 Pie flag length: 1 byte

A non-zero value in this byte tells the program to draw the pie chart

with all segments exploded.

Byte 254 Pie segment flag length: 1 byte

If bit zero of this byte is set on, it tell the program to explode only

segment 1 of the pie.

Byte 255 Pie var/time length: 1 byte

0 = var wise 1 = time wise

Byte 3256 Pie val length: 1 byte

#### **Graphic Title Header**

This area holds the nine title headers, one for each graph. Each title header occupies 64 bytes. The first 40 bytes contain the main title of the associated graph, and the 51st byte contains the graph type as duplicated in the second byte of VCMPAR. The remaining bytes are nulls.

## **End of Graph Header**

This section consists of 128 bytes of 1Ah to indicate the end of the graph header.

## Names List

The names list follows the graph header in the file if there are named areas in the spreadsheet to list. If there is no graph header, there will be a sector (128 bytes) of 1Ah (Control-Z) separating the names list from the end of cell data.

The names list defines a series of named ranges for the file. It consists of a series of variable-length records with the following format:

Byte 0 Length length: 1 byte

Length of name in characters (max 31).

Byte 1 Name length: n bytes

Name of length n characters (n = maximum of 31).

Byte 1 + n Range length: 6 bytes

This area consists of two three-byte fields. Each field consists of a row (two bytes) and a column (one byte) cell location. The first

location is the range beginning, and the second location is the range end.

Byte 1 + n + 6

Synonym list header flag

0 = if not at top of synonym list

FF'h = at top of synonym list

At least one Control-Z (1Ah) follows the names list. The file is padded with Control-Zs to the nearest 128-byte boundary.

CHAPTER 5

# Super Project Plus

Version 2.0

Computer Associates International, Inc. 2195 Fortune Drive San Jose, CA 95131–1820

Type of Product:

Project management software

Files Produced:

Binary

**Conversion Information:** 

Version 2.0 of Super Project Plus does not import or export data.

# Super Project File Format

Super Project Plus is a project management package that performs pert charting, gantt charting, critical path analysis, resource management, and so forth.

Its files consist of a series of variably sized records. Several of the records may appear many times. If there is no data for a record (for example, no defined holidays), the record will not appear at all.

Records must appear in a particular order:

- 1. Header records
- 2. Project records
- 3. Task records
- 4. Resource records
- 5. Resource assignment records
- 6. Link records
- 7. Holiday records
- 8. Select records
  - 9. Select criteria records
  - 10. Public project record

Four bytes (two integers) precede each and every record, including the header record. The first integer is the record type and the second is the length of the record. For clarity in listing offsets, this chapter includes those four bytes in each record description.

Table 5-1 summarizes the record types.

Byte 0	Byte1	Dec	Meaning	
FF	81	32279	end-of-file record	PERMIT OF THE PROPERTY.
A1	81	33185	link record	
A2	81	33186	project record	
A3	81	33187	holiday record	
A4	81	33188	task record	
A6	81	33190	resource record	
A7	81	33191	preference record	
A8	81	33192	resource assignment record	
AA	81	33194	file header record	
AB	81	33195	select header record	
AC	81	33196	select criteria record	
AD	81	33197	public project record	
AE	81	33198	print driver record	
00	00	0	any type of record	

#### Notes on Field and Record Contents

Coordinate 0,0 of the pert chart is at the center of the available area. Figure 5-1 illustrates the coordinate system.

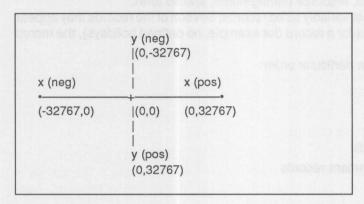


Figure 5-1 Pert chart coordinate system

Date fields contain a 1-based number representing the days relative to 1 January 1951. There is no 0 date.

Hour fields contain a number between 0 and 23 signifying the hour of the day. 0 is the first hour (12 p.m. to 1 a.m.), 1 is the second (1 a.m. to 2 a.m.) and so forth.

Each record header provides the length of the record, and the next record begins at the following byte. However, Super Project Plus does not always fill with data the entire record size it reserves. Sometimes, the tail of the record consists of nulls, spaces, or "garbage."

Note

Although there is an absolute record order in the file, there is no absolute offset information for the file as a whole because the file consists of a variable number of records. Other records may not appear at all because they're not needed for a given model. This chapter therefore provides offset information for each individual record.

## **Header Record**

The first record to appear in a Super Project file is always the header record.

Byte 0–1 Record Type length: 2 bytes

The record type of a file header record is 33194 (81 AAh). See Table

5-1 for a listing of record types.

Byte 2–3 Record Length length: 2 bytes

The length of the *contents* portion of the record, in bytes, as measured starting with Byte 4. The record length does not include the first four bytes of the record. A header record is usually 80 bytes

in length.

Byte 4–33	Copyright Notice The copyright string is: (C) 1985 Computer Associates plus two trailing space characters.	length: 30 bytes
Byte 34–35	Spaces Two more space characters (20h).	length: 2 bytes
Byte 36–43	Creation Date Date on which the project model was mm-dd-yy.	length: 8 bytes s first created. The format is
Byte 44	Space One space character.	length: 1 byte
Byte 45–55	Time Time at which the project model was himm:ss:hh, where the second hid dredths-of-a-second figure.	
Byte 56–58	Spaces Three space characters.	length: 3 bytes
Byte 59-67	Version and Release For version 2.00, the version and releVER: 2.00 There are no trailing spaces in this fi	
Byte 68–80	Spaces A string of 13 space characters (20h	length: 13 bytes ).
Byte 81	End of File Character This byte is a single Control–Z (ASC	length: 1 byte II 26, 1Ah).
Byte 82–131	Unused You should initialize this unused are	length: 50 bytes a to nulls (00h).

## **Project Record**

There is one project record per project file. It immediately follows the header record.

Byte 0–1 Record Type length: 2 bytes

The record type of a project record is 33186 (81 A2h). See Table 5-

1 for a listing of record types.

Byte 2–3 Record Length length: 2 bytes

The length of the *contents* portion of the record, in bytes, as measured starting with Byte 4. The record length does not include

the first four bytes of the record.

and their meanings.

Byte 4–59

Reserved
This section comprises 14 four-byte units that Super Project uses internally. A Super Project file will contain data here; a file prepared externally to the program should initialize these bytes to nulls.

Byte 60–61

Project Flags
Iength: 2 bytes
This 16-bit word contains a set of flag bits. Table 5-2 lists the bits

Bit Meaning  O Is this project selected?  Has project been modified since last checkpoint?  Is this project locked?  Is this project a sub-project?  Is this project a super-project?  If memory is needed, do not roll project out?  Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)  Recalculate this project?  Is default duration in hours?  Is default resource allocation in percent?  Have the holidays been optimized?  Is the task filter active?  Is the resource filter active?	Table 5-2 Project record flag bits (1 = yes)			
Has project been modified since last checkpoint?  Is this project locked?  Is this project a sub-project?  Is this project a super-project?  If memory is needed, do not roll project out?  Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)  Recalculate this project?  Is default duration in hours?  Is default resource allocation in percent?  Have the holidays been optimized?  Is the task filter active?  Is the resource filter active?	N	Bit	Meaning	1 100 975
ls this project locked?  Is this project a sub-project?  Is this project a super-project?  If memory is needed, do not roll project out?  Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)  Recalculate this project?  Is default duration in hours?  Is default resource allocation in percent?  Have the holidays been optimized?  Is the task filter active?  Is the resource filter active?	Is	0	Is this project selected?	-
ls this project locked?  Is this project a sub-project?  Is this project a super-project?  If memory is needed, do not roll project out?  Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)  Recalculate this project?  Is default duration in hours?  Is default resource allocation in percent?  Have the holidays been optimized?  Is the task filter active?  Is the resource filter active?	H	1	Has project been modified since last checkpoint?	
Is this project a sub-project?  Is this project a super-project?  If memory is needed, do not roll project out?  Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)  Recalculate this project?  Is default duration in hours?  Is default resource allocation in percent?  Have the holidays been optimized?  Is the task filter active?  Is the resource filter active?		2		
<ul> <li>Is this project a super-project?</li> <li>If memory is needed, do not roll project out?</li> <li>Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)</li> <li>Recalculate this project?</li> <li>Is default duration in hours?</li> <li>Is default resource allocation in percent?</li> <li>Have the holidays been optimized?</li> <li>Is the task filter active?</li> <li>Is the resource filter active?</li> <li>Is the resource assignment filter active?</li> </ul>		3		
Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish) Recalculate this project? Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active? Is the resource assignment filter active?	Is	4	Is this project a super-project?	
7 Recalculate this project? 8 Is default duration in hours? 9 Is default resource allocation in percent? 10 Have the holidays been optimized? 11 Is the task filter active? 12 Is the resource filter active? 13 Is the resource assignment filter active?	If	5	If memory is needed, do not roll project out?	
Is default duration in hours? Is default resource allocation in percent? Have the holidays been optimized? Is the task filter active? Is the resource filter active? Is the resource assignment filter active?	В	6	Begin calculation with (1 = start, 0 = finish)	
9 Is default resource allocation in percent? 10 Have the holidays been optimized? 11 Is the task filter active? 12 Is the resource filter active? 13 Is the resource assignment filter active?	F	7	Recalculate this project?	
Have the holidays been optimized?  Is the task filter active?  Is the resource filter active?  Is the resource assignment filter active?	Is	8	Is default duration in hours?	
Have the holidays been optimized?  Is the task filter active?  Is the resource filter active?  Is the resource assignment filter active?	Is	9	Is default resource allocation in percent?	
12 Is the resource filter active? 13 Is the resource assignment filter active?		10		
13 Is the resource assignment filter active?	19	11	Is the task filter active?	
	Is	12	Is the resource filter active?	
	ls	13	Is the resource assignment filter active?	
14 Undefined		14	Undefined	
15 Unused	l	15	Unused	

Byte 62–65	Undefined length: 4 bytes Initialize this four-byte sequence to nulls when preparing a file externally to the program.
Byte 66-67	Displacement of Starting Task length: 2 bytes
Byte 68-69	Displacement of Starting Resource Assignment length: 2 bytes
Byte 70–71	Project ID Number length: 2 bytes Super Project assigns the project ID number internally starting from 1.
Byte 72–73	Next Task ID Number Available length: 2 bytes The number of the next task to be assigned when the file was last saved.
Byte 74–75	Next Resource ID Number Available length: 2 bytes The number of the next resource to be assigned when the file was last saved.

Byte 76-77	Number of Tasks in the Project length: 2 bytes	
Byte 78–79	Number of Resources in the Project length: 2 bytes	
Byte 80–81	Critical Path Duration in Days length: 2 bytes The length of the critical path in whole days.	
Byte 82–83	Critical Path Duration in Remaining If the critical path length does not enchoods the number of additional hour	d on a day boundary, this word
Byte 84–85	Project Revision Number If the project has not been revised, t	
Byte 86–87	Undefined Set to nulls.	length: 2 bytes
Byte 88–95	Project Total Variable Costs This field is a double-precision floati	
Byte 96–103	Project Total Fixed Costs This field is a double-precision floati	,
Byte 104–111	Project Total Actual Costs This field is a double-precision floati	length: 8 bytes ing-point number.
Byte 112-115	Project Total Actual Hours	length: 4 bytes
Byte 116-119	Project Total Resource Assignment Hours length: 4 bytes	
Byte 120-123	Resource Assignment Overscheduled length: 4 bytes	
Byte 124-125	Project Start Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 126-127	Project Finish Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 128	Project Start Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 129	Project Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 130–131	Or ginal Creation This is the date that the project was	length: 2 bytes soriginally created.
Byte 132–133	Last Written to Disk This is the date that the project was	length: 2 bytes last written to disk.
Byte 134–137	Time Last Written to Disk This is a four-byte long integer repres was last written to disk.	length: 4 bytes senting the time that the project
Byte 138–139	Project Lock Combination This is a word interpreted by the pro	length: 2 bytes ogram as 16 bits.
Byte 140–143	Default Resource Assignment Ratelength: 4 bytes This is a four-byte floating-point number.	

Byte 144–147	Default Fixed Amount This is a four-byte floating-point num	9
Byte 148–163	Project Work Week Super Project organizes the 16 byte seven two-byte integers, one each for and two nulls. Each integer contains particular work day.	or Sunday through Saturday,
Byte 164–184	Bit Mask for Work Hours Super Project organizes the 21-byte byte fields, each representing a dathrough Saturday.	
Byte 185–186	Default Project Task Duration	length: 2 bytes
Byte 187–188	Default Project Resource Assignment	nent Priority length: 2 bytes
Byte 189-190	Default Project Overscheduled Pr	iority length: 2 bytes
Byte 191-192	Default Resource Assignment Allo	ocation Type length: 2 bytes
Byte 193-194	Default Allocation Hours per Day	length: 2 bytes
Byte 195–196	Default Resource Assignment Wo	ork Hours length: 2 bytes
Byte 197–200	Default Resource Assignment Over This field is a four-byte floating-point	
Byte 201-202	Days per Symbol/Task Gantt Char	rt length: 2 bytes
Byte 203-204	Days per Symbol/Resource Gantt	Chart length: 2 bytes
Byte 205-208	Project ID Code	length: 4 bytes
Byte 209–223	Connected Project Filespec The path and file name of any conne	length: 15 bytes ected project.
Byte 223–238	Project Filespec The path and file name of the project	length: 15 bytes
Byte 239-255	Project Author	length: 17 bytes
Byte 256-272	Project Leader	length: 17 bytes
Byte 273-329	Project Description	length: 57 bytes
Byte 330–331	ULX Upper left X coordinate (column) of	length: 2 bytes the pert chart.
Byte 332–333	ULY Upper left Y coordinate (row) of the	length: 2 bytes pert chart.
Byte 334–415	Directory of Project File	length: 81 bytes

Byte 416-436

Unused

length: 21 bytes

The remainder of the record is padded with nulls.

### Task Record

Task records for each task in the project follow the project record. A task record may have two sizes, depending on whether a subproject connects to it.

Byte 0–1	The record type of a task record is 33 for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 188 (81 A4h). See Table 5-1
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The retthe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–35	Reserved This section comprises eight four-by uses internally. A Super Project file was prepared externally to the program shoulds.	will contain data here; a file
Byte 36–37	Task Flags This 16-bit word contains a set of flag and their meaning.	length: 2 bytes g bits. Table 5-3 lists the bits

Tab	le 5-3 Task record flag bits	(1 = yes)	
Bit	Meaning	cteO trule benneft	312-07 e/s
0	Is this task selected?		
1	Is this task connected to a subproject?		
2	Is this task on a critical path?		
3	Is this task in conflict?		
4	Is this task delay in hours or days? (1 =	= hours, 0 = days)	
5	undefined		
6	undefined		
7	undefined		
8	undefined		
9	undefined		
10	undefined		
11	undefined		
12	undefined		
13	Was a "must start date" entered?		
14	Was a "must finish date" entered?		
15	Are durations in hours or days for task'	? (1 = hours, 0 = days)	

Byte 38–39	Undefined Initialize this two-byte sequence to externally to the program.	length: 2 bytes nulls when preparing a file	
Byte 40-41	Y Coordinate Pert Task Box Center length: 2 bytes		
Byte 42-43	X Coordinate Pert Task Box Center length: 2 bytes		
Byte 44–45	Task ID Number Displayed length: 2 bytes This is the task ID number that this task displays on screen.		
Byte 46–47	Undefined Initialize this two-byte sequence to externally to the program.	length: 2 bytes nulls when preparing a file	
Byte 48–49	First Hook This is the first hook to show on task	length: 2 bytes details.	
Byte 50-51	Early Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 52-53	Late Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 54-55	Early Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 56-57	Late Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 58–59	Must Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 60-61	Must Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 62–63	Actual Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 64-65	Actual Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 66–67	Scheduled Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 68-69	Scheduled Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 70-71	Planned Start Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 72-73	Planned Finish Date	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 74	Early Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 75	Late Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 76	Early Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 77	Late Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 78	Must Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 79	Must Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 80	Actual Start Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 81	Actual Finish Hour	length: 1 byte	
Byte 82	Scheduled Start Hour	length: 1 byte	

Byte 83	Scheduled Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 84	Planned Start Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 85	Planned Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 86–87	Task Duration This value can hold either hours or	length: 2 bytes days, depending on the flag bits.
Byte 88–89	Task Actual Duration This value can also hold either ho	length: 2 bytes urs or days.
Byte 90-91	Total Float	length: 2 bytes
Byte 92-93	Free Float	length: 2 bytes
Byte 94–95	Task Delay	length: 2 bytes
Byte 96-97	Task Finish Delay	length: 2 bytes
Byte 98-114	Task Name	length: 17 bytes
Byte 115-171	Task Description	length: 57 bytes
Byte 172-188	Word Breakdown Structure	length: 17 bytes
Byte 189–193	Undefined Initialize these five bytes to nulls w the program.	length: 5 bytes hen preparing a file externally to

# Connected Task Record Addenda

If a task is connected to a subproject, there are an additional seven fields appended to the end of the task record.

Byte 194–201	Variable Cost of Connected Project length: 8 bytes This field is an eight-byte double-precision real.
Byte 202–209	Fixed Cost of Connected Project length: 8 bytes This field is an eight-byte double-precision real.
Byte 210–217	Actual Cost of Connected Project length: 8 bytes This field is an eight-byte double-precision real.
Byte 218–221	Actual Hours of Connected Project length: 4 bytes This field is four bytes long.
Byte 222–225	Hours of Connected Project length: 4 bytes This field is four bytes long.
Byte 226–229	Overscheduled Hours of Connected Project length: 4 bytes This field is four bytes long.
Byte 230-244	Connected Project Filename length: 15 bytes

## Resource Record

After all the task records, Super Project Plus writes all the resource records.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a resource record is 5-1 for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 33190 (81 A6h). See Table
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the contents portion measured starting with Byte 4. The record the first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–39	Reserved This section comprises nine four-byte internally. A Super Project file will contexternally to the program should initial	ain data here; a file prepared
Byte 40–41	Resource Flags This 16-bit word contains a set of flag and their meaning.	length: 2 bytes bits. Table 5-4 lists the bits

Table 5-4 Resource record flag bits (1 = yes)				
Bit	Meaning	Bit	Meaning	
0	undefined	8	undefined	
1	undefined	9	undefined	
2	undefined	10	unused	
3	Is default allocation in percent?	11	unused	
4	Is resource hidden on the gantt chart?	12	unused	
5	undefined	13	unused	
6	Is resource selected?	14	unused	
7	Are the holidays optimized?	15	unused	

Byte 42–43	First Hook length: 2 bytes This is the first resource hook to show.
Byte 44-45	Internal Resource ID Number length: 2 bytes
Byte 46–61	Work Hours for Each Day of the Week length: 16 bytes Super Project divides these 16 bytes into eight words. Each of the first seven words represent a day of the week, Sunday through Saturday. The last word is set to nulls.
Byte 62-63	Default Resource Assignment Priority length: 2 bytes
Byte 64–65	Undefined length: 2 bytes Used internally by Super Project.
Byte 46–61  Byte 62–63	Work Hours for Each Day of the Week length: 16 bytes Super Project divides these 16 bytes into eight words. Each of the first seven words represent a day of the week, Sunday through Saturday. The last word is set to nulls.  Default Resource Assignment Priority length: 2 bytes Undefined length: 2 bytes

Byte 66-67	Cost Accrual Method	length: 2 bytes	
	0 = accrue at the beginning 1 = prorate the accrual 2 = accrue at the end		
Byte 68-69	Number of Resource Units	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 70–73	Number of Hours Resource is Overscheduled length: 4 bytes This field is a four-byte long integer.		
Byte 74–77	Number of Calendar Overtime This field is a four-byte long integ		
Byte 78-81	Default Resource Assignment Allocation Type length: 4 bytes		
Byte 82-83	Default Resource Assignment Allocation Hours length: 2 bytes		
Byte 84–85	Default Resource Assignment	Hours length: 2 bytes	
Byte 86-89	Default Resource Assignment	Rate length: 4 bytes	
Byte 90-91	Default Fixed Cost	length: 2 bytes	
Byte 92–95	Default Resource Assignment	Overtime Rate length: 4 bytes	
Byte 96-106	Resource Name	length: 11 bytes	
Byte 107-163	Resource Description	length: 57 bytes	
Byte 164-170	Work Code	length: 7 bytes	
Byte 170-173	Undefined	length: 3 bytes	

# Resource Assignment Record

The resource assignment records follow all the resource records.

Byte 0–1	Record Type length: 2 bytes The record type of a resource assignment record is 33192 (81 A8h). See Table 5-1 for a listing of record types.	
Byte 2–3	Record Length length: 2 bytes  The length of the <i>contents</i> portion of the record, in bytes, as measured starting with Byte 4. The record length does not include the first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–5	Resource Assignment Task ID	ength: 2 bytes
Byte 6–7	Resource Assignment Resource ID length: 2 bytes	

Byte 8–43

Undefined length: 36 bytes

These 36 bytes are a series of eight four-byte fields that Super

Project uses internally. Initialize this sequence to nulls when pre-

paring a file externally to the program.

Byte 36–37 Resource Assignment Flags length: 2 bytes

This 16-bit word contains a set of flag bits. Table 5-5 lists the bits

and their meanings.

Table 5-5 Resource assignment record flag bits (1 = yes)				
Bit	Mear	ing	Bit	Meaning
0	unde	fined	8	unused
1	Is res	Is resource assignment the lead assignment?		unused
2		Is resource assignment in conflict?		unused
3	Is res	Is resource assignment of a linked project?		unused
4	Is resource assignment allocation in percent?		12	unused
5	Is res	ource assignment selected?	13	unused
6	unus	ed	14	unused
7	unus	ed	15	unused

Byte 46-47	Scheduled Start Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 48-49	Scheduled Finish Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 50-51	Late Start Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 52-53	Late Finish Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 54	Scheduled Start Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 55	Scheduled Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 56	Late Start Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 57	Late Finish Hour	length: 1 byte
Byte 58-59	Total Float	length: 2 bytes
Byte 60-61	Delay From Task Scheduled Start	length: 2 bytes
Byte 62–63	Priority	length: 2 bytes
Byte 64-65	Hours to Work on this Task	length: 2 bytes
Byte 66–67	Overscheduled Hours on this Task	length: 2 bytes
Byte 68–69	Actual Hours on this Task	length: 2 bytes
Byte 70–73	Resource Assign Allocation Type	length: 4 bytes
Byte 74–75	Allocation Hours	length: 2 bytes

Byte 76–79	Actual Cost	length: 4 bytes
Byte 80-83	Assignment Rate	length: 4 bytes
Byte 84–87	Assignment Fixed Cost	length: 4 bytes
Byte 88–89	Number of Units Resource Assign	ment length: 2 bytes
Byte 90-91	Undefined	length: 2 bytes
Byte 92–93	First Day Allocation on first day of resource ass	length: 2 bytes signment.
Byte 94–95	Last Day Allocation on last day of resource ass	length: 2 bytes signment.
Byte 96-99	Undefined	length: 4 bytes
Byte 100-101	Resource Assignment Finish Dela	y length: 2 bytes
Byte 102-107	Undefined	length: 6 bytes

### **Link Record**

Link records follow the last of the resource assignment records.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a link record is 33° for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 185 (81 A1h). See Table 5–1
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the contents portion measured starting with Byte 4. The rethe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–5	Link from Task ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 6–7	Link to Task ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 8–31	Undefined length: 24 bytes These 24 bytes are a series of six four—byte fields that Super Project uses internally. Initialize this sequence to nulls when preparing a file externally to the program.	
Byte 32–33	Link Flags This 16-bit word contains a set of flag and their meanings.	length: 2 bytes bits. Table 5–6 lists the bits

m. r.				
Bit	Meaning	Bit	Meaning	V8-18 are
0	Is this link selected?	7	unused	
1	Is this link a critical link?	8	unused	
2	undefined	9	unused	
3	Is lead lag in hours or days?	10	unused	
	(1 = hours, 0 = days)	11	unused	
4	unused	12	unused	
5	unused	13	unused	
6	unused	14	unused	
		15	unused	

Byte 34–35 Link Lead/Lag Duration length: 2 bytes

Byte 36 Link Type length: 1 byte

FS = 0

SS = 1

FF = 2

## **Holiday Record**

Holdiday records follow the last link record. A holiday is an exception to the regular working hours per day. Holidays may be either project or resource holidays. Super Project first writes its resource holidays, then the project holidays.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a holiday record is 5–1 for a listing of record types.	length: 2 bytes 33187 (81 A3h). See Table
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The rethe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–5	Resource ID Number This word holds nulls if the holiday is	length: 2 bytes s a project holiday.
Byte 6–13	Undefined These are two four-byte fields that S Initialize this sequence to nulls when the program.	
Byte 14-15	Holiday Date	length: 2 bytes
Byte 16–25	Holiday Name	length: 10 bytes

Byte 26-27 Hours length: 2 bytes

Hours to work on the holiday.

Byte 28-29 Holiday Flags length: 2 bytes

This 16-bit word contains a set of flag bits. Table 5-7 lists the bits

and their meaning.

Table 5-7 Holiday record flag bits (1 = yes)				
Bit	Meaning	Bit	Meaning	
0	Is holiday a project holiday?	8	unused	
1	Does holiday define hours to work that day?	9	unused	
2	unused	10	unused	
3	unused	11	unused	
4	unused	12	unused	
5	unused	13	unused	
6	unused	14	unused	
7	unused	15	unused	

### Select Header Record

After any holiday records, Super Project writes select information. Each select criteria set

consists of a select r	neader record followed by a set of sele	ct criteria records.
Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a select header re- Table 5-1 for a listing of record types	
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The re the first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–15	Undefined Super Project divides this field into program uses these fields internally; creating a project externally to the project external to the pro	initialize them to nulls when
Byte 16-17	Screen	length: 2 bytes

The screen display that the select criteria is set for:

Resource gantt = 125 (7Dh)

Task details and task gantt = 124 (7Ch)

Resource details = 126 (7Eh)

Byte 18-19 Undefined length: 2 bytes

Byte 20-36 Name of the Select Criteria length: 17 bytes

Byte 37–40	Bit Flags length: 4 bytes These four bytes are 32-bit flags that correspond to fields in order on each of the different select screens, and determine whether to show the field on a report. Super Project does not use all bit flags.	
Byte 41-42	Sort Key One Criteria ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 43-44	Sort Key Two Criteria ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 45-46	Sort Key Three Criteria ID	length: 2 bytes
Byte 47-48	Undefined	length: 2 bytes

### Select Criteria Record

After a select criteria header, Super Project writes all the select criteria records that belong to that header.

Byte 0–1	Record Type The record type of a select criteria record type 5-1 for a listing of record types.	
Byte 2–3	Record Length The length of the <i>contents</i> portion measured starting with Byte 4. The recthe first four bytes of the record.	
Byte 4–7	Undefined This is a single four-byte field. The proginitialize them to nulls when creating program.	
Byte 8	Select Criteria Field Comments	length: 1 byte
Byte 9	Lower or Upper If this is a lower select criteria, the value the value of the field is 1.	length: 1 byte e of this field is 0; if an upper,
Byte 10	Select Criteria Data Type This value must correspond to the type	length: 1 byte be of field.
Byte 11	Extra Length This field holds the extra length of the	length: 1 byte e field value that follows.
Byte 12–13	Value	length: 2 byte
Byte 14–n	Field Value This field is a variable number of bytes "Extra Length" field holds this field's I	

### ID Tables for Select Criteria

Tables 5-8, 5-9, and 5-10 list IDs, values, and data types for use with the select criteria records.

ID	Meaning	Value	Туре
NDID	ID	01	integer
NDNAME	name	28	string
NDWBS		31	string
NDDUR	duration	22	integer
NDSDELAY	delay	26	integer
NDACTDUR	actual duration	23	integer
NDFLOAT	float	24	integer
NDTSTA	start	06	date
NDTFIN	finish	07	date
NDSSTA	scheduled start	10	date
NDSFIN	scheduled finish	11	date
NDASTA	actual start	08	date
NDAFIN	actual finish	09	date
NDTOTAL		36	double precision
NDTOTACT	total actual duration	35	dourble precision
NDTOTHRS	total hours	37	long
NDTOTAHR	total actual hours	38	long
NDDESC	description	29	string

ID	Meaning	Value	Туре
RSNAME		name	96 string
RSWORKTY	work hours	98	string
RSOVRHRS	hours overscheduled	99	long
RSOVRATE	resource rate	100	double precision
RSOVRTIM	overtime rate	101	long
RSUNITS	resource units	110	integer
RSTOTVAR	total variable cost	102	double precision
RSTOTFIX	total fixed cost	103	double precision
RSTOTAL	total cost	104	double precision
RSTOTACT	total actual cost	105	double precision
RSTOTHRS	total hours	106	long
RSTOTAHR	total actual hours	107	long
RSDESC	resource description	97	string

ID to look of	Meaning	Value	Туре	
HKRSRC	resource	53	string	- EU 194
HKNODE		52	string	
HKPRI	priority	61	integer	
HKHOUR		62	integer	
HKUNITS	resource units	70	integer	
HKALLOCHR	allocated hours	66	integer	
HKALLOC	allocation type	65	string	
HKOVER		63	integer	
HKACTUAL		64	integer	
HKSTA	start	54	date	
HKFIN	finish	55	date	
HKRATE		68	double precision	
HKVAR	variable cost	72	double precision	
HKFIX	fixed cost	69	double precision	
HKTOTAL		74	double precision	
HKCOST		67	double precision	

## **Public Project Record**

Public project records make up the last group of records in the Super Project file. Each contains the name of a project to which the current project links.

Byte 0–1	Record Type length: 2 bytes The record type of a public project record is 33197 (81 ADh). See Table 5-1 for a listing of record types.		
Byte 2–3	Record Length length: 2 bytes The length of the <i>contents</i> portion of the record, in bytes, measured starting with Byte 4. The record length does not inclute the first four bytes of the record.		
Byte 4–15		length: 12 bytes our-byte fields. The program uses em to nulls when creating a project	
Byte 16-97	Linked Project File Name	length: 82 bytes	
Byte 98–99	Undefined	length: 2 bytes	

CHAPTER 6

# Volkswriter 3

Volkswriter 3 v 1.0 (and Volkswriter Deluxe)

Lifetree Software Inc. 411 Pacific Street Monterey, CA 93940

Type of Product:

Word processing software

Files Produced:

Extended ASCII (00h-FFh)

#### Points of Interest:

Volkswriter 3 supports a 250-character-wide ruler line. The program automatically wraps files with line lengths longer than 250 characters (or with no delimited line length).

#### **Conversion Information:**

Volkswriter 3 can convert both ways between DCA (revisable text format), Wordstar, and ASCII text files.

### **Volkswriter 3 File Format**

Volkswriter creates ASCII files that can contain the IBM extended ASCII character set (00 to 255). Each file consists of a text section and a layout "footer" at the end of the file. The main difference between files that Volkswriter 3 produces and files that the earlier Volkswriter Deluxe version produces is that Volkswriter 3 incorporates the footer into the document file; Volkswriter Deluxe produces a separate file with the footer information in it.

The footer holds ruler and other formatting information. According to the manufacturer, after loading the size file specified in the DOS directory, Volkswriter scans it *backwards*, looking for the first non-Control-Z character. The footer arrangement thus makes sense.

Volkswriter pads its files with Control-Z characters (ASCII 26, 1Ah) to the sector boundary.

There are no absolute offsets in the text portion of a Volkswriter file because the program places its formatting commands within running text. In the footer section, however, the formatting and rulers fall in a particular order.

### Types of File Commands

Volkswriter places two kinds of commands in the running text of the document. These are single-character *control commands* and *embedded text commands*. Control commands are always characters of ASCII code 32 or less. Embedded commands are text—often several characters long—beginning with two period characters (ASCII 46, 2Eh). Embedded text commands always start in column 1 of any line.

Table 6-1 lists the control commands.

ASCII	Command	ASCII	Command
00	forced space	17	end block
01	reserved	18	boldface
02	reserved	19	reserved
03	font 1 (default)	20	end of paragraph
04	font 2	21	reserved
05	font 3	22	soft hyphen
06	font 4	23	reserved
07	center	24	superscript
08	reserved	25	subscript
09	reserved	26	Ctrl-Z end of file
10	linfeed (w. CR)	27	reserved
11	reserved	28	strike-through
12	reserved	29	shadow print
13	return (w LF)	30	reserved
14	reserved	31	underlining
15	reserved	32	reserved
16	begin block		

The begin block and end block codes are "transient": Volkswriter saves them only if it saves the file with the block action uncompleted. (For example, highlighting a section of text and then saving the file before applying any other command to the text.)

Volkswriter uses some of the reserved codes internally (begin and end column, for example), but does not save them with the file. When the program exports a file, it strips all control commands.

A combined carriage return/line feed (in that order) is Volkswriter's newline character. It marks where the program wrapped the line when it last saved the file. Volkswriter ends a paragraph (or a line that does not wrap) with ASCII 20 (14h).

### **Embedded Text Commands**

..text

Volkswriter's embedded text commands appear in the running text. Each has a double-dot prefix (..). Text commands have six guidelines:

- 1. Text commands must begin in column 1 of the line they appear in.
- 2. The two prefix characters must be periods (ASCII 46, 2Eh).
- You can fit 250 embedded text commands in one document on a 256K computer. For each additional 64K of memory above that, you can add 1,000 additional commands to the document. These numbers hold regardless of document size.
- 4. A layout change counts as a double-dot text command.
- 5. Text commands do not work with Textmerge list files.

Comment

Volkswriter.

6. There may be no spaces in an embedded text command other than those specified.

The legal embedded text commands for Volkswriter 3 and Volkswriter Deluxe are:

no four must be seen as the se	A comment is a line of text that is placed in a file and displays on screen but will not print. The Comment command is good for one line. The characters text can be any text up to the line length you have set.
CMDtext	Printer command TheCMD sends text directly to the printer. UseCMD to send printer escape codes.
END	Halt printing TheEND command stops printing as though the program had reached the end of the document. UseEND to place nonprinting information at the bottom of the document.
FILE	Textmerge file Specifies the file of data to use with the Textmerge capabilities of

#### ..FOOTnnxxtext

#### Footer

This command sets the footer for a document where:

nn must be a two-digit number (03 or 35, for example). The number specifies the absolute line number on the page (starting at the top) where Volkswriter places the footer. The line number must be greater than the line number of the last line of text in the body of the page. If the line number is less than or equal to the line number of the last line of text, Volkswriter ignores the header.

xx must be two text header control characters as specified in Table 6-2.

text is the text of the footer. Two number signs (##) together will place a page number in the footer.

Table	6-2 Footer	control	characters
1st X	Meaning	2nd X	Meaning
0	odd pages	L	flush left footer
E	even pages	R	flush right footer
		C	centered footer
		A	alternating fl/fr on odd and even pages

#### ..HEADnnxxtext

#### Header

This command sets the header for a document where

nn must be a two-digit number (03 or 35, for example). The number specifies the absolute line number on the page (starting at the top) where Volkswriter places the header. The line number must be less than the line number of the first line of text in the body of the page. If the line number is greater than or equal to the line number of the first line of text, Volkswriter ignores the header.

xx must be two text header control characters as specified in Table 6-3.

text the text of the header. Two number signs (##) together will place a page number in the header.

Table 6	-3 Header co	Header control characters				
1st X	Meaning	2nd X	Meaning			
0	odd pages	A GOT THE	flush left header			
E	even pages	R	flush right header			
		С	centered header			
		Α	alternating fl/fr on odd and even pages			

..Layout nnn Layout change

The ..Layout nnn command changes the layout (margins, tab settings, etc.) to the nth layout in the file VWSTYLE.LYT. There may be as many as 400 layouts in the VWSTYLE.LYT file; however, you may include a maximum of 15 of them in any one document—and switch among those 15 as often as you like within that document. The command LAYOUT 000 signals the beginning of the format footer.

..NORM Normal interpretation

The ..NORM command toggles Volkswriter to its normal mode of interpreting embedded and control commands before sending text to the printer. See also "..VERB."

..PAGE Forced page break

The .. Page command forces a page to end and a new page to begin.

..PAUSEtext Pause and prompt

During printing, when Volkswriter encounters a ..PAUSE command, it temporarily halts printing and displays text on the status line. The program waits for the user to press any key before continuing. You can use this command to pass a message to the user at print time ("remove letterhead"). If you supply no text string, Volkswriter uses the default message . "Press any key to continue."

..PGNOxxxxx Page number

You can reset the current page number with the ..PGNO command. Follow the command with one to five digits (0 –99999). If you use the 0, Volkswriter prompts the user at print time to enter the page number.

..PRINTfilespec Print another file

The ..PRINT command suspends printing of the current document and starts printing the document specified by filespec. When Volkswriter reaches the end of the filespec document, it resumes printing the original document, where it left off.

There must be no blanks between the word "..PRINT" and the name of the document to be printed..The document specified by filespec must not itself include any ..PRINT commands.

..VERB Verbatim

This command Toggles Volkswriter so that it no longer interprets embedded commands or control commands before sending its text to the printer. It sends the text "verbatim." See also "..NORM."

### **Volkswriter File Footer**

The Volkswriter file footer appears at the end of the document.

Preceding the footer are:

- 1. The final end of paragraph marker for the text of the document (ASCII 20, 14h).
- 2. The two-byte newline character made up of a carriage return and a line feed(ASCII 13ASCII 10, 0D 0Ah).
- 3. Two Control-Z characters (ASCII 25, 1Ah).
- 4. The string: LAYOUT 000
- 5. Another two-byte newline character (carriage return/line feed).
- 6. Enough Control-Z characters to pad to the end of the sector.

A sector is 128 bytes. The footer starts at the beginning of the next sector following the text unless 0D 0Ah (newline) are the last two bytes of the text sector (thus the two Control-Zs; LAYOUT string, newline, and Control-Z pads won't fit). In that case there is a full sector of Control-Z end-of-file characters before the footer.

#### **Footer Records**

There may be from 1 to 15 layout records in the footer. Each layout record takes the same form, with the exception of the first three bytes of the first layout record. Those three bytes are present only for the first record.

There must be one record for each ..LAYOUT nnn command embedded in the text. They appear in numerical order.

Additionally, there are some fields in the layout records other than the first that Volkswriter simply ignores. For example, the first layout record establishes the form length. Later layout records may have a value in this field, but Volkswriter ignores it.

If you are preparing a Volkswriter file externally to Volkswriter, you may safely set any reserved fields to nulls.

Important

Volkswriter "DOS file mode" files do not contain any layout information. Volkswriter pads the end of a DOS file mode file to the end of a sector with end-of-file characters (ASCII 26, 1Ah).

#### Footer Record Fields and Offsets

The offsets for these footer record fields start at Byte 0 as the first byte of the first footer record. Subsequent footer records lack Bytes 0–2. As a result, decrease the offsets for later records by three.

Byte 0–1 Record Length length: 2 bytes

This integer is the length of all layout records in the footer taken together. Volkswriter creates this field only once, in the first layout

record.

Byte 2 Version Number length: 1 byte

Byte 3 Number of Layouts length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of layouts in the footer, counting from 1. After the first record, Volkswriter ignores the contents of this byte.

Byte 4 Unused length: 1 byte

Volkswriter does not use this byte, nor is it reserved. Volkswriter

ignores the contents of this byte.

Byte 5–7 Reserved length: 3 bytes

Set these bytes to nulls when creating a Volkswriter file externally

to the program.

Byte 8 Printer Code length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of the printer driver. A null in this byte works with "any" printer. After the first record, Volkswriter ignores

the contents of this byte.

Byte 9 Form Length length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of lines per page on the form. After the

first record, Volkswriter ignores the contents of this byte.

Byte 10 Lines per Inch length: 1 byte

This byte holds the number of lines per inch that the document will

print. A typical figure is 6.

Byte 11 Spacing length: 1 byte

This byte holds the spacing code for the lines of text in the docu-

ment

0 = single spacing 1 = double spacing

2 = triple spacing, and so forth

The maximum value for this field appears to be 255 (FFh).

Byte 12 Characters per Line, Inch, or Unit length: 1 byte

A value of 6 in this field signifies six lines per inch.

Byte 13–14 Reserved length: 2 bytes

Both of these bytes must be nulls (00h).

Byte 15 Odd Page/Left Border Margin length: 1 byte

The left-hand margin for the odd numbered pages in the document. This setting permits an offset to allow for binding. Volkswriter

ignores the content of this field after the first record.

Byte 16–21	Reserved The content of these six bytes should	length: 6 bytes
Byte 22	Pagination on Flag A nonzero value in this field turns on p in force.	length: 1 byte agination while this layout is
Byte 23	Printer Reset Flag A nonzero value in this field resets the this field after the first record.	
Byte 24	Reformat on Flag A nonzero value in this field turns on while this layout is in force.	length: 1 byte automatic text reformatting
Byte 25	Reserved The contents of this field should be no	length: 1 byte ull (00h).
Byte 26	Continuous Forms A nonzero value in this field means tha form paper. Volkswriter ignores this fi	
Byte 27	Top Margin This field holds the number of lines in Volkswriter ignores this field after the	
Byte 28–33	Reserved These bytes should be set to nulls.	length: 6 bytes
Byte 34	Justification Flag A nonzero value in this field means tha while the layout is in force.	length: 1 byte t Volkswriter justifies the text
Byte 35	Proportional Spacing Flag A nonzero value in this field means the spaces the text while the layout is in the spaces the text while the layout is in the spaces.	
Byte 36–41	Reserved These bytes should be set to nulls.	length: 6 bytes
Byte 42–43	Margin Line Length The length of the following margin or rusupports a 250-character ruler and stothe footer record, regardless of the mathemargin line length field should be	ores a 250-character ruler in argin settings. Consequently,
Byte 44–294	Margin Line The Volkswriter margin line is a 250-centers of the string have special meaning ters of the Margin Line and their special meaning terms of the Margin Line and their special meaning terms.	g. Table 6-4 lists the charac-

Table 6-4	Margin line characters
Character	Meaning
	nonsignificant character
+	tab
	decimal tab (user may specify any nonruler character)
1	left margin
#	first line of paragraph (indent/outdent)
1	right margin
@	start of hyphenation zone

Byte 295	Top Margin (First Page)  The top margin for the first page of the document (as opposed to every page). Volkswriter ignores the contents of this field after the first record.
Byte 296	Even Page/Right Border Margin length: 1 byte The right border margin for even numbered pages. See Odd/Left Border Margin. Volkswriter ignores the contents of this field after the first record.
Byte 297–316	Reserved length: 20 bytes Set the value of these bytes to null (00h).

CHAPTER 7

# WordPerfect

Version 4.1

WordPerfect Software 323 North State Street Orem, UT 84057

Type of Product

Word processor

Files Produced:

ASCII text

#### Points of Interest:

WordPerfect files do not use Control-Z as an end-of-file character. The program can also do columnar math.

#### Conversion Information:

WordPerfect comes with a conversion program that converts in both directions between several formats. The conversion program does not always preserve formatting information. The supported formats are:

WordPerfect

DCA Revisable format

Navy DIF

WordStar

MultiMate

Seven-Bit telecommunications (strips high-bit formatting codes)

Mail Merge

WordPerfect Secondary Merge

Spreadsheet DIF

### **WordPerfect File Format**

WordPerfect produces ASCII files with embedded formatting (function) codes. There is no file header or footer. The embedded codes carry all formatting—text, paragraph, or document information, any modes (such as calculations), and setup (printer information). As a result, there is no byte offset information required.

The table portion of this chapter provides two lengthy lists of the formatting codes in numerical order (divided into single- and multi-byte codes) and five other tables of those same codes divided into these arbitrary categories:

- Text Codes: These are codes that effect the running text without having a side effect on the paragraph or the document as a whole. Example: boldface text.
- Paragraph Codes: These codes control the formatting of the paragraph without controlling the document. Example: justification.
- Document Codes: These codes control the overall appearance of the document. Example: form length.
- Calculation Codes: These codes refer to the column math capabilities of WordPerfect.
- Setup Codes/Miscellaneous: These codes are a catchall for items that don't fall into the other categories. Example: reverse video command.

Cautions

WordPerfect Software advises that WordPerfect files do not use a Control-Z as an end-of-file character. If you're creating a WordPerfect file externally to the program, you may place a Control-Z at the end-of-the file. If you do, you must pad to the end of the paragraph (16-byte boundary) with ASCII nulls (00h). Padding with garbage may cause WordPerfect to crash.

Initial margin settings are 10 and 74. It's best to keep line length under 59 characters unless you specifically change the margins. You should not pad to the margin with spaces (ASCII 32, 20h).

When writing spelling or grammar checking routines that read WordPerfect files, WordPerfect Software advises to allow for hyphenations (codes A9h to AEh).

### Single- and Multi-Byte Codes

About half the WordPerfect codes are single byte, and half multi-byte. Multi-byte codes are those above ASCII 192 (C0h). The code number of the multi-byte codes generally appear twice, bracketing the contents of the code string itself.

For clarity, this chapter uses angle brackets to textually separate the bytes of a multibyte code. For example:

<C6><old position><new position><C6>

is the code for setting a new page number position. C6 is the hexadecimal number of the code; old position and new position are codes that describe where the number should go, and the trailing C6 is the second appearance of the page number code.

SSI advises that where a multi-byte code expects an "old position," you can safely insert a null (00h); WordPerfect will take care of the updating.

### **Secondary Merge Files**

WordPerfect secondary merge files have no beginning-of-field or beginning-of-record code. The-end -of-field separator is Control-R followed by a hard return (line feed), and the-end-of record separator is a Control-E followed by a hard return.

### **Function Code Tables**

Table 7-1 is a list of single-byte function codes in numerical order. Table 7-2 is the list of multi-byte function codes in numerical order. Tables 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, and 7-7 are, respectively, the codes pertaining to text, paragraph, document, calculation, and setup/miscellaneous formatting.

Table	7-1	Single-by	te function codes (All codes are one byte in length.)
Octal	Hex	Decimal	Meaning
011	09	009	tabtab
012	0A	010	hard new line
013	0B	011	soft new page
014	0C	012	hard new page
015	0D	013	soft new line
200	80	128	no-op (always deleted)
201	81	129	right justification on
202	82	130	right justification off
203	83	131	end of centered text
204	84	132	end of aligned or flushed text
205	85	133	temporary starting point for math calculations
206	86	134	center page from top to bottom
207	87	135	begin column mode
210	88	136	end column mode
211	89	137	tab after the right margin

Table 7-1 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Meaning	xelf	lahi0
212	8A	138	widow/orphan control on		
213	8B	139	widow/orphan control off		
214	8C	140	hard end of line and soft end of page		
215	8D	141	footnote number (appears only inside	of footr	notes)
216	8E	142	Reserved		
217	8F	143	Reserved		
220	90	144	red line on	UB -	275
221	91	145	red line off		
222	92	146	strike out on		
223	93	147	strike out off		
224	94	148	underline on		
225	95	149	underline off		
226	96	150	reverse video on (reserved)		
227	97	151	reverse video off (reserved)		
230	98	152	table of contents placeholder		
231	99	153	overstrike		
232	9A	154	cancel hyphenation of following word	ABIN	
233	9B	155	end of generated text		
234	9C	156	bold off		
235	9D	157	bold on		
236	9E	158	hyphenation off		
237	9F	159	hyphenation on		
240	A0	160	hard space		
241	A1	161	do subtotal		
242	A2	162	subtotal entry		
243	АЗ	163	do total		
244	A4	164	total entry		
245	A5	165	do grand total		
246	A6	166	math calculation column		
247	A7	167	begin math mode		
250	A8	168	end math mode		
251	A9	169	hard hyphen in line		
252	AA	170	hard hyphen at end of line		
253	AB	171	hard hyphen at end of page		
254	AC	172	soft hyphen		
255	AD	173	soft hyphen at end of line		

Table 7-1 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Meaning	7.95	Halate
256	AE	174	soft hyphen at end of page		
257	AF	175	end of text columns and end of line		
260	В0	176	end of text columns and end of page		
274	ВС	188	superscript		
275	BD	189	subscript		
276	BE	190	advance printer 1/2 line up		
277	BF	191	advance printer 1/2 line down		

Table 7-2	Multi-byte	formatting	codes
I GID / L	IVICIII DYIC	TOTTI GITTING	0000

Each code comprises several bytes; some are variable in length. The length figures are in bytes.

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
300	C0	192	6	margin reset <c0><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c0></c0></new></new></old></old></c0>
301	C1	193	4	spacing reset uses half-line values <c1><old spacing=""><new spacing=""><c1></c1></new></old></c1>
302	C2	194	3	left margin release <c2>&lt;# spaces to go left&gt;<c2></c2></c2>
303	C3	195	5	center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""> &lt; start col #&gt;<c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column &lt;83&gt; is the code for ending centered text.</text></c3></center></type></c3>
304	C4	196	5	align or flush right <c4><align char=""><align col#=""> <start col#=""><c4><text>&lt;84&gt; If align char = 12 (new line), this is a flush right command and the align col# is the</text></c4></start></align></align></c4>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				right margin; otherwise, the align col# is the next tab stop.  If the high bit of the align char is set, then this is a dot leader align or dot leader flush right.  <84> is the code for ending aligned or flushed right text.
305	C5	197	6	reset hyphenation zone ("hotzone") <c5><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c5></c5></new></new></old></old></c5>
306	C6	198	4	set page number position <c6><old code="" pos=""> <new code="" pos=""><c6> Code: 0 = none  1 = top left 2 = top center 3 = top right 4 = top L&amp;R 5 = bot left 6 = bot center 7 = bot right 8 = bot L&amp;R</c6></new></old></c6>
307	C7	199	6	set page number <c7><old# high="" order=""> <old# low="" ord=""><new# hi="" ord=""> <old# low="" ord=""><c7> Only the low-order 15 bits determine the page number. If the high order bit is set, the numbers are Roman numerals; if not, Arabic numbers.</c7></old#></new#></old#></old#></c7>
310	C8	200	8	set page number column positions <c8><old left=""><old center=""><old right=""> <new left=""><new center=""><new right=""><c8></c8></new></new></new></old></old></old></c8>
311	C9	201	42	set tabs <c9><old (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""> <new (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""><c9> Each bit represents one character position counting from bit 0 to bit 159. There are a maximum of 160 characters allowed in a WordPerfect line.</c9></new></old></c9>



Octal	(Contin	Decimal	Length	Meaning
	CA		3	conditional end of page <ca><number be="" broken="" lines="" not="" of="" single-spaced="" to=""><ca></ca></number></ca>
313	СВ	203	6	set pitch and/or font <cb><old pitch=""><old font=""> <new pitch=""><new font=""><cb> If the pitch is a negative value, then the font is proportional.</cb></new></new></old></old></cb>
314	СС	204	4	set temporary margin (indent) <cc><old temporaryin=""> <new temporaryin=""><cc></cc></new></old></cc>
315	CD	205	3 enon = 1 hal gol = 1	old end of temporary margin (no longer used) <cd><tempmargin><cd></cd></tempmargin></cd>
316	CE	206	4	set top margin <ce><old margin="" top=""> <new margin="" top=""><ce></ce></new></old></ce>
317	CF	207	Had ad a service of the service of t	suppress page characteristics <cf><suppress codes=""><cf> Codes: (any or all bits may be inclusive or'd together)  1 = all suppressed 2 = page numbers suppressed 4 = page numbers moved to bottom  10 = all headers suppressed 20 = header a suppressed 40 = header b suppressed</cf></suppress></cf>
				100 = footer a suppressed 200 = footer b suppressed
320	D0	208	6	set form length <d0><old form="" len=""><old #="" lines="" text=""> <new form="" len=""><new #="" lines="" text=""><d0></d0></new></new></old></old></d0>
321	D1	209	var	header/footer <d1><old byte="" def="">&lt;# half-lines used by old header/footer&gt;<ff> <ff><lmargin><rmargin><text></text></rmargin></lmargin></ff></ff></old></d1>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
9(3)	e8	Control of the contro	entrulos aciticados de la sentra de la compacta de	<pre><ff>&lt;#half lines used by new header/ footer&gt;<new byte="" def=""><d1> Def Byte contents are type (two low-order bits) and occurrence (six high bits). The low-order 2 bits of the Def byte must be correct.  Type Occurrence 0 = header a 1 = header b 1 = all pages 2 = footer a 2 = odd pages 3 = footer b</d1></new></ff></pre> Very new header/ (in the page of the page)
322	D2	210	var	footnote (not used in version 4.0 and above; see 342/E4) <d2><fn#>&lt;# half lines&gt;<ff><lmargin><rmargin><text><d2></d2></text></rmargin></lmargin></ff></fn#></d2>
323	D3	211	4	set footnote number (not used in version 4.0 and above; see 344/E4) <d3><old #="" line=""><new #="" line=""><d3< td=""></d3<></new></old></d3>
324	D4	212	4	advance to half line # (stored in half-line units) <d4><old #="" line=""> <advance #="" half="" line="" to=""><d4></d4></advance></old></d4>
325	D5	213	4	set lines per inch (6 or 8 lpi are the only valid values) <d5><old code="" lpi=""><new code="" lpi=""><d5></d5></new></old></d5>
326	D6	214	6	set extended tabs <d6><old start=""><old increment=""><new start=""><new increment=""><d6></d6></new></new></old></old></d6>
327			var	calc 0>]<0>[ <old 1="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt; [<old 2="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;[<old calc3="">] &lt;0&gt;<d7><new (24="" bytes)="" column="" def=""> [<new calc0="">]&lt;0&gt;[<new 1="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;</new></new></new></d7></old></old></old>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				See "define columns" (code DDh) for the 24-byte column definition.
330	D8	216	4	set alignment character <d8><old char=""><new char=""><d8></d8></new></old></d8>
331	D9	217	4	set left margin release (# of columns to go left) <d9><old #=""><new #=""><d9> (not used in version 4.0 and above)</d9></new></old></d9>
332	DA	218	4 may ni buo	set underline mode <da><old mode=""><new mode=""><da>  0 = normal underlining (breaks at word spaces)  1 = double underlining (breaks)  2 = single underlining (continuous)  3 = double underlining (continuous)</da></new></old></da>
333	DB	219	4 PS A solid bio	sheet feeder bin number <db><old #=""><new #=""><db> WordPerfect stores the number as one less than the bin number (bin #1 = 0)</db></new></old></db>
334	DC	220	var	end of page function (inserted by WordPerfect) <dc>&lt;# of half lines at end of page, low 7 bits&gt;<high 7="" bits=""> &lt;# of half lines used for footnotes&gt; &lt;# pages used for footnotes&gt; &lt;# footnotes on this page&gt; <ceop flag=""><suppress code=""><dc></dc></suppress></ceop></high></dc>
				If end of page is for the last column on the page, then after the suppress code and before the final function code there are five more bytes:  <# of half lines for col 1>  <# half lines for col 2>  <# of half lines for col 3>  <# half lines for col 4> <li>line # of column on (0 if none on this page)&gt;</li>

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
335	DD Man	221	24	define columns <dd><old #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2> <r2><l3><r3><l4><r4><l5><r5> <new #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2> <r2><l3><r3><l4><r4><l5><r5> <new #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2> <r2><l3><r3><l4><r4><l5><r5> <dd> # cols:low-order 7 bits = the number high-order 1 bit = 1 if parallel columns</dd></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></new></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></new></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></old></dd>
336	DE	222	4	end of temporary margin <de><old left="" margin="" temp=""> <old margin="" right="" temp=""><de></de></old></old></de>
337	DF	223	var	invisible characters <df><text 7-bit="" characters="" in=""><df> If a character has an ASCII code &gt;= 6Fh (ASCII 191), the text portion of this function represents it as &lt;6F&gt;&lt;(char – 6F)&gt;. For example, the character ASCII 232 (E8I would appear as: &lt;6F&gt;&lt;(E8 – 6F)&gt; or: &lt;6F&gt;&lt;79h&gt;.</df></text></df>
340	E0	224	4	left/right temporary margin pre-4.0 format: <e0> <new margin="" rt="" temp=""> <new lt="" margin="" temp=""><e0> 4.0 and later format: <e0><od> <difference and="" between="" left="" margin<e0="" new="" old=""></difference></od></e0></e0></new></new></e0>
341	E1	225	3	extended character <e1><character><e1></e1></character></e1>
				new footnote/endnote <e2><def><a><b><c><d>&lt; cold ftnote line&gt;&lt;# lines page 1&gt; &lt;# lines page 2&gt;&lt;# lines page n&gt; &lt;# pages&gt;<ff> <i margin=""><r margin=""><text><e2> where: def: bit 0: 0 = use numbers, 1 = use characters bit1: 0 = footnote, 1 = endnote</e2></text></r></i></ff></d></c></b></a></def></e2>



Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meanin	ng amma i lemiaett well tetsc
			samulco colored sold colored sold colored sold colored sold	c,d:	if def bit 0 is a 0, then a,b are foot note and endnote numbers if def bit 0 is a 1, then a = # of characters and b = a character number of lines in footnote/ endnote
				sp by	ote: a,b and c,d are 14-bit numbers lit into two 7-bit bytes, high-order te first. For endnotes, there is only null between <d> and <ff>.</ff></d>
				funct <e3> <new Byte 1 2 3 4</new </e3>	cote information (options) ion  cold values 74 bytes> values 74 bytes> <e3>     Meaning     spacing in footnotes     spacing between footnotes     number of lines to keep together     flag byte (bits: b In en ft n)         n: 1 if numbering starts on</e3>
				5	# of characters used in place of footnote numbers
				6–10	"numbering" characters (null terminated if < 5)
				11	# of displayable chars in string for footnote (text)
				12–26 27	string for footnote (text) # of displayable chars in string
				28-42	for endnote (text) 2 string for endnote (text)

Table 7-2 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	NO.
				<ul> <li># of displayable characters in string for footnote (note)</li> <li>44–58 string for footnote (note)</li> <li># of displayable characters in string for endnote (note)</li> <li>60–74 string for endnote (note)</li> </ul>	
344	E4	228	6	new set footnote # <e4><olde #="" high=""><old #="" low=""> <new #="" high=""><new #="" low=""><e4> Footnote numbers are 14-bit numbers split into two 7-bit bytes, high-order by first.</e4></new></new></old></olde></e4>	
345	E5 available to the second and the s	229	23 mos to side to the same and	paragraph number definition <e5><old 7="" level="" numbers=""> <old 7="" bytes="" def=""><new 7="" bytes="" def=""><e5> A def byte is two nibbles:  style punctuation (low nibble) (high nibble) 0 = caps Roman 0 = nothing 1 = lower-case Roman 1 = "." after number 2 = caps letter 2 = ")" after number 3 = lower-case letter 3 = "(" before ")" after  4 = Arabic 5 = Arabic with previous levels separated by "." (Ex: 3.4.1)</e5></new></old></old></e5>	e)
346	E6	230	11 notional sa fus end-o	paragraph number <e6><new #="" level=""><def byte=""> <old 7="" numbers=""><e6> Level number is 0 for first level, 1 for second, and so forth.</e6></old></def></new></e6>	
347	E7	231	3	begin marked text <e7><def, info=""><e7><text><e8> <def, info=""><e8> The def, info byte is two nibbles:</e8></def,></e8></text></e7></def,></e7>	



Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
4	i meto (a) (e) i meto		s or display string for for string for for to display	definition (high nibble) (low nibble)  0 = table of contents level (0-6) 2 = list list # (0-4)
350			3	end marked text <e8><def, info=""><e8> The def, info byte is the same as E7.</e8></def,></e8>
351		are 14-bit ytes, nigh-		define marked text <e9><def, info="">&lt;5-byte definition&gt;<e9> The def, info byte is the same as for mark and end mark, except that the low nibble is significant only for lists.</e9></def,></e9>
				For the table of contents, the five definition bytes represent five levels.
				For index and lists only, the first definition byte is significant.
				Definition bytes: 0 = no page numbers 1 = page # after text, preceded by two spaces
				<ul> <li>2 = page # after text, in parentheses, preceded by one space</li> <li>3 = page # flush right</li> <li>4 = page # flush right with dot leader</li> </ul>
352	EA	234	var	define index mark <ea>&lt;30-byte, null-terminated format string&gt;<ea></ea></ea>
353	EB	235	32	date/time function <eb>&lt;30-byte, null-terminated format string&gt;<eb></eb></eb>
354	EC	236	4 first basines E- gots to	block protect <ec><def>&lt;# of half lines in block&gt;<ec> Def: 0 for block protect on 1 for block protect off</ec></def></ec>

## **Function Codes by Type**

The following tables are lists of the WordPerfect function codes arbitrarily divided into groups based on what they refer to: text, paragraphs, the document as a whole, math calculations, and setup/miscellaneous.

203 83 131 1 end of centered text 204 84 132 1 end of aligned or flushed text 222 92 146 1 strike out on 223 93 147 1 strike out off 224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 subscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 288 1 center following text 289 279 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270	Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
204 84 132 1 end of aligned or flushed text 222 92 146 1 strike out on 223 93 147 1 strike out off 224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text  C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center around="" column<="" current="" ing="" td=""><td>011</td><td>09</td><td>009</td><td>19100</td><td>tab</td></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type>	011	09	009	19100	tab
222 92 146 1 strike out on 223 93 147 1 strike out off 224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><type><center around="" column<="" current="" ing="" td=""><td>203</td><td>83</td><td>131</td><td>1</td><td>end of centered text</td></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type></c3></start></center></type>	203	83	131	1	end of centered text
223 93 147 1 strike out off  224 94 148 1 underline on  225 95 149 1 underline off  231 99 153 1 overstrike  234 9C 156 1 bold off  235 9D 157 1 bold on  240 A0 160 1 hard space  251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line  252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line  253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page  274 BC 188 1 superscript  275 BD 189 1 subscript  276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up  277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down  303 C3 195 5 center following text  C3> <tentrology c3=""><tentrology c4<="" td=""></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology></tentrology>	204	84	132	1	end of aligned or flushed text
224 94 148 1 underline on 225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 subscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><text>&lt;83&gt;<text><text><text>&lt;83&gt;<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text<<te><text><text><text><text><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><text<<te><te><text<<te><te><te><te><te><te><te><te><te><t< td=""><td>222</td><td>92</td><td>146</td><td>1</td><td>strike out on</td></t<></te></te></te></te></te></te></te></te></text<<te></te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text<<te></text></text></text></text></text<<te></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text<<text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text<<text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text<<text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></c3>	222	92	146	1	strike out on
225 95 149 1 underline off 231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 subscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text  C3> <text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text>	223	93	147	1	strike out off
231 99 153 1 overstrike 234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	224	94	148	1	underline on
234 9C 156 1 bold off 235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text  C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	225	95	149	1	underline off
235 9D 157 1 bold on 240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text  C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	231	99	153	1	overstrike
240 A0 160 1 hard space 251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	234	9C	156	1	bold off
251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	235	9D	157	1	bold on
251 A9 169 1 hard hyphen in line 252 AA 170 1 hard hyphen at end of line 253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text  C3> <type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type>	240	A0	160	1	hard space
253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <a href="https://www.cash.com/contents/rep-end-color=" left-show;"="" text-align:="">center following text</a> <a href="https://www.cash.com/contents/rep-end-color=" left-show;"="" text-align:="">cC3&gt;<type><center #="" col=""><start color="text-align: left-show;">type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</start></center></type></a>	251	A9	169	1	2019년 1월 12일 1일
253 AB 171 1 hard hyphen at end of page 274 BC 188 1 superscript 275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	252	AA	170	1	hard hyphen at end of line
275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	253	AB	171	1	
275 BD 189 1 subscript 276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	274	ВС	188	1	superscript
276 BE 190 1 advance printer 1/2 line up 277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	275	BD	189	1	
277 BF 191 1 advance printer 1/2 line down 303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	276	BE	190	1	
303 C3 195 5 center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start #="" col=""><c3><text>&lt;83&gt; type = 0 for centering between margins type = 1 for centering around current column</text></c3></start></center></type></c3>	277	BF	191	col 1 habo-	
type = 1 for centering around current column	303	C3	195	5	center following text <c3><type><center #="" col=""><start col<="" td=""></start></center></type></c3>
sides well and to be a column					type = 0 for centering between margins
<83> is the code for ending centered te					
					<83> is the code for ending centered tex
					<da><old mode=""><new mode=""><da></da></new></old></da>



Table 7-3 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				0 = normal underlining (breaks at word spaces)
				1 = double underlining (breaks)
				2 = single underlining (continuous)
				3 = double underlining (continuous)
337	DF	223	var	invisible characters
				<df><text 7-bit="" characters="" in=""><df></df></text></df>
				If a character has an ASCII code >= 6Fh (ASCII 191), the text portion of this function represents it as <6F><(char – 6F)>. For example, the character ASCII 232 (E8h) would appear as: <6F><(E8 – 6F)> or: <6F><79h>.
341	E1	225	3	extended character
041	-	225		<e1><character><e1></e1></character></e1>
347	E7	231	3	begin marked text <e7><def, info=""><e7><text><e8> <def, info=""><e8></e8></def,></e8></text></e7></def,></e7>
				The def, info byte is two nibbles:  definition information (high nibble) (low nibble)
				0 = table of contents level (0-6)
				2 = list list # (0-4)
350	E8	232	3	end marked text <e8><def, info=""><e8> The def, info byte is the same as E7.</e8></def,></e8>
351	E9	233	8	define marked text
		nots dignino nuclei prine pribate ref-		<e9><def, info="">&lt;5—byte definition&gt;<e9> The def, info byte is the same as for may and end mark, except that the low nibble is significant only for lists.  For the table of contents, the five definition bytes represent five levels.</e9></def,></e9>

Table 7-3 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				For index and lists only, the first definition byte is significant.
				Definition bytes:
				0 = no page numbers
				1 = page # after text, preceded by two spaces
				2 = page # after text, in parentheses, preceded by one space
				3 = page # flush right
				4 = page # flush right with dot leader

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	
012	0A	010	1	hard new line	
015	0D	013	1	soft new line	
201	81	129	1	right justification on	
202	82	130	1	right justification off	
203	83	131	1	end of centered text	
204	84	132	1	end of aligned or flushed text	
211	89	137	1	tab after the right margin	
212	8A	138	1	widow/orphan control on	
213	8B	139	1	widow/orphan control off	
220	90	144	1	red line on	
221	91	145	1	red line off	
232	9A	154	1	cancel hyphenation of following word	
236	9E	158	1 1	hyphenation off	
237	9F	159	1	hyphenation on	
252	AA	170	1	hard hyphen at end of line	
254	AC	172	1	soft hyphen	
255	AD	173	1	soft hyphen at end of line	
300	CO	192	6	margin reset	
				<c0><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c0></c0></new></new></old></old></c0>	

Table 7-4 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
301	C1	193	4	spacing reset—uses half-line values <c1><old spacing=""><new spacing=""><c1></c1></new></old></c1>
302	C2	194	3	left margin release <c2>&lt;# spaces to go left&gt;<c2></c2></c2>
304	C4	196	5	align or flush right <c4><align char=""><align col#=""> <start col#=""><c4><text>&lt;84&gt; If align char = 12 (new line), this is a flush right command and the align col# is the right margin otherwise, the align col# is the next tab stop.</text></c4></start></align></align></c4>
				If the high bit of the align char is set, then this a dot leader align or dot leader flush right.
				<84> is the code for ending aligned or flushed right text.
305	C5	197	6	reset hyphenation zone ("hotzone") <c5><old left=""><old right=""><new left=""> <new right=""><c5></c5></new></new></old></old></c5>
311	C9	201	42	set tabs <c9><old (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""><new (20="" bytes)="" tab="" table=""><c9> Each bit represents one character position counting from bit 0 to bit 159. There are a maximum of 160 characters allowed in a WordPerfect line.</c9></new></old></c9>
314	CC	204	4	set temporary margin (indent) <cc><old margin="" temporary=""><new margin="" temporary=""><cc></cc></new></old></cc>
315	CD	205	3	old end of temporary margin (no longer used) <cd><tempmargin><cd></cd></tempmargin></cd>
324	D4	212	4	advance to half line # (stored in half-line units) <d4><old #="" line=""><advance #="" half="" line="" to=""><d4></d4></advance></old></d4>

Table 7-4 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	mid History	
326	D6	214	6	set extended tabs <d6><old start=""><old <new="" inc="" start=""><new incren<="" td=""><td></td><td></td></new></old></old></d6>		
330	D8	216	4	set alignment characte <d8><old char=""><new cl<="" td=""><td></td><td></td></new></old></d8>		
331	D9	217	4	set left margin release (# of columns to go lef <d9><old #=""><new #=""><e version 4.0 and above)</e </new></old></d9>	it)	
336	DE	222	0104	end of temporary marg <de><old left="" marg<br="" temp=""><old margin="" right="" temp=""></old></old></de>	gin gin>	
345	E5	229	23	paragraph number definition <e5><old 7="" level="" numbers=""><old 7="" bytes="" def=""><new 7="" bytes="" def=""><e5> A def byte is two nibbles:</e5></new></old></old></e5>		
				style (low nibble) 0 = caps Roman 1 = lower-case Roman 2 = caps letter 3 = lower-case letter	punctuation (high nibble) 0 = nothing	ber
				4 = Arabic 5 = Arabic with previous levels separated by (Ex: 3.4.1)		
346	E6	230	11	paragraph number <e6><new #="" level=""><def 7="" <old="" numbers=""><e6> Level number is 0 for file and so forth.</e6></def></new></e6>	per 10	cond,

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Table 7-5	Function codes relating to the entire document
	and its format

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
013	0B	011	ato 1 de m	soft new page
014	OC	012	1	hard new page
206	86	134	1	center page from top to bottom
207	87	135	1	begin column mode
210	88	136	1	end column mode
211	89	137	1	tab after the right margin
212	A8	138	1	widow/orphan control on
213	8B	139	1 (10)	widow/orphan control off
214	8C	140	1	hard end of line and soft end of page
230	98	152	1	table of contents placeholder
233	9B	155	1	end of generated text
253	AB	171	1	hard hyphen at end of page
256	AE	174	1 100	soft hyphen at end of page
306	06 C6 198 4		4	set page number position <c6><old code="" pos=""><new code="" pos=""><c6> Code: 0 = none</c6></new></old></c6>
				1 = top left 2 = top center 3 = top right 4 = top L&R 5 = bot left 6 = bot center 7 = bot right 8 = bot L&R
307	C7	199	6	set page number <c7><old# high="" order=""> <old# low="" ord=""><new# hi="" ord=""> <old# lo="" ord=""><c7> only the low-order 15 bits determine the page number. If the high-order bit is set, the numbers are Roman numerals; if not, Arabic numbers.</c7></old#></new#></old#></old#></c7>

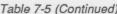
Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
310	C8	200	8	set page number column positions
			100	<c8><old left=""><old center=""><old right=""></old></old></old></c8>
				<pre><new left=""><new center=""><new right=""><c8></c8></new></new></new></pre>
				CHOW TORE CHOW TO THE THE COOP
312	CA	202	3	conditional end of page
				<ca><number lines="" not="" of="" single-spaced="" td="" to<=""></number></ca>
				be broken> <ca></ca>
313	CB	203	6	set pitch and/or font
				<cb><old pitch=""><old font=""></old></old></cb>
				<new pitch=""><new font=""><cb></cb></new></new>
				If the pitch is a negative value, then the font
				is proportional.
316	CE	206	4	set top margin
310	OL	200	7	<ce><old margin="" top=""></old></ce>
				<new margin="" top=""><ce></ce></new>
317	CF	207	3	suppress page characteristics
				<cf><suppress codes=""><cf></cf></suppress></cf>
				Codes: (any or all bits may be inclusive or'd
				together)
				1 = all suppressed
				2 = page numbers suppressed
				4 = page numbers moved to bottom
				10 = all headers suppressed
				20 = header a suppressed
				40 = header b suppressed
				100 = footer a suppressed
				200 = footer b suppressed
200	Do	000	0	act forms langth
320	D0	208	6	set form length
				<d0><old form="" len=""><old #="" lines="" text=""></old></old></d0>
				<new form="" len=""><new #="" lines="" text=""><d0></d0></new></new>

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	Order stee Declared Langua
321	D1	209	var	header/footer	
					yte><# half-lines used by old
				header/footer><	
					<rmargin><text></text></rmargin>
				<ff>&lt;#half line</ff>	es used by new header/ of byte> <d1></d1>
				and occurrence	nts are type (two low-order bits e (six high bits). The low-order Def byte <i>must</i> be correct.
				Туре	Occurrence
				0 = header a	0 = never
				1 = header b	1 = all pages
				2 = footer a	2 = odd pages
				3 = footer b	4 = even pages
322	D2	210	var	footnote	
				(not used in ver	sion 4.0 and above;
				see 342/E4)	
				<d2><fn#>&lt;# h</fn#></d2>	alf lines> <ff></ff>
				<lmargin><rma< td=""><td>rgin&gt;<text><d2></d2></text></td></rma<></lmargin>	rgin> <text><d2></d2></text>
323	D3	211	4	set footnote nu	umber
				(not used in ver	sion 4.0 and above;
				see 344/E4)	
				<d3><old #<="" line="" td=""><td><pre>t&gt;<new #="" line=""><d3< pre=""></d3<></new></pre></td></old></d3>	<pre>t&gt;<new #="" line=""><d3< pre=""></d3<></new></pre>
325	D5	213	4	set lines per in	nch
					he only valid values)
				<d5><old co<="" lpi="" td=""><td>ode&gt;<new code="" lpi=""><d5></d5></new></td></old></d5>	ode> <new code="" lpi=""><d5></d5></new>
333	DB	219	4	sheet feeder b	in number
				<db><old #=""><i< td=""><td></td></i<></old></db>	
					ores the number as one less mber (bin #1 = 0)
334	DC	220	var	end-of-page fu	nction
		(inserted by WordPerfect)			

Table 7-5 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
				<dc>&lt;# of half lines at end of page, low 7 bits&gt;<high 7="" bits=""></high></dc>
				<# of half lines used for footnotes>
				<pre>&lt;# pages used for footnotes&gt;</pre>
				<pre>&lt;# footnotes on this page&gt;<ceop flag=""><suppress code=""><dc></dc></suppress></ceop></pre>
				If end of page is for the last column on the page, then after the suppress code and before the final function code there are five more bytes:
				<# of half lines for col 1><# half lines fo col 2>
				<# of half lines for col 3><# half lines fo col 4>
				<pre><li><li>&lt; f column on (0 if none on this page)&gt;</li></li></pre>
335	DD	221	24	define columns
				<dd><old #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2><r2><l3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></old></dd>
				<new #="" cols=""><l1><r1><l2><r2><l3></l3></r2></l2></r1></l1></new>
				<r3><l4><r4><l5><r5><dd></dd></r5></l5></r4></l4></r3>
				# cols: low order 7 bits = the number high order 1 bit = 1 if parallel columns
342	E2	226	var	new footnote/endnote
				<e2><def><a><b><c><d><old ftnote="" line=""></old></d></c></b></a></def></e2>
				<pre>&lt;# lines page 1&gt;&lt;# lines page 2&gt;</pre>
				<pre>&lt;# lines page n&gt;&lt;# pages&gt;<ff></ff></pre>
				<li>margin&gt;<r margin=""><text><e2></e2></text></r></li>
				where:
				def: bit 0: 0 = use numbers,
				4 was abarastors

(Table Continued)



Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning	g
79 200	je, low le setes se	end se brie : loct net base seconocia se	n enstalia Lastino Lastinos de Ol besu sop	c,d:	if def bit 0 is a 1, then  a = # of characters and  b = a character  number of lines in footnote/endnote
				into two	a,b and c,d are 14-bit numbers split o 7-bit bytes, high-order byte first. dnotes, there is only a null between ad <ff>.</ff>
343	E3	227	150	<e3>&lt;</e3>	te information (options) function old values 74 bytes> values 74 bytes> <e3></e3>
				Byte	Meaning
				1	spacing in footnotes
				2	spacing between footnotes
				3	number of lines to keep together
				4	flag byte (bits: b In en ft n)
				n bito-scut Kurshir-si ahat A mar	n: 1 if numbering starts on each page
					en, ft: 0 = use numbers
					1 = use characters
					2 = use letters
					In: 0 = no line separator
					1 = 2 inch line
					2 = line from left to right margin
					b: 0 = footnotes after text
					1 = footnotes at bottom of page
				5	# of characters used in place of footnote numbers
				6–10	"numbering" characters (null terminated if < 5)
				11	# of displayable chars in string for footnote (text)
				12-26	string for footnote (text)
				27	# of displayable chars in string for endnote (text)

(Table Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
			respect to	28-42 string for endnote (text)
				# of displayable characters in string for footnote (note)
				44–58 string for footnote (note)
				# of displayable characters in string for endnote (note)
				60-74 string for endnote (note)
344	E4	228	6	new set footnote #
				<e4><old #="" high=""><old #="" low=""> <new #="" high=""><new #="" low=""><e4> Footnote numbers are 14-bit numbers split into two 7-bit bytes, high-order byte first.</e4></new></new></old></old></e4>
345	E5	229	23	paragraph number definition <e5><old 7="" level="" numbers=""> <old 7="" bytes="" def=""><new 7="" bytes="" def=""><e5> A def byte is two nibbles:</e5></new></old></old></e5>
				style punctuation (low nibble) (high nibble)
				0 = caps Roman 0 = nothing 1 = lower-case Roman 1 = "." after number
				2 = caps letter 2 = ")" after number 3 = lower-case letter 3 = "(" before, ")" after
				4 = Arabic
				5 = Arabic with previous
				levels separated by "." (Ex: 3.4.1)
346	E6	230	11	paragraph number <e6><new #="" level=""><def byte=""> <old 7="" numbers=""><e6> Level number is 0 for first level, 1 for second,</e6></old></def></new></e6>
				and so forth.

(Table Continued)

### Table 7-5 (Continued)

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
351	E9	233	8	define marked text
				<e9><def, info="">&lt;5-byte definition&gt;<e9></e9></def,></e9>
				The def, info byte is the same as for mark and end mark, except that the low nibble is significant only for lists.
				For the table of contents, the five definition bytes represent five levels.
				For index and lists only, the first definition byte is significant.
				Definition bytes:
				0 = no page numbers
				1 = page # after text, preceded by two spaces
				2 = page # after text, in parentheses, preceded by one space
				3 = page # flush right
				4 = page # flush right with dot leader
352	EA	234	var	define index mark
				<ea>&lt;30-byte, null-terminated format string&gt;<ea></ea></ea>
353	EB	235	32	date/time function
				<eb>&lt;30-byte, null-terminated format string&gt;<eb></eb></eb>
354	EC	236	4	block protect
007				<ec><def>&lt;# of half lines in block&gt;<ec></ec></def></ec>
004				

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
205	85	133	1	temporary starting point for math calculations
241	A1	161	1	do subtotal
242	A2	162	1	subtotal entry
243	АЗ	163	1	do total
244	A4	164	1	total entry
245	A5	165	1	do grand total
246	A6	166	1	math calculation column
247	A7	167	1	begin math mode
250	A8	168	1	end math mode
327	D7	215	var	define math columns
				<d7><old (24="" bytes)="" column="" def=""></old></d7>
				[ <old 0="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;[<old 1="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;</old></old>
				[ <old 2="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;[<old 3="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;<d7></d7></old></old>
				<new (24="" bytes)="" column="" def=""></new>
				[ <new 0="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;[<new 1="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;</new></new>
				[ <new 2="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;[<new 3="" calc="">]&lt;0&gt;<d7></d7></new></new>

Octal	Hex	Decimal	Length	Meaning
200	80	128	1	no-op (always deleted)
216	8E	142	1	reserved
217	8F	143	1	reserved
226	96	150	1	reverse video on (reserved)
227	97	151	1	reverse video off (reserved)
257	AF	175	1	end-of-text columns and end of line
260	B0	176	1	end-of-text columns and end of page

## APPENDIX A

A number of the programs covered in this Reference Guide have particularly complex file formats. While the byte offset documentation may be enough for most programmers, it can help to look at selected printouts from time to time.

As a spreadsheet sample, a fairly simple principal and interest calculation is used (see Sample 1). As a word-processing sample, most of the first two paragraphs of the Gettysburg Address was used (see Sample 2). As a control procedure, each sample was formatted the same way.

1 2	1		2	3	4 PAYMENT	ANALYSI	5 S WORKSHI	EET	6	7		8
5	LOAN AMT INTEREST MO PMT PERIODS		\$4,800.00 18.508 \$174.73 36									
9 10 11 12 13	PMT NO	1 2 3	\$74.00 \$72.45 \$70.87	PRC PD \$100.73 \$102.28 \$103.86	\$4,699. \$4,596.	27 99	TO DATE \$74.00 \$146.45 \$217.32	PRC	*100.73 *203.01 *306.87	\$34	DATE 4.73 9.46 4.19	

Sample 1 Simple principal and interest calculation used as a control for spreadsheet programs.

#### The Gettysburg Address

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in <u>Liberty</u>, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we do this.

Sample 2 A portion of the Gettysburg address used as a control for word-processing programs.

#### Absolphic predated sell both

Coursepte and reven years are the here brought forth on this course of the course and dedicated to the proposition that all years or created equals.

Now we are angented in a givest that the problem whether that nestion or any metion to described and so destinated can long and ye are not an a green best while it this was. We have come to destrate a parties of their dust that tenting place for those who nere cave that the that that the nation might lives it is attouched fire the court of the modes that we do this.

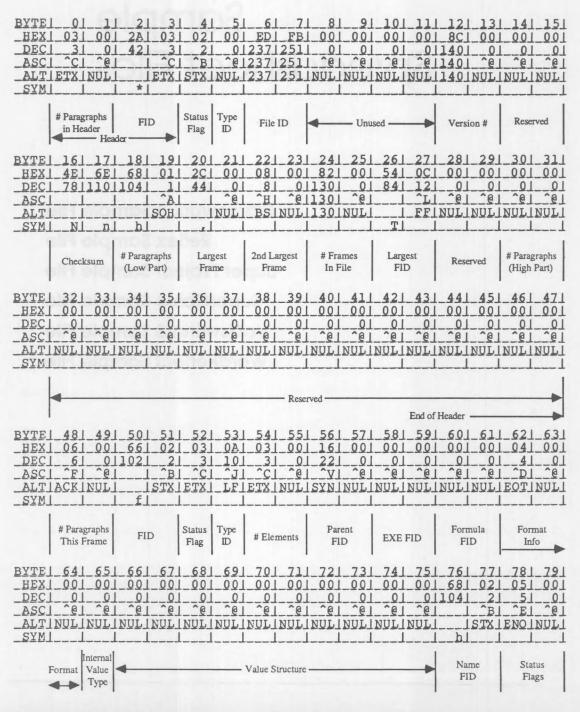
Sumple 2 A portion of the Geographing adures used as a control for vioral processing

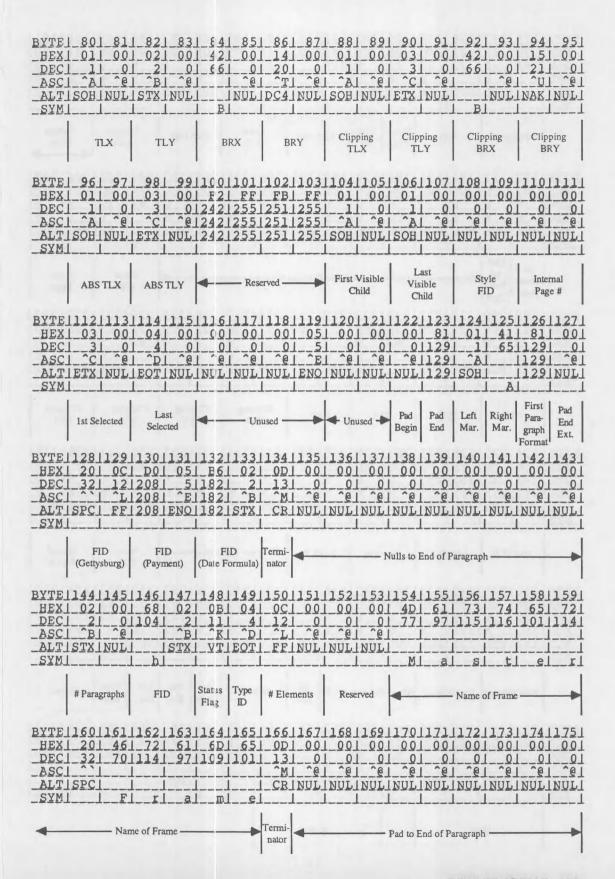
## APPENDIX B

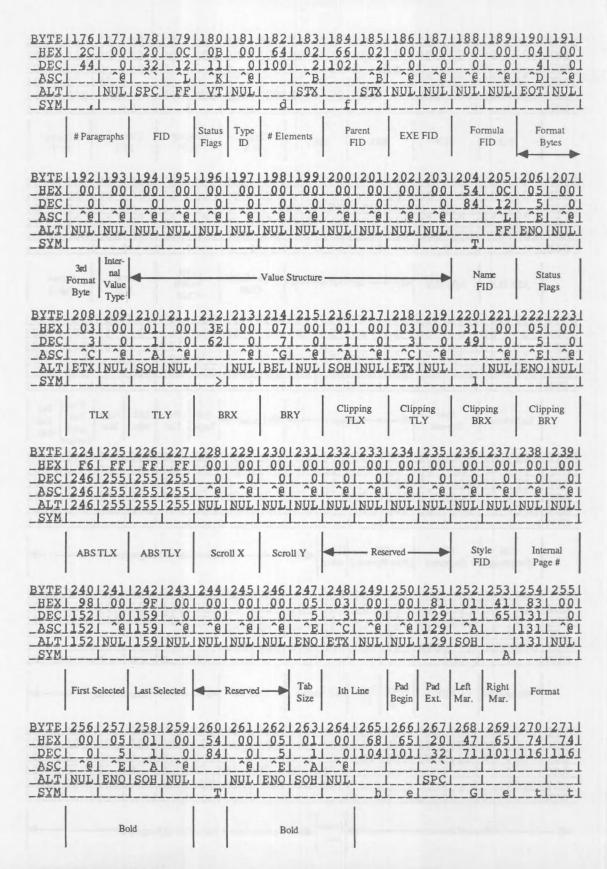
# Sample Spreadsheet Files

Framework II Sample File
Reflex Sample File
Super Project Sample File
SuperCalc4 Sample File
Volkswriter 3 Sample File
WordPerfect Sample File

# Framework II Sample File







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DEC	110	1116	1105.	1110	1101	1110	116	1_32	1_97_	1_32	1110	1101	1119.	1-32	1110	1_97.
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BYTELL HEXI ASCI ALTI SYMI	01 1 ^A SQH Undo	l_00 l_0 l_0el lNUL lerline	1_2C 1_44 1 1 1 1_434 1_74	1419 1 20 1 32 1 ^ \	Sequil 420   1 420   1 - 27   1 - 2	421	422 64 100 d	20 32 2 SPC 1439 1 65	1_64] 1100] 1] 1]	65 101 e	[_64] [100] []	1 69 1105 1 i	1 63 1 99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1 61 1 97 1 1 a 1 a	1430 1.74 1116 1 1	off 1431 1_65 1101 1 1e
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BYTE   480   481   482	4831434148514861487148814891490149114921493149414951
	2E  00  81  01  41  81  00  00  81  01  41  81  00
_DEC11171_9711081	461 011291 11 6511291 01 011291 11 6511291 01
_ASC111	1 ^@11291 ^A1 11291 ^@1 ^@11291 ^A1 11291 ^@1
_ALT111	INUL11291SOH111291NUL1NUL11291SOH111291NUL1
_SYMI_ul_al_ll	

BYTE149614971498	149915001501	1502150315041	505150615071	5081509151015111
_HEX1_4E1_6F1_77	1_201_771_65	1_201_611_721	_651_201_651	6E1 671 611 671
_DECI_7811111119	1_3211.191101	L		11011031 9711031
_ASCIII	1	1_^`11		111
_ALT111	ISPCI 1	ISPCII_J	ISPCII	
SYMI NI OL W	I I WI e	l l al rl	el l el	nl ql al ql

BYTE1512151315	1415151516		15191520		523152415	25152615271
_HEX1_651_641_	201_691_5E	1_201_61	1_201_671	1_721_651	_611_741_	201_631_691
_DEC 101 100	3211051110	1_321_97	1_321103	111411011	9711161_	321_9911051
_ASCIII	^`11_	1	11	lL		
_ALT11_1S	SPC11_	ISPCI	ISPC1		11s	PCII_I
SYMI el di	_l_il_n	lla	11_9	l rl el	al tl	I cl il

	35153615371538153915401541154215431
	2C1 201 741 651 731 741 691 6E1 671
_DEC[118[105[108]_32[1][9]_97[114]_4	
_ALTIIISPCIII	
SYMI VI 11 11 WI al ri	.l tl el sl tl il nl gl

	552155315541555155615571	55815591
HEXI 201 771 681 651 741 681 651 721		6E1 611
DECI 3211191104110111161104110111141	32111611041 9711161 131	1101 971
_ASC1_^`11_1_1_1_1_1_1	^`	
ALTISPCI I I I I I I I	SPCIIII_CRI	1 1
SYMI I wi hi el ti hi el ri	l_tl_bl_al_tll	_pl_al

BYTE1560156115621			591570157115721	573157415751
_HEX1_741_691_6F1	_6E1_201_6F1	721_201_611_6	EL_791_201_6E1	611 741 691
_DEC[116]105[111]	1101_3211111	1141_321_97113	ティマママーススーマテスフ	97111611051
_ASC111				
_ALT111	ISPCII	ISPCII_	_lISPCII	
_SYMItlilol	lol	rll_al	nl_yll_nl	altlil

BYTE   576   577   578   579   580   581   582   583   584   585   586   587   588   589	9159015911
HEX   6F   6E   20   73   6F   20   63   6F   6E   63   65   69   76   65	1_641_201
DEC  111  110  32  115  111  32  99  111  110  99  101  105  118  101	11001-351
ASCI I INTERPOLICION INTERPOLI	I I I CPC I
SYMI OL NI I SI OL I CI OL NI CI EL IL VI E	I dl l

BYTE159215931594	159515961597	15981599160	01601160216	0316041605160616071
_HEX1_611_6E1_64	1_201_731_6F	1_201_641_6	51_641_691_0	631_611_741_651_641
_DECI_9711101100	1_3211151111	1_321100110	1110011051	991_971116110111001
_ASCIII	1	1_^`11_		
_ALTII	ISPCII_	ISPCII_		
_SYMl_al_nl_d	110	J	el_dl_il_	cl al tl el dl

BYTE1608160916101			71618161916201	talls all the sale all all all the tale all all all
_HEX1_201_631_611	6E1_201_6C1_	6F1_6E1_671_0	DI_651_6EI_641	751 721 651
_DEC1_321_991_971	1101 32110811	11111011031_1	31101111011001	117111411011
_ASC1_^`11			MIII	
_ALTISPC11J	ISPCII		B11_1	
SYMII_cl_al	nll_ll_	ol_nl_gl_	l el nl dl	_ul_rl_el

BYTE1624162516261627 HEXI 2EI 201 201 57	1 <u>62816291630163</u>	1163216331634 21 651 201 6D	163516361637163816391
DECI 461 321 321 87	11011 321 97111	411011 321109	110111161 35111111101
ALTI ISPCISPCI SYMI .1 I W	lISPCII_ lell_al_	I ISPCI m	I I ISPCI I I

BYTE16401641164216431644164516461647164816491650165116521653165416551
HEXI 201 611 201 671 721 651 611 741 201 621 611 741 741 6C1 651 661
DECI 321 971 321103111411011 9711161 321 981 97111611161108110111021
ASC1_^11_^11111111111
ALTISPCI ISPCI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
SYMI I al I gl rl el al tl l bl al tl tl ll el fl

BYTE1656165716581 HEX1_691_651_6C1	65916601661 641 201 6F	1662166316641 1 661 201 741		6681669167016711
DEC1105110111081	1001 321111	11021 3211161	1041_9711161	3211191_9711141
ALTI I I I	ISPC1	IISPCII		SPCI
SYMI_il_el_ll	d11o	lfllt]	blaltJ	

BYTE1672167316741675	1676167716781679168016	
HEXI 2E1 201 201 57. DEC: 461 321 321 87.	1 651 201 681 611 761 9 11011 3211041 97111811	011 131 991111110911011 321
ASCI I ^`I ^`I	I ISPCI I I	
SYM1 .1 1 W.	and the same transfer and the same and the same transfer to the same tra	el l cl ol ml el l

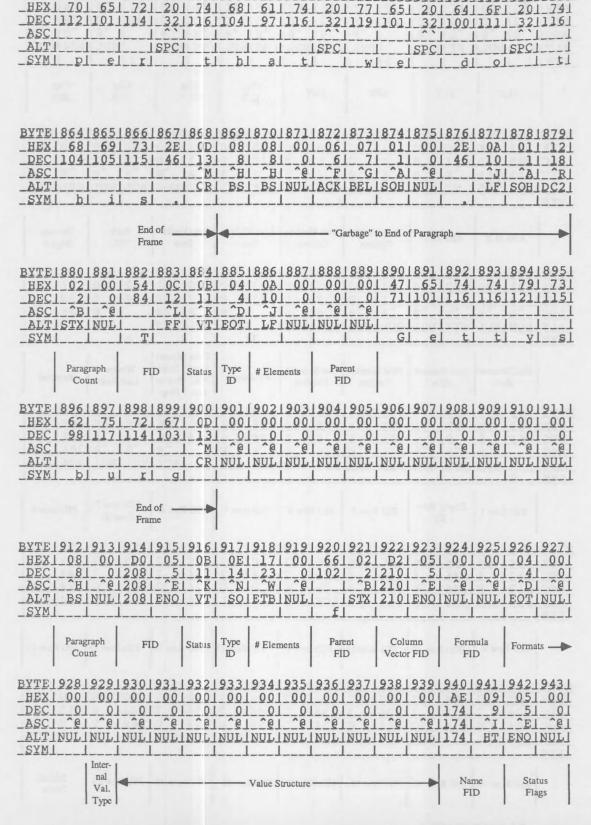
BYTE   688   689   690   691	1692169316941695169	616971698169917001701170217031
_HEX1_741_6F1_201_64	1 651 641 691 631 6	11 741 651 201 611 201 701 6F1
_DEC111611111_321100	1707170017021	7111611011 321 971 32111211111
ASCI	ļļļļ	
ALTI I ISPCI		al the hall phol

BYTE17041705170617	alle auto suite aut : salle salle suite auto auto salle salle suite salte sille suite suite suite suite sille	11712171317141	
HEXI 721 741 691 DEC11141116110511	6F  6E  20  6F  6 11 110  32 1111 1	**************************************	611 741 201 661 691 9711161 32110211051
ASCI I I I		1.^`11_1	
SYMI rl tl il	ol nl l ol	fl l tl bl	al tl l fl il

BYTE1720172117221	723172417251	172617271728	1729173017	3117321733	173417351
_HEX1_651_6C1_641	2C1 201 611	1_731_201_61	who we dill all who we all all who was	691_6E1_61	1_6C1_201
_DEC 101 108 100	441 321 971	11151_321_97	上上五年十二十五十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二	NATPRATT T	11081_321
_ASCIII		he ann ann ann adh ann ann ann adh ann ann an	1-7,11-		11-2,1
ALTI	ISPCII	LISPCI	ISPCII_		IISPCI
SYMI el 11 dl	. lal	s la	l fl	il nl a	

BYTE173617371738173917401741174217431744174517461747174817491750	17511
HEXI 721 651 731 741 691 6E1 671 0D1 701 6C1 611 631 651 201 66	1_6F1
DEC 114 101 115 116 105 110 103  13 112 108  97  99 101  32 102	11111
ASC1111111111111	11
ALT1	11
SYML_rl_el_sl_tl_il_nl_gl_lpl_ll_al_cl_ell_f	1_01

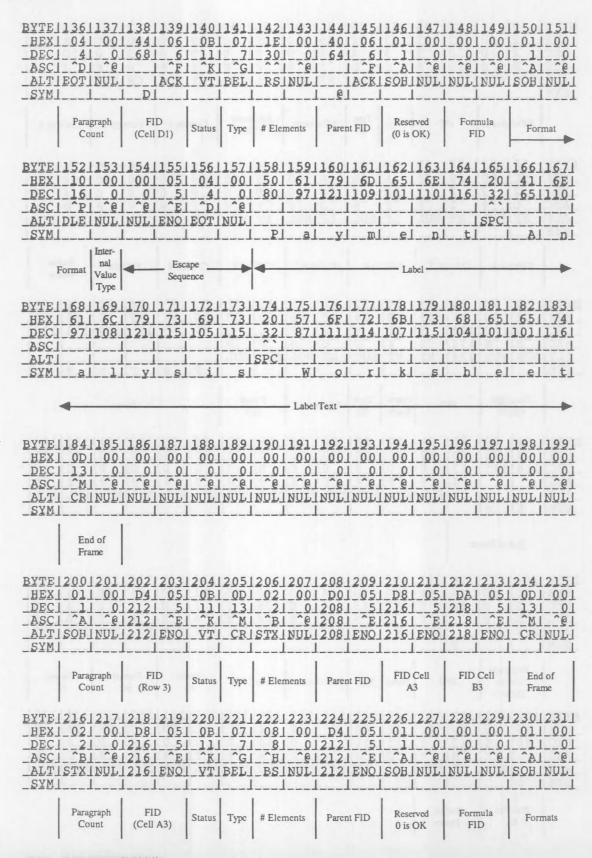
EYTE   768   769   770   771   772   773   774   775   776   777   778   779   780   781   782   783    EYTE   768   769   770   771   772   773   774   775   776   777   778   779   780   781   782   783    EYTE   80   80   80   80   80   80   80   8	HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI	_72 114	1_20 1_32 1_^_	1754 1_74 1116 1	1_68	6F	_731	_65 101	1_201	_771	_68	6F]	_201	_68	65	1_72	651
EEXT   20  671 611 761 651 20  741 681 651 69  721 20  661 69  76  65     DEC  32 1031 97 18 101  32 116 104 101 105 114  32 108 105 118 101     ASC					1_b		sJ			w_	b			b	e		l_el
BYTE   784   785   786   787   788   789   790   791   792   793   794   795   796   797   798   792    BEX   731   201   741   681   611   741   201   741   681   611   741   201   661   611   741   681    DEC   115   32   116   1041   97   116   32   110   97   116   105    ASC	HEX DEC ASC ALT	20 22 2 1 SPC	1_67 1103 1	1_61 1_97 1	1_76 1118 1	1_65 1101 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_74 1116 1	1_68 1104 1	1_65 1101 1	1_69 1105 1	1_72 1114 1	1_20 1_32 1_^`. LSPC	1_6C	1_69	1_76 1118 1	1_65 1101 1
HEX! 731 201 741 681 611 741 201 741 681 611 741 201 6E1 611 741 65  DEC 1151 32111611041 9711161 32111611041 9711161 3211101 9711161103  ASCI 1	SYM	L	19	1a	lv.	1e	I	Lt.	1b	Le_	11	l_r	l	11.	11	1У.	1e.
HEX! 6F! 6E! 20  6D  69  67  68  74  0D  6C  69  76  65  2E  20  20  DEC  111   110   32   109   105   103   104   116   13   108   105   118   101   46   32   32   ASC	HEX DEC ASC ALT	1_73 1115 1	1_20 1_32 1_^\ 1SPC	1_74 1116 1	1_68 1104 1	1_61 1_97 1	1_74 1116 1	1_20. 1_32. 1_^ ISPC	1_74 1116 1	1_68 1104 1	1_61 1_97 1	1_74 1116 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_6E 1110 1	1_61 1_97 1	1_74 1116 1	1_69 1105 1
HEX! 6F! 6E! 20  6D  69  67  68  74  0D  6C  69  76  65  2E  20  20  DEC  111   110   32   109   105   103   104   116   13   108   105   118   101   46   32   32   ASC																	
ALTI	HEX_ DEC	1_6F	1_6E	1_20	1_6D	1_69	1_67	1_68	1_74	1_0D 1_13	1_6C	1_69	1_76.	1_65	1_2E	1_20	1_20
BYTE   8   6   8   7   8   8   9   8   20   8   2   8   23   8   24   8   25   8   26   8   27   8   28   8   29   8   30   8   3   8   2   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4	ALT			ISPC		1	İ	l	1	L_CR		I	l	1	1	ISPC	ISPC
HEXI 491 741 201 691 731 201 611 6C1 741 6F1 671 651 741 681 651 72  DECI 7311161 32110511151 321 97110811161111110311011116110411011114  ASCI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	SYM	10	lp	1	1m	li	lg_	lh	lt.	l	11	li.	у	le	1	1	1
ALTI   ISPC    ISPC	DEC	1_49	1_74	1_20	1_69	1_73.	1_20	1.61	1_6C	1_74	1_6F	1_67.	1_65	1_74	1_68	1_65	1_72
3YTE 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 HEX  20  66  69  74  74  69  66  67  20  61  66  64  20  70  72  6F DEC  32 102 105 116 116 105 110 103  32  97 110 100  32 112 114 111 ASC  ^\  -\  -\  -\  -\  -\  -\  -\  -\  -\  -	ALT	1	1				ISPC.	1	1		1	İ	1	1	1	1	1
HEX! 201 661 691 741 741 691 6E1 671 201 611 6E1 641 201 701 721 6F  DEC! 32!102!105!116!116!105!110!1031 32! 97!110!1001 32!112!114!111  ASC! ^`!	SYM	lI.	1\$	1	li	1 <u>s</u> .	1	la	11	lt.	10	lg.	le.	1	1b	1e	1r
	HEX L DEC L ASC L	_ <u>20</u>	1_66 1102	1_69	1_74	1_741	691	6E	1_67J	_20J	_61 _97	6EJ	100	20	1_70 1112 1	1_72	6F

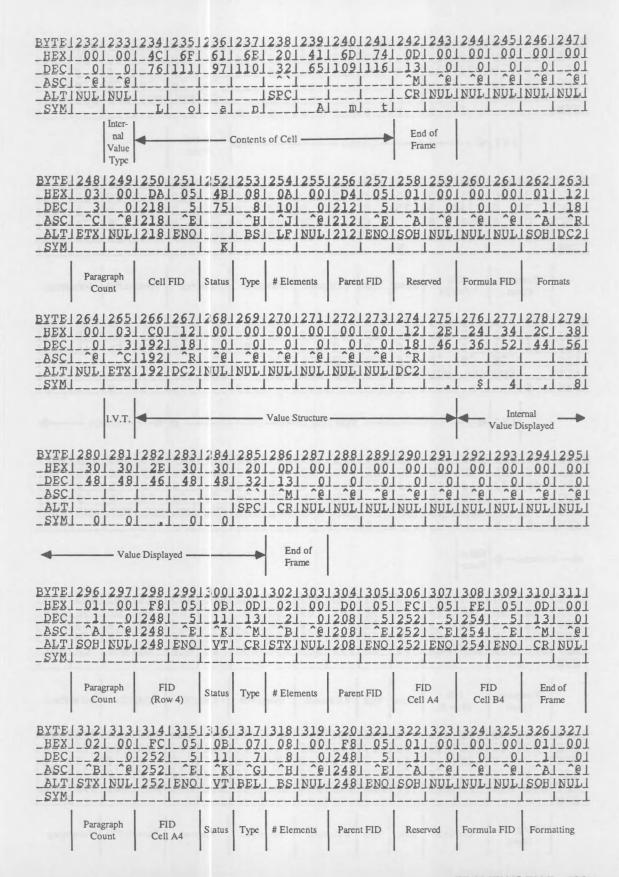


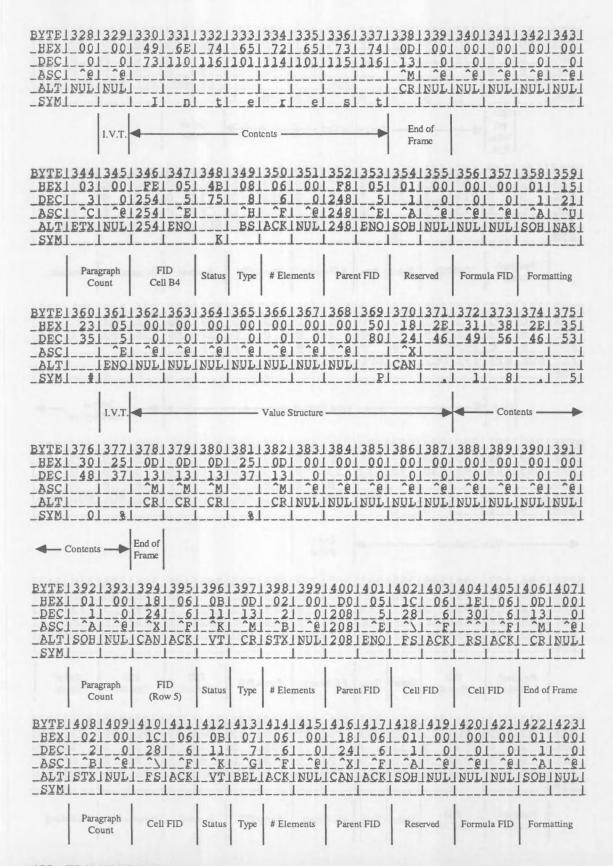
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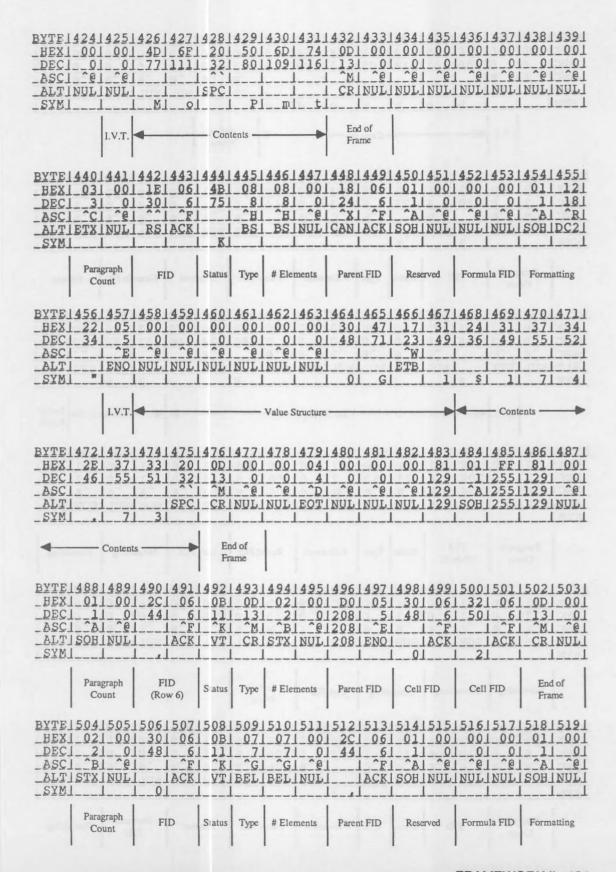
BYTE   944   945 HEXI 021 00 DECI 21 0 ASCI BI C ALTISTXINUL SYMI 1	19461947 1_0C1_00 1_1210 1_^L1_^e 1_FF1NUL	19481949 13E1 00 1621 01 1 10UL	9501951 161 00 221 0 ^VI ^@	195219531 1 051 001 1 51 01 2 61 2 61 1 ENOINULI	9541955 0B1 001 111 01 ^K1 ^@1 VTINUL	9561957J 311 00J 491 0J 1 20J 1 NULJ	95819591 _141_001 _20101 _TI01 DC41NUL1
TLX	TLY	BRX	BRY	Clip TLX	Clip TLY	Clip BRX	Clip BRY
BYTE19601961 HEX1 F91 FE DEC12491255 ASC12491255 ALT12491255 SYM1 1	19621963 11 0B1 00 51 111 0 51 1K1 10 61 YTINUL	19641965 1 011 00 1 11 0 1 A1 0 1 SOBINUL	19661967 1_061_00 1_61_0 1_^F1_^@ 1ACKINUL	19681969 1 0A1 00 1 101 0 1 1 1 0 1 LFINUL	19701971 1_011_00 1110 1_^A1_^e 1SOBINUL	19721973 1_001_00 1010 1_^e1_^e 1NUL1NUL	197419751 1_001_001 1_01_01 1_^@1_^@1 1NUL1NUL1
ABS TLX	ABS TLY	First Visible Column	Last Visible Column	Last Visible Row	First Visible Row	Style FID	Internal Page #
BYTE19761977  HEXI 011 00  DECI 11 0  ASCI AI 6  ALTISOHINUI SYMI 1	1_21_0 1_^B1_^@	19801981 1 011 00 1 11 0 1 ^A1 ^@ 1SOH!NUL	19821983 1 021 00 1 21 0 1 181 18 1STX1NUL	19841985 1 331 00 1 511 0 1 1 0 1 1 10 1 31	19861987 1 001 81 1 01129 1 01129 1 NUL1129	19881989 1 621 00 1 981 0 1 1 2 1 1NUL 1 b1	1990 991    81  00   129  01  129  01  129 NUL  
First Selected	Last Selected Row	First Selected Column	Last Selected Column	# Columns	Delta Spread First Sheet Vis. Status Col. Flags	Window Last Row	Reserved
BYTE 1992 1993 HEX1 401 06 DEC1 641 6 ASC1 1 F ALTI 1ACK SYMI 81	1 _61 _6	19961997 1 D41 05 12121 5 12121 E 12121ENO	19981999 1_F81_05 12481_5 12481_^E 12481ENO 11	0  1   18  06   24  6   ^X  ^F   CAN  ACK 	1 21 3 1 2C1 06 1 441 6 1 1 7F 1 1ACK	1 41 5 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 21 2 1 NUL 1 NUL	1_61_71 1_CE1_061 12061_61 12061_7F1 12061ACK1
FID Row 1	Empty Row (2)	FID Row 3	FID Row 4	FID Row 5	FID Row 6	FID Row 7 (Empty)	FID Row 8
BYTEL 81 9 HEXI D41 06 DEC12121 6 ASC12121 F ALT12121ACK SYM1 1	1_101_11 1_F61_06 12461_6 12461_7F 12461ACK			16  17   10  07   16  7   ^P  ^G  DLE BEL	18  19   AE  07  174  7  174  G  174 BEL	1 201 21 1 B81 07 11841 7 11841 ^G 11841BEL	1_221_231 1_C21_071 1194171 11941_^G1 11941BEL1
FID Row 9	FID Row 10	FID Row 11	FID Row 12	FID Row 13	FID Row 14	FID Row 15	FID Row 16
BYTE1 241 25 HEX1 CC1 07 DEC12041 7 ASC12041 G ALT12041BEL SYM1 1	1_261_27. 1_D61_07. 12141_7. 12141_^G. 12141BEL.	1_281_29 1_E01_07 122417 12241_^G 12241BEL	1_301_31   EA  07  12341_7  12341_G  1234 BEL	1_321_33   F41_07  2441_7  2441_^G  2441BEL	1_341_35   FEI_07  2541_7  2541_^G  2541BEL	1 361 37 1 901 08 11441 28 11441 2H 11441 BS	1 381 391 1 0D1 001 1 131 01 1 2M1 201 1 CRINULI
FID Row 17	FID Row 18	FID Row 19	FID Row 20	FID Row 21	FID Row 22	FID Row 23	End of Frame

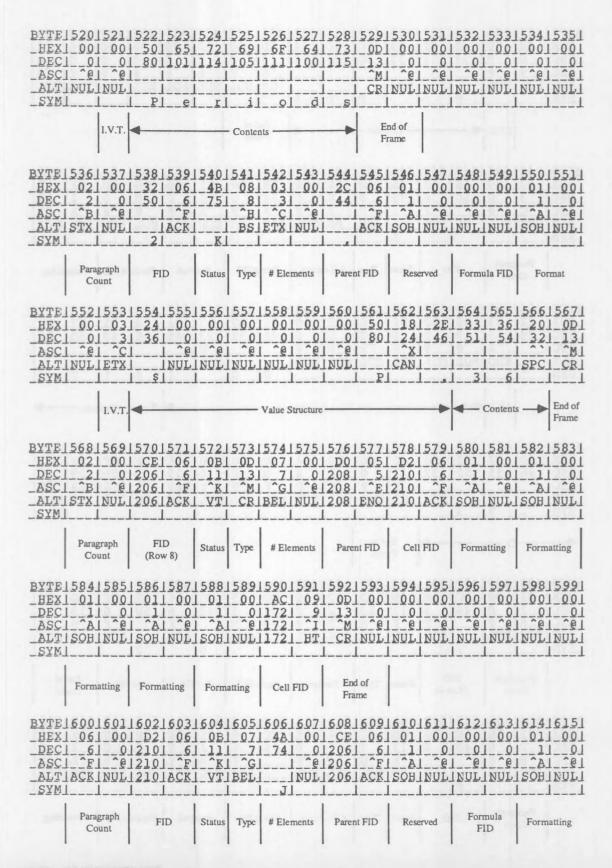
BYTEL 401 41 HEXL 021 00 DECL 21 0 ASCL BL 6 ALTISTXINUL SYML 1		441_451 031_041 31_41 1C1_1D1 ETX1EOT1	461 47 091 00 91 0 11 0 HINUL	1 481 49 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 201 201 1 NUL NUL	_501_51] _091_00] _91_0] _1101 _HTINUL]	521 531 0D1 001 131 01 ^M1 ^@1 CRINULI	_541_551 _0A1_001 _10101 1101 1101 LF1NUL1
# Paragraphs	FID F	Flags Type ID	# Elements	DB Forms FID	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
BYTEI 561 57 HEXI 0CI 00 DECI 121 0 ASCI 11 0 ALTI FFINUL SYMI I	1 581 591 1 091 001 1 91 01 1 11 01 1 HTINUL1	501 611 DAI 001 101 01 JI 201 LFINULI	621 63 0A1 00 101 0 -11 0 -11 0 LFINUL	1 641 65 1 091 00 1 91 01 1 11 01 1 HTINUL	661_67] 091_00] -91_0] -11_00] -HTINUL	001 001 - 01 01 - 01 01 - 01 01	
Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8	Column 9	Defaults	End of Frame
BYTE1 721 73 HEX1 021 00 DEC1 21 0 ASC1 B1 0 ALTISTXINUL SYM1 1	1_741_751_ 1_AE1_091_ 11741_91_ 11741_11_ 11741_HT1_	761_771 ()B1_041 111_41 ()K1_D1 ()T1EOT1	781 791 081 001 81 01 ^H1 ^@1 BSINUL1	NOT NOT 1 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 -	_82 _83  _50 _61  _80 _97     	_84]_85] _79]_6D] 121]109]   	_861_871 _651_6E1 10111101 11 e1p1
Paragraph Count		rame Type latus ID	# Elements	Parent FID		Name	
BYTE  88  89 HEX1 74  73 DEC 116 115 ASC      ALT      SYM  t    s	1_13101_ 1_^M1_^@1_ 1_CR!NUL!N	921_931 901_001 01_01 ^01_01 ^101_01 ULINULI	941 951 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01 NUL1NUL1		NOTINOTI - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 51 - 61 - 51 - 61		10211031 _001_001 _01_01 _01_01 NULINULI 1_1
End of Fra	me						
BYTE11041105 -HEXI 021 00 -DECI 21 0 -ASCI BI 0 -ALTISTXINUL SYMI 1	1 401 061 1 641 61 1 1 2F1	08 109  0B  0D  11  13  ^K  ^M  VTI CRI	then then the man been done only	112 113  D01 05  208  5  208  E  208 ENO	11411151 _011_001 _1101 _A101 SOHINUL1	1]0] _^A]^@]	118 119  -01  00  -1  01 -A  0  SOH NUL
Paragraph Count (Row 1)	FID S	tatus Type	# Elements	Parent FID	Format A1	Format B1	Format C1
BYTE11201121 -HEX1_441_06 -DEC1_6816 -ASC11_7F -ALT11ACK -SYM1D1	1 131 01 1 ^M1 ^@1	24 125  0F1 0A  151 10  01 01 1 SII LF1	126 127    07  00    7  01   6  08    BEL NUL	128 129  12  00  18  01 ^R  ^@  DC2 NUL	130 131  -00 -00  -01-01 -01-01 NUL NUL  NUL NUL	132 133  _00 _00  _0 _0  _0e _0e  MULINULI 1_1	13411351 _041_001 _4101 _D1e1 EOTINUL1
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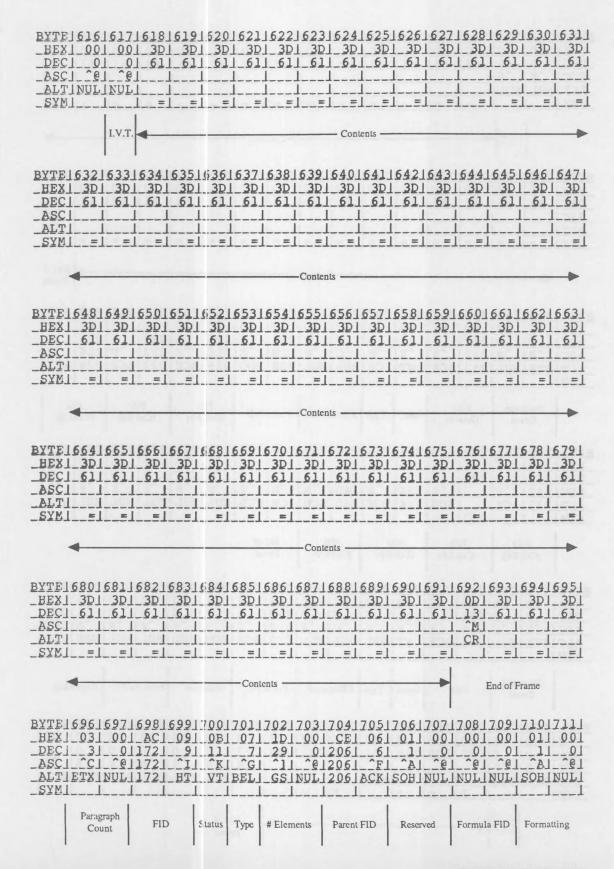


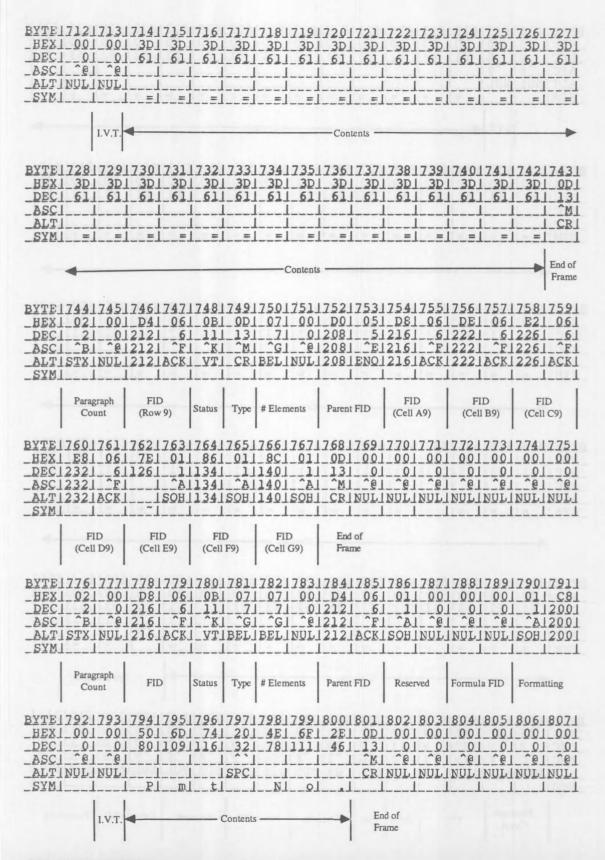


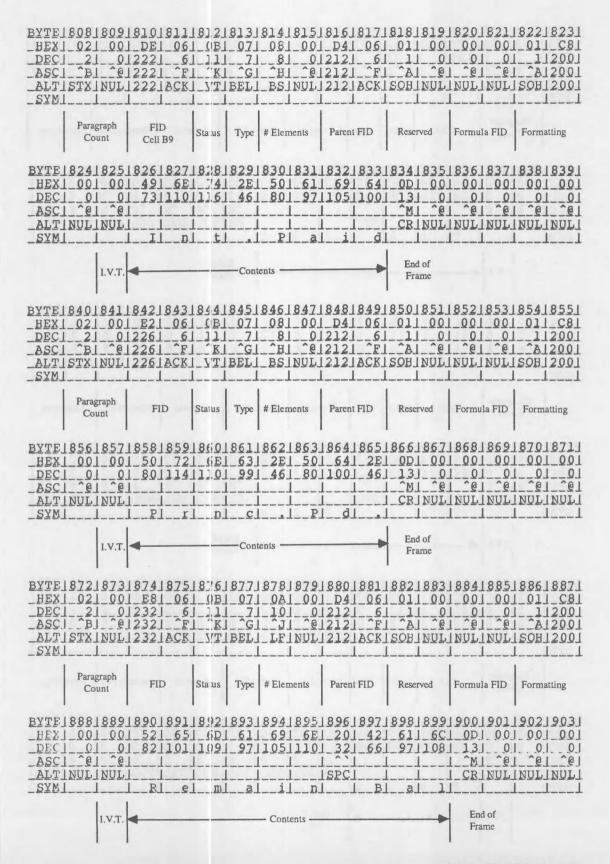


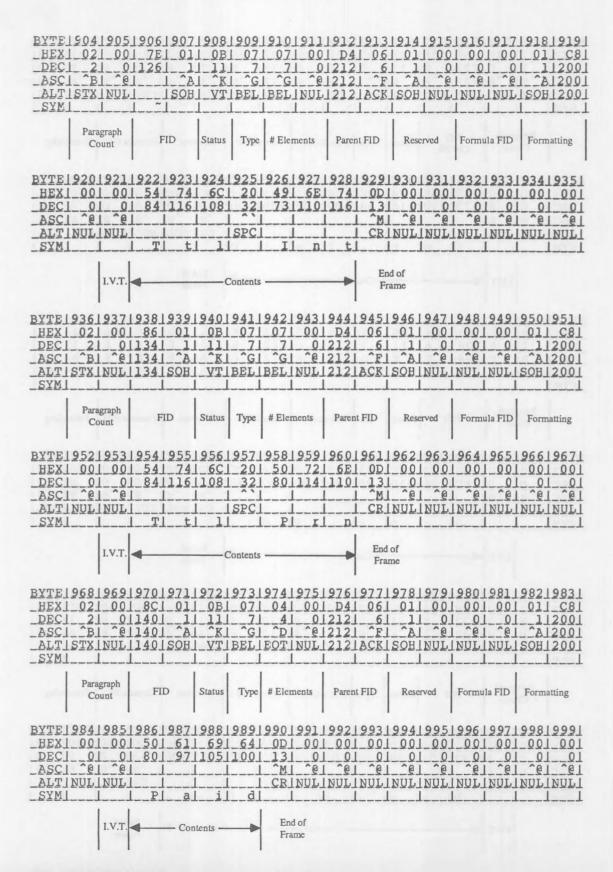


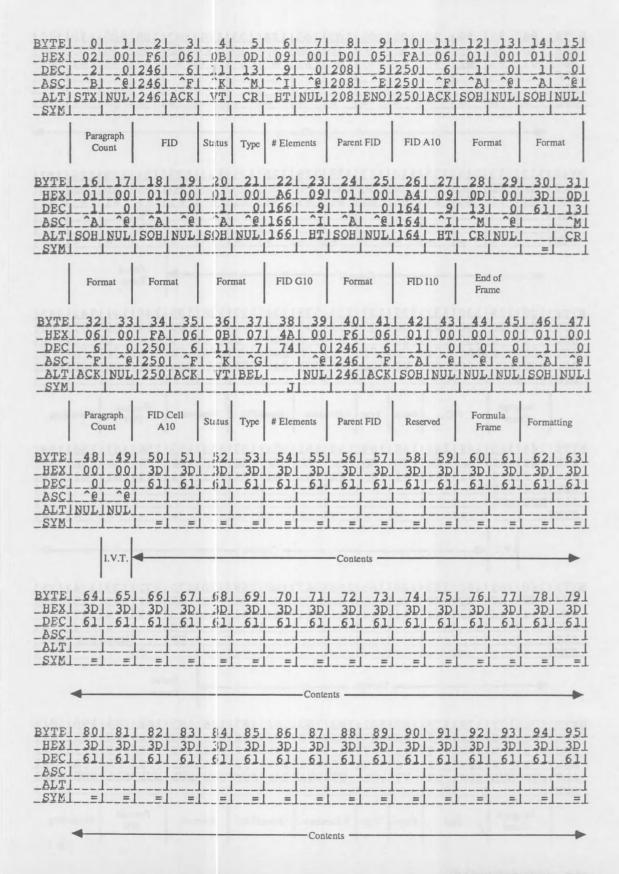


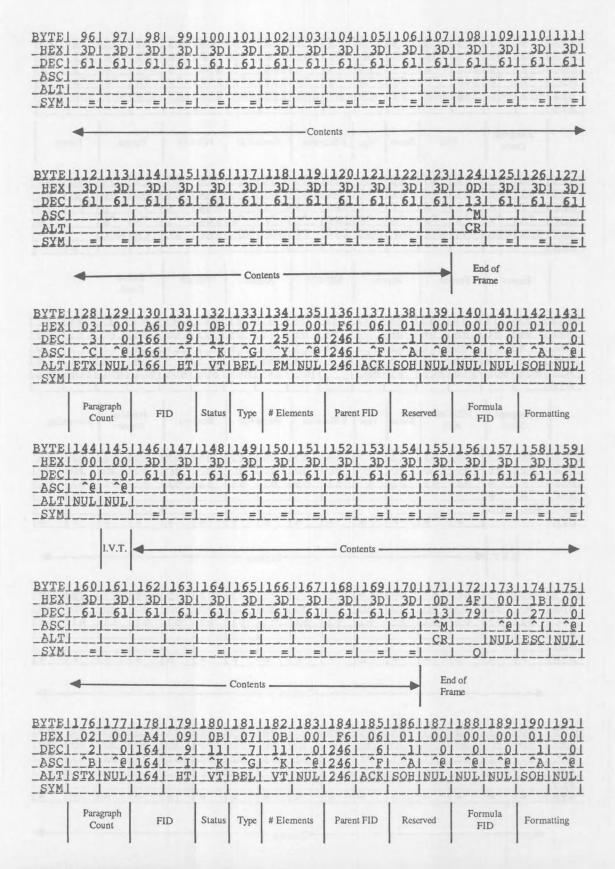


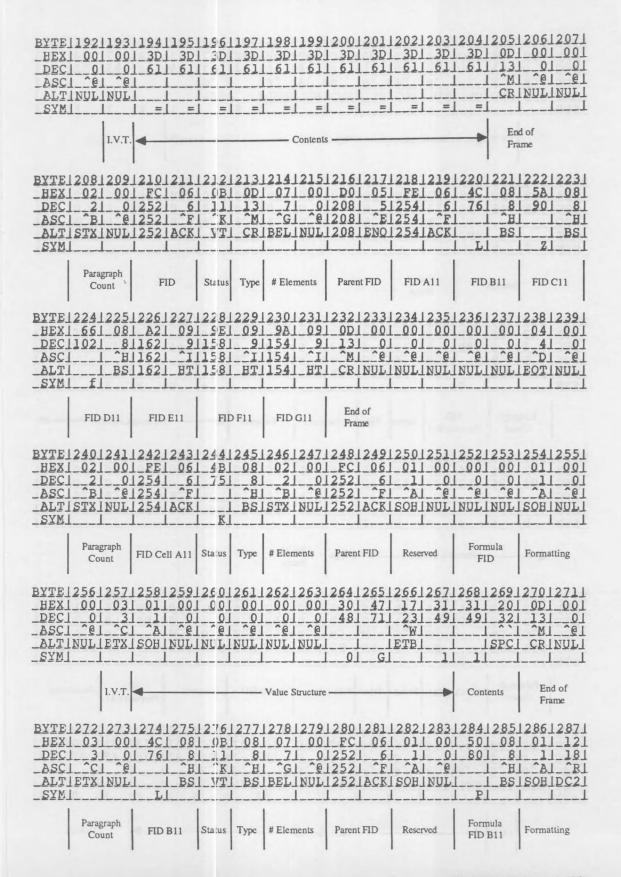


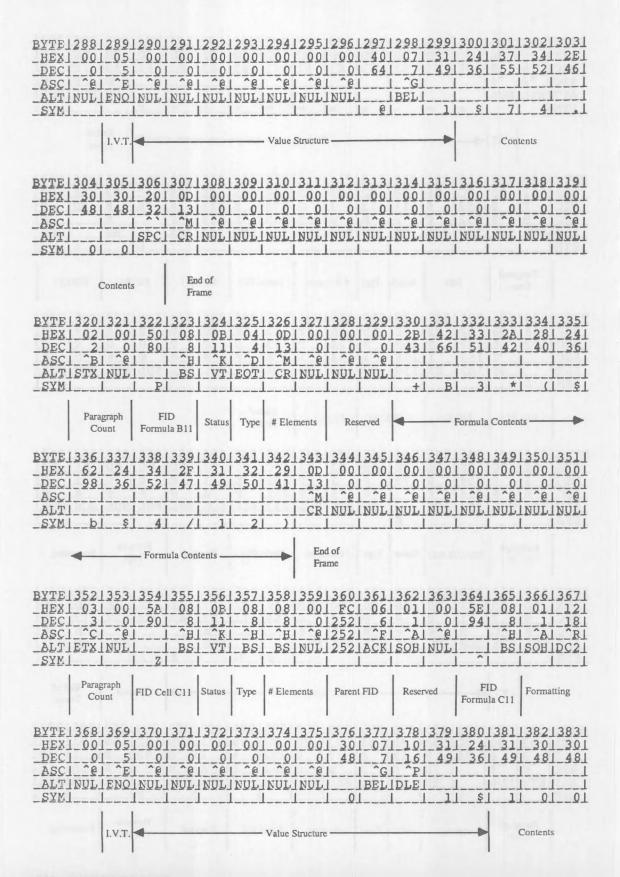


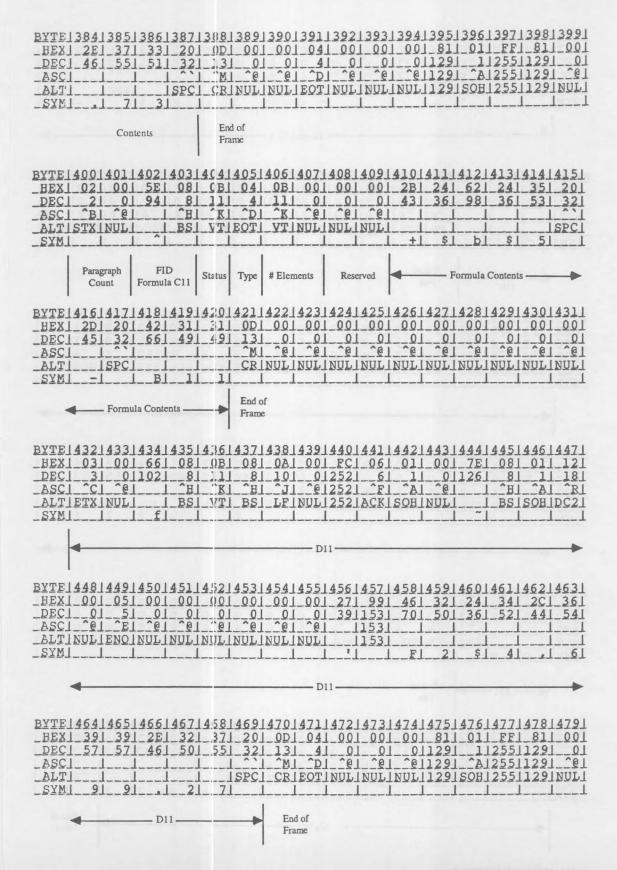


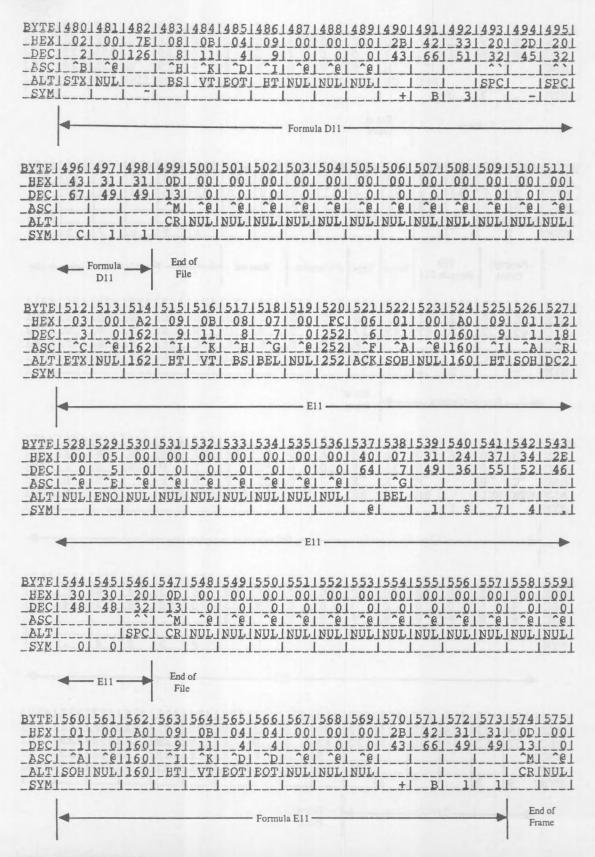


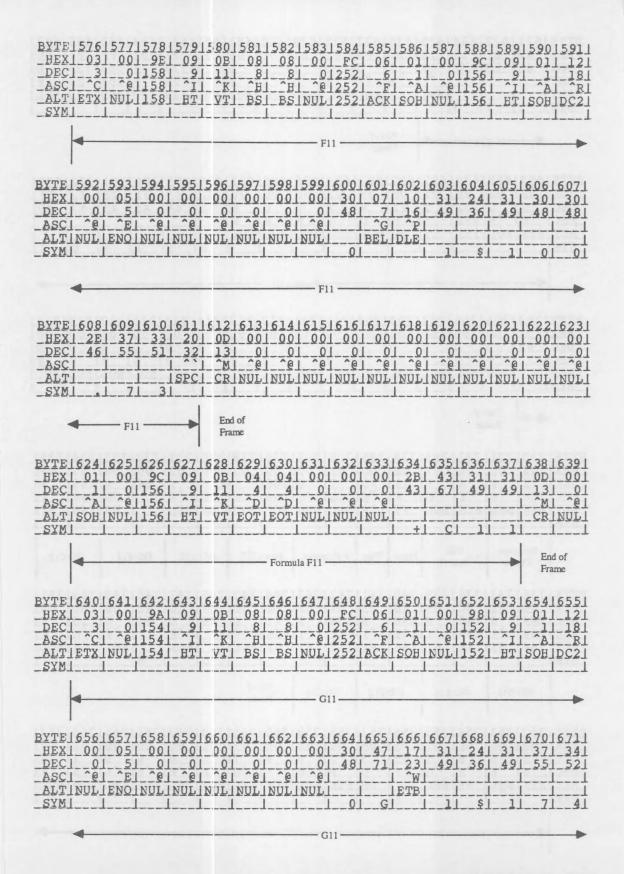


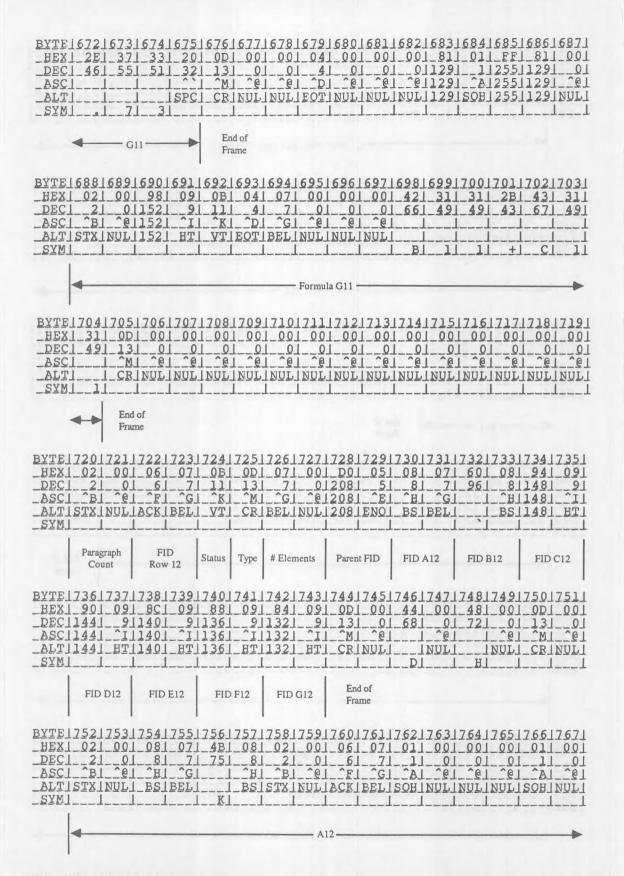


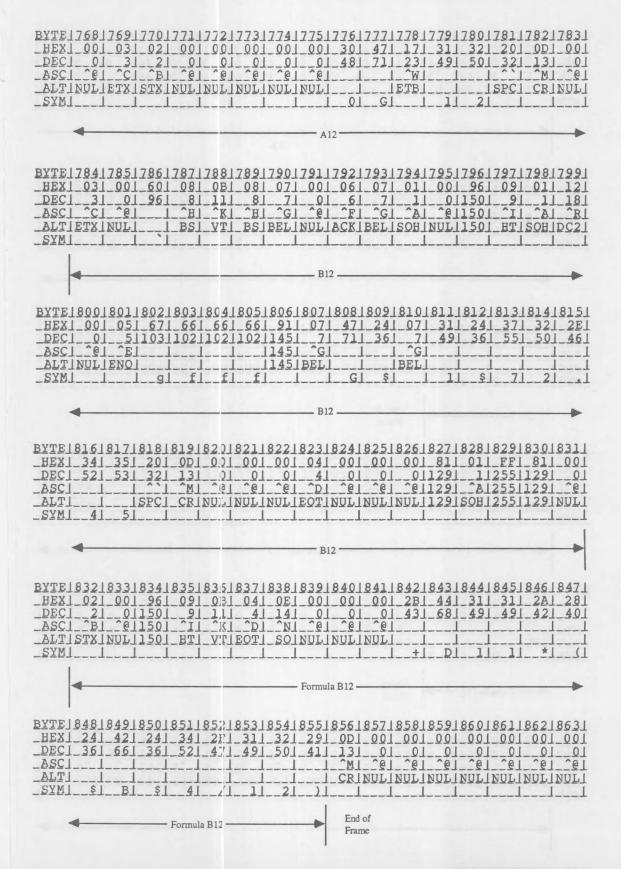


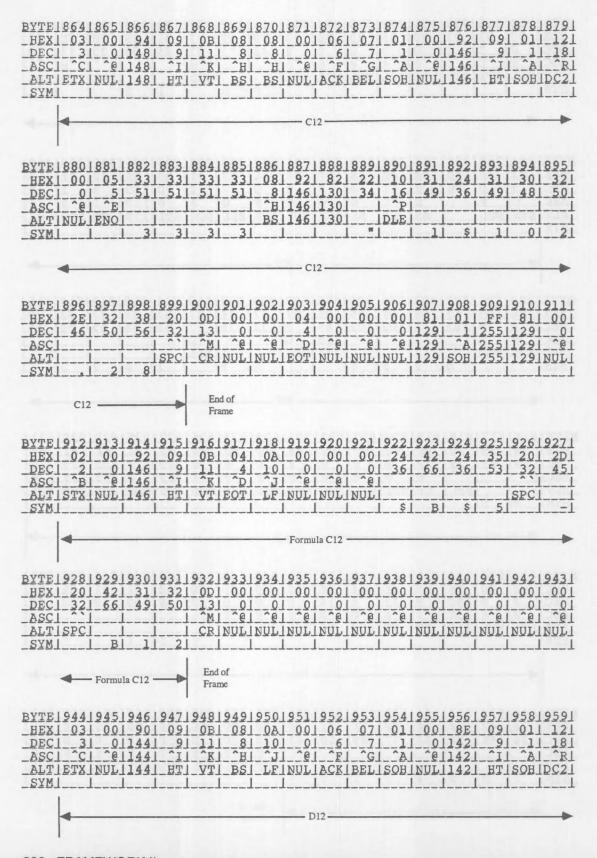


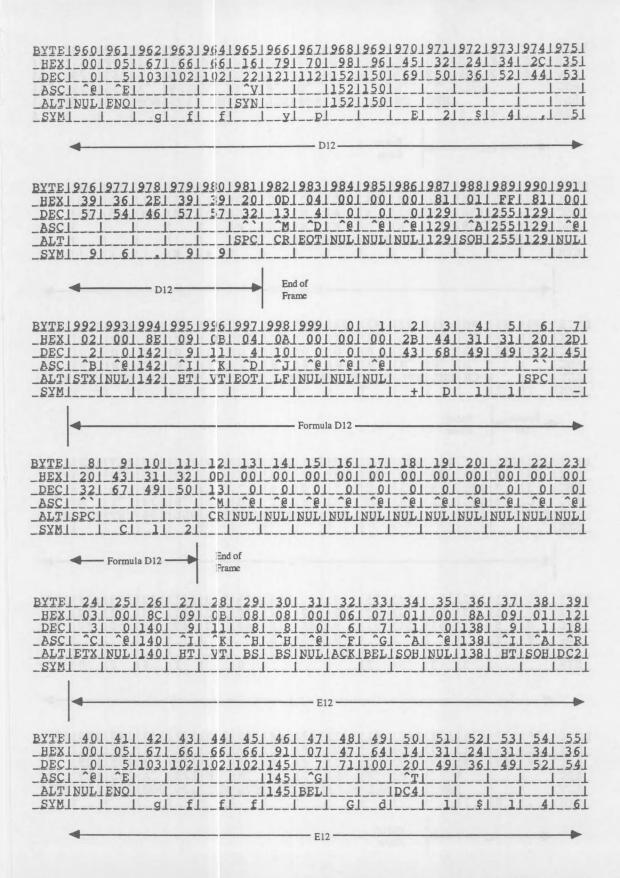


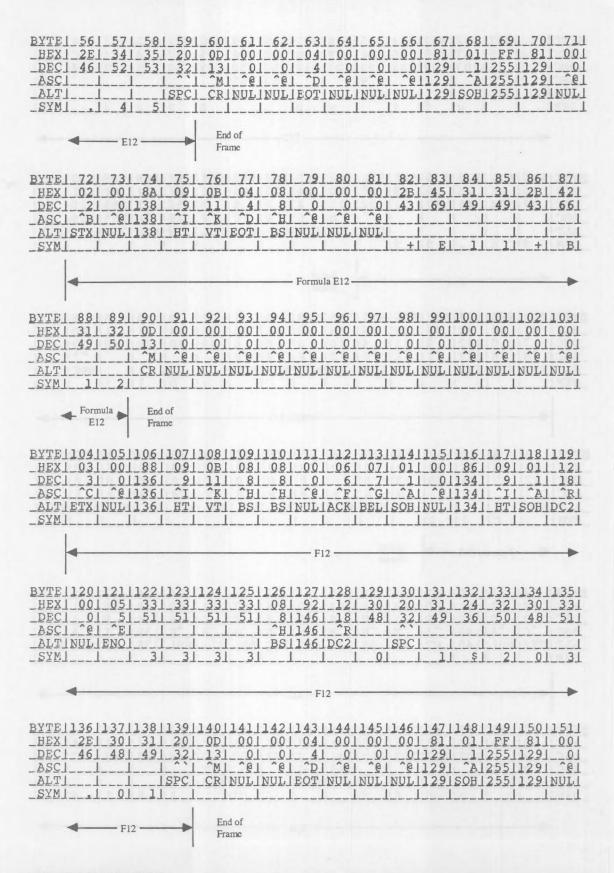


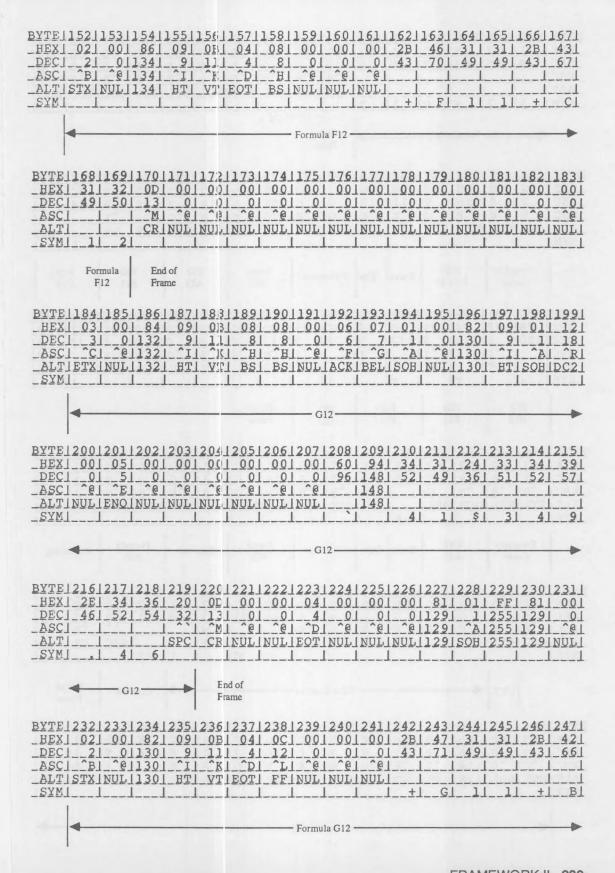


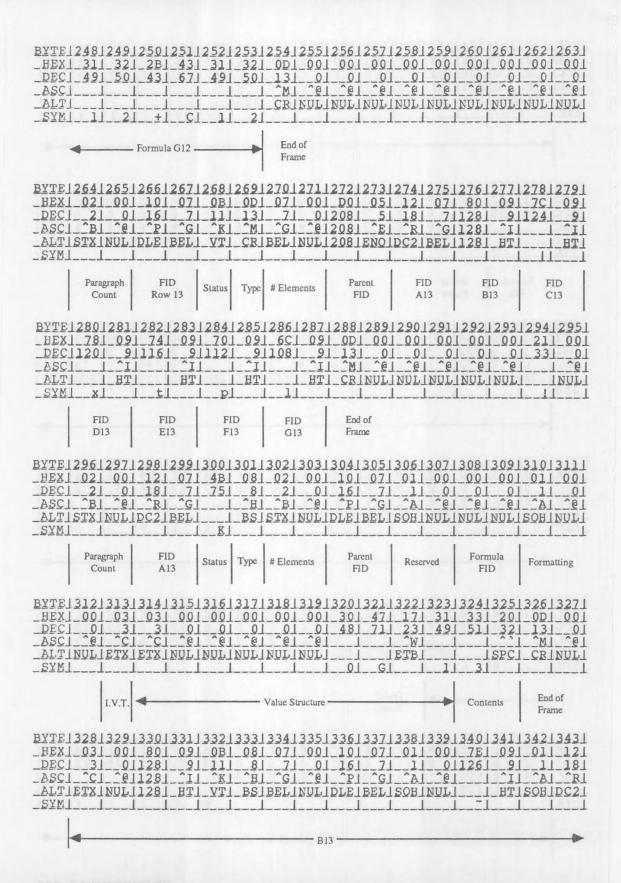


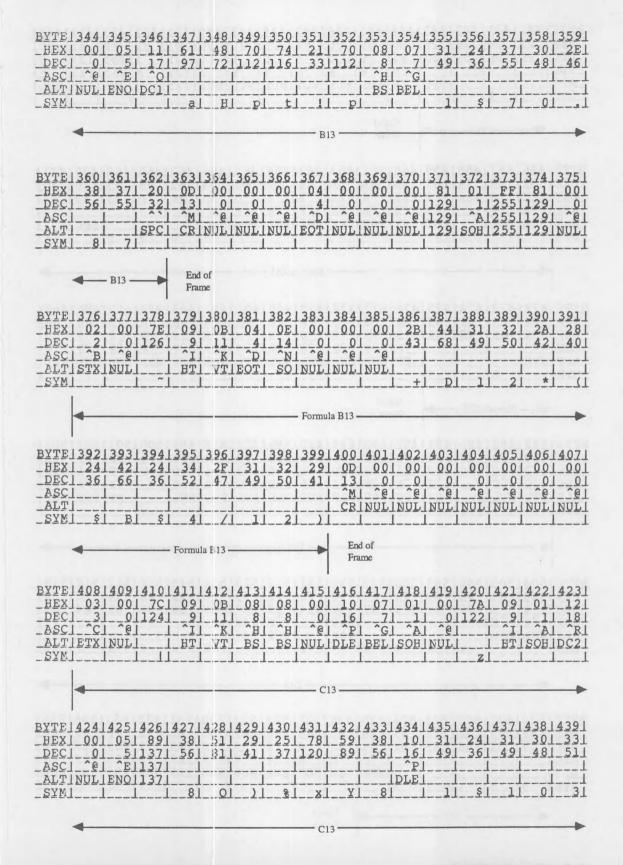


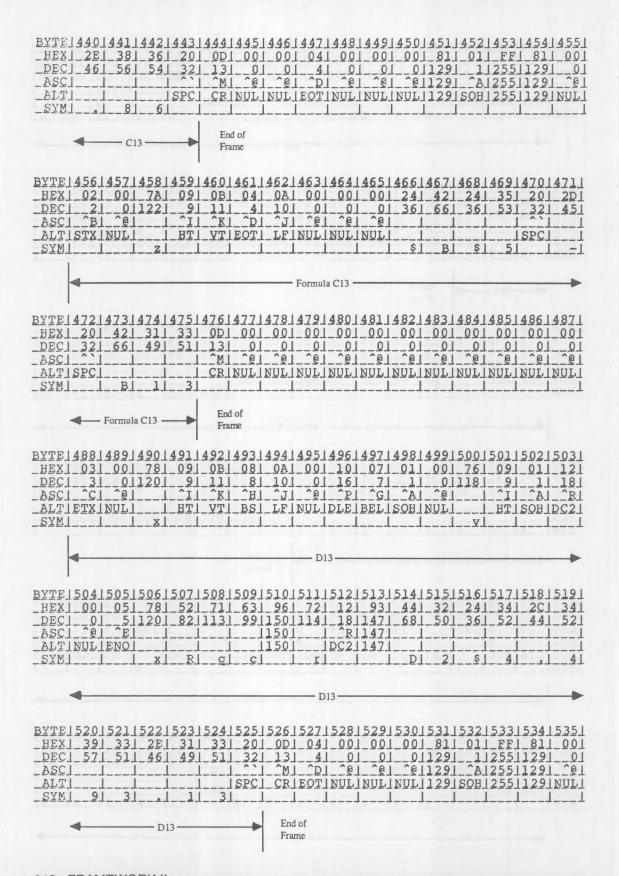


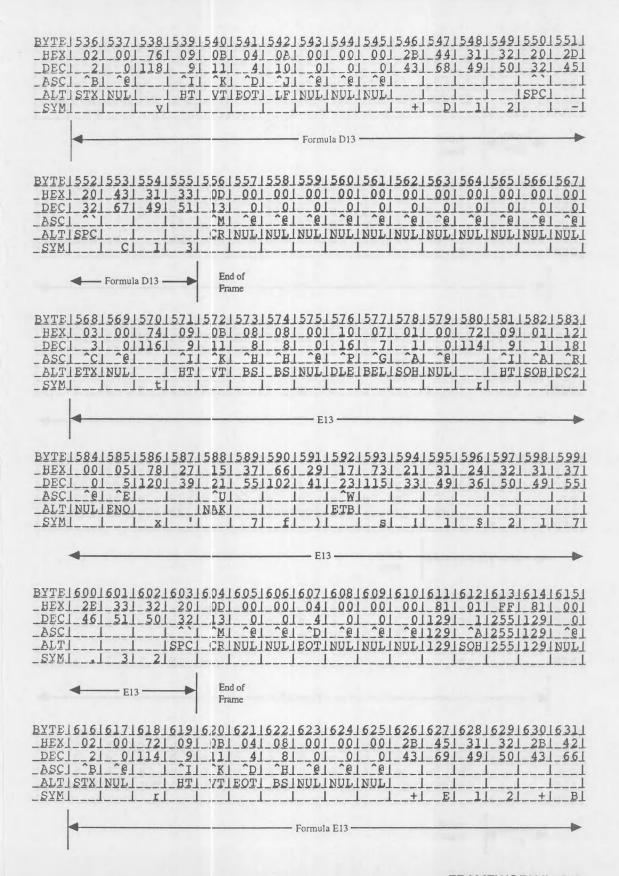


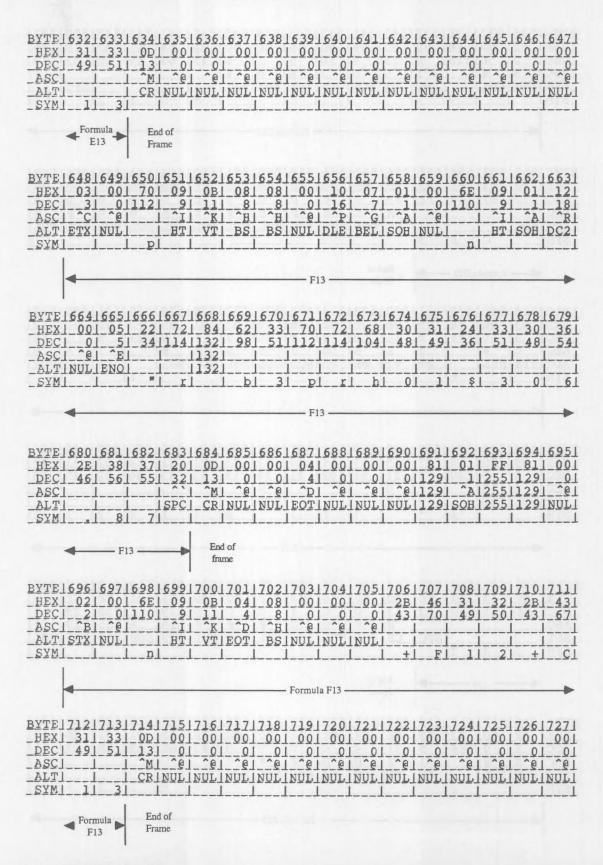


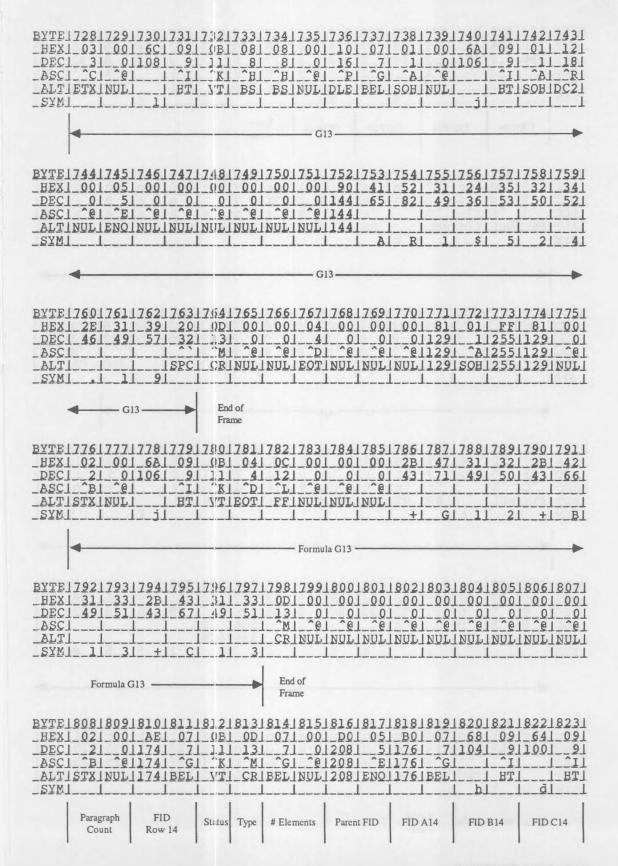


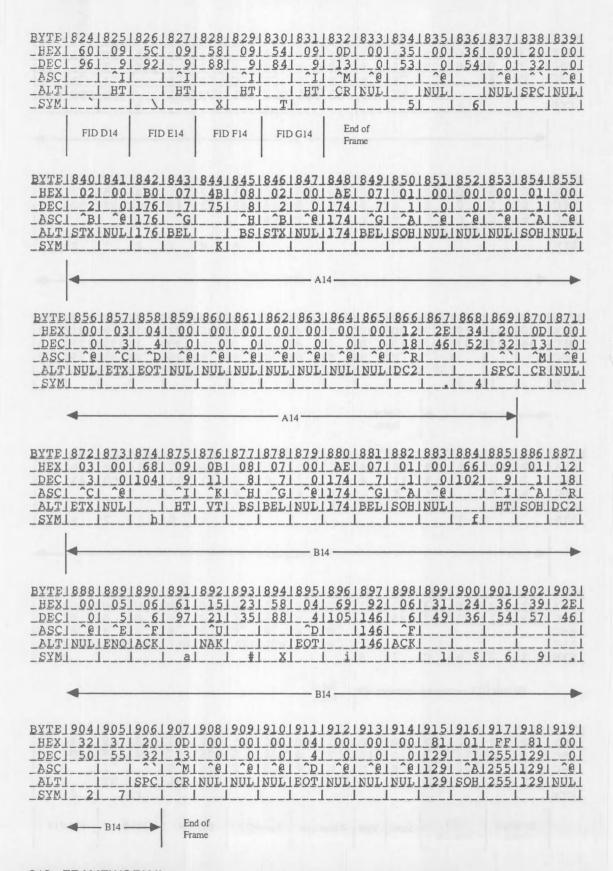


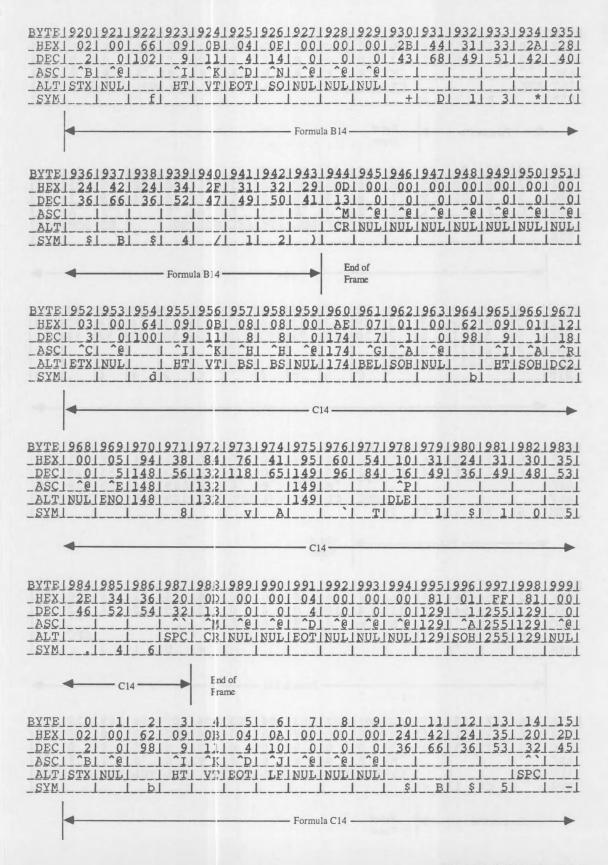


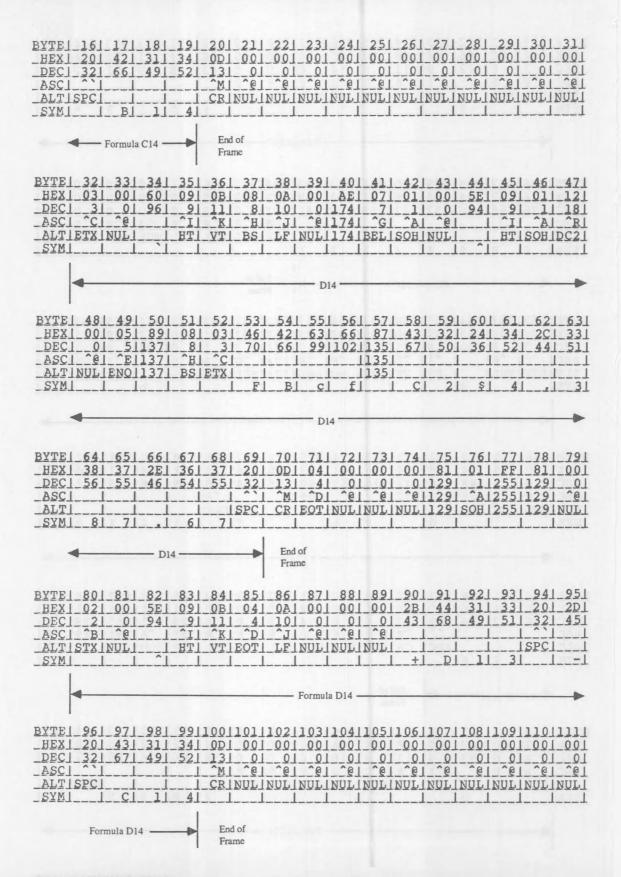


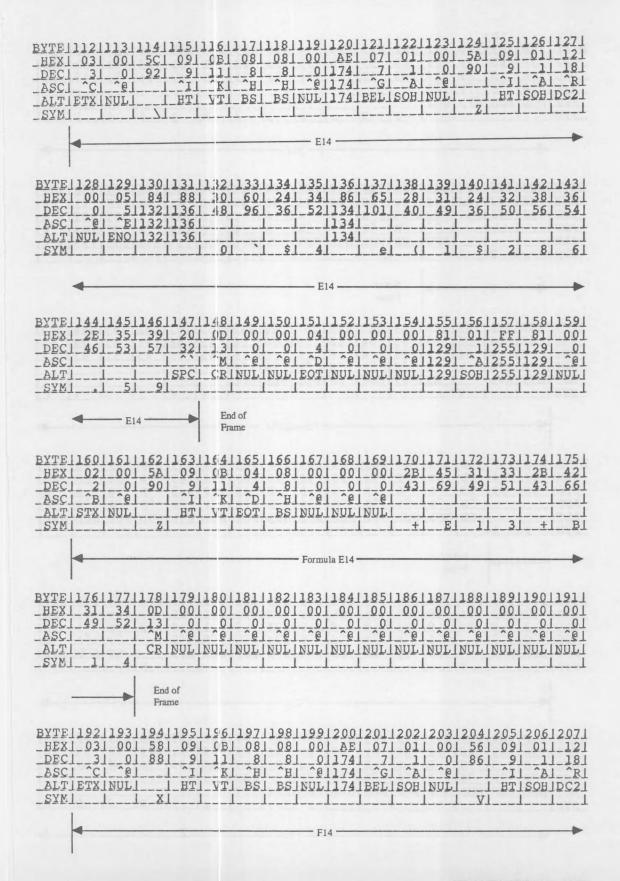


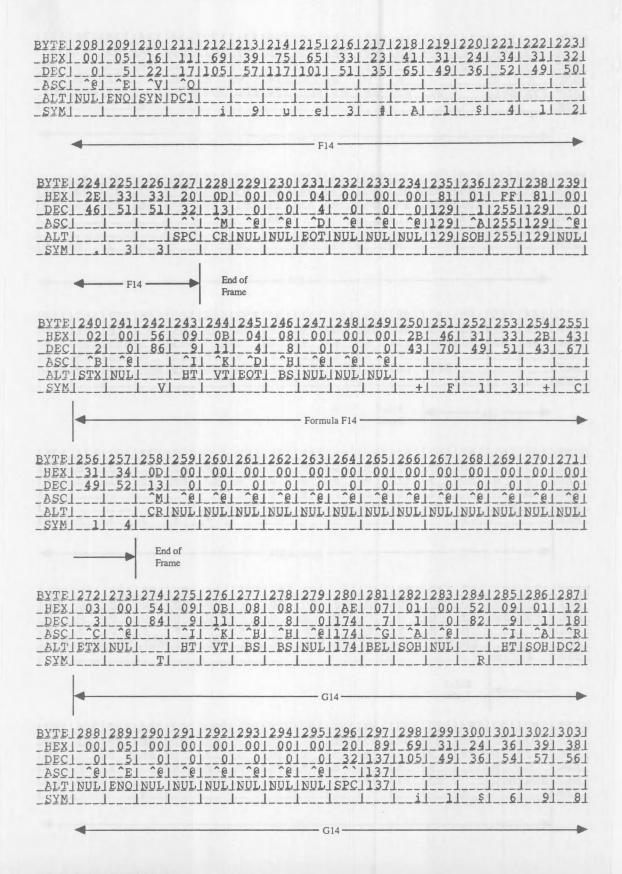


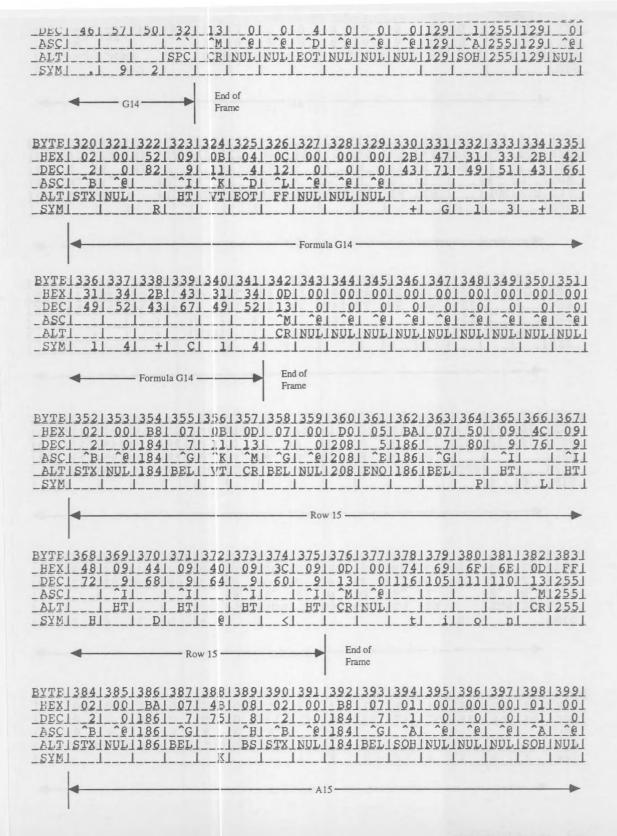


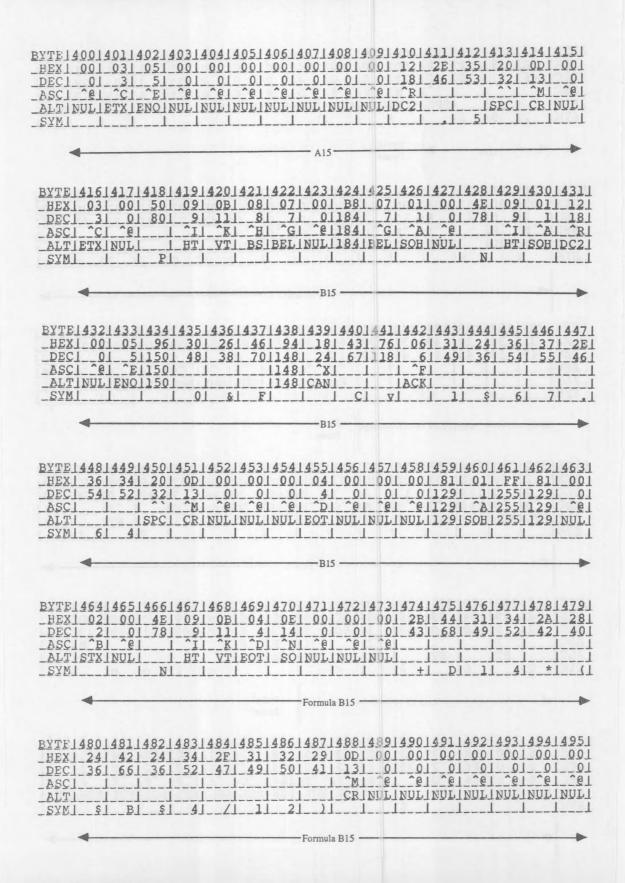


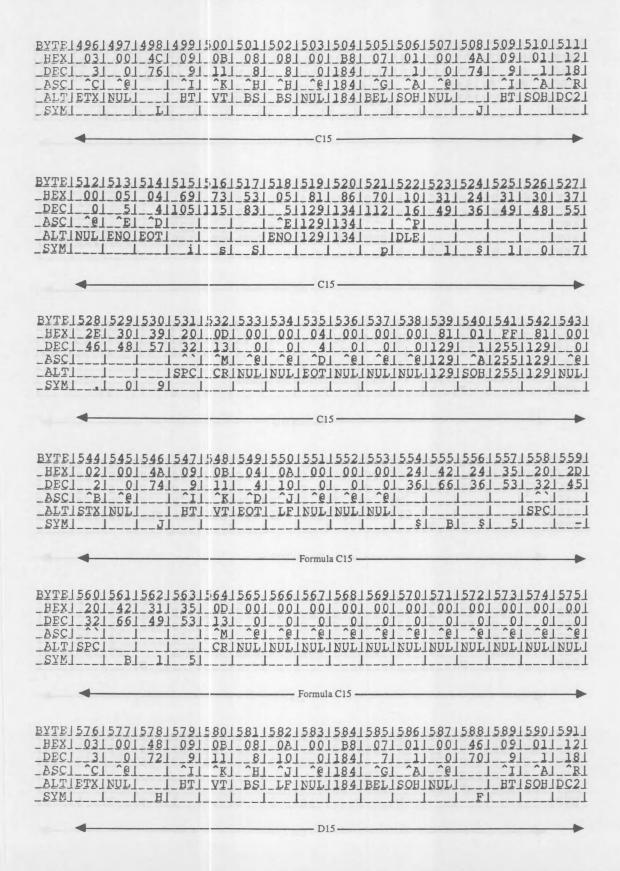


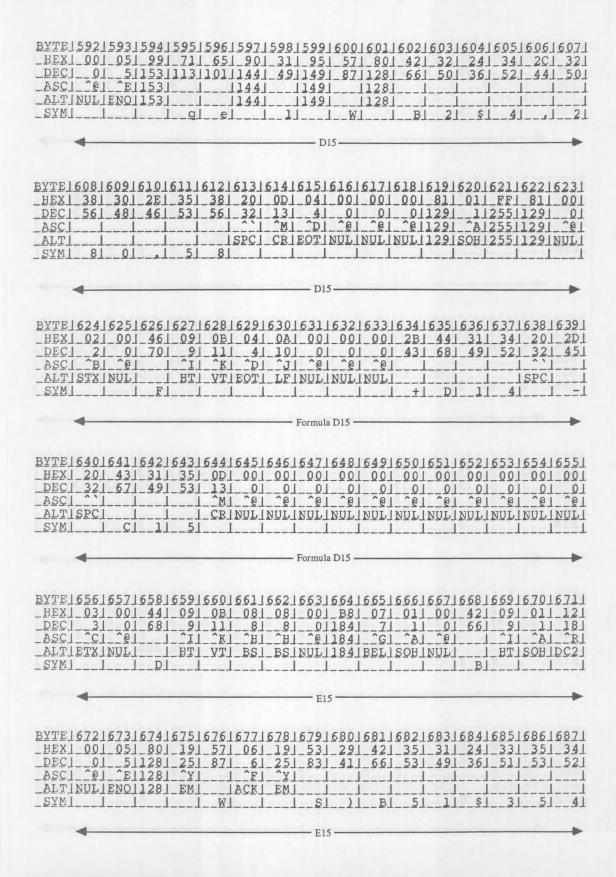


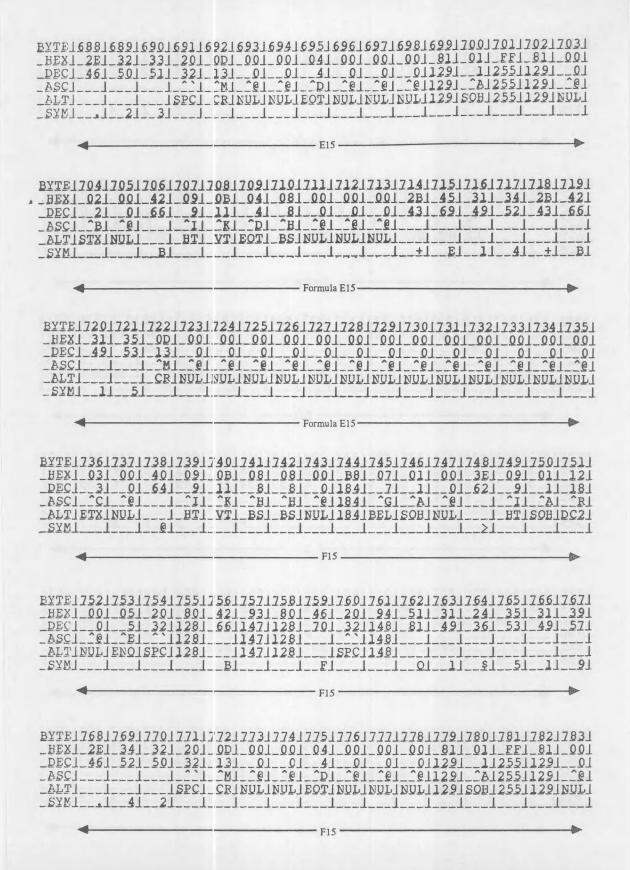


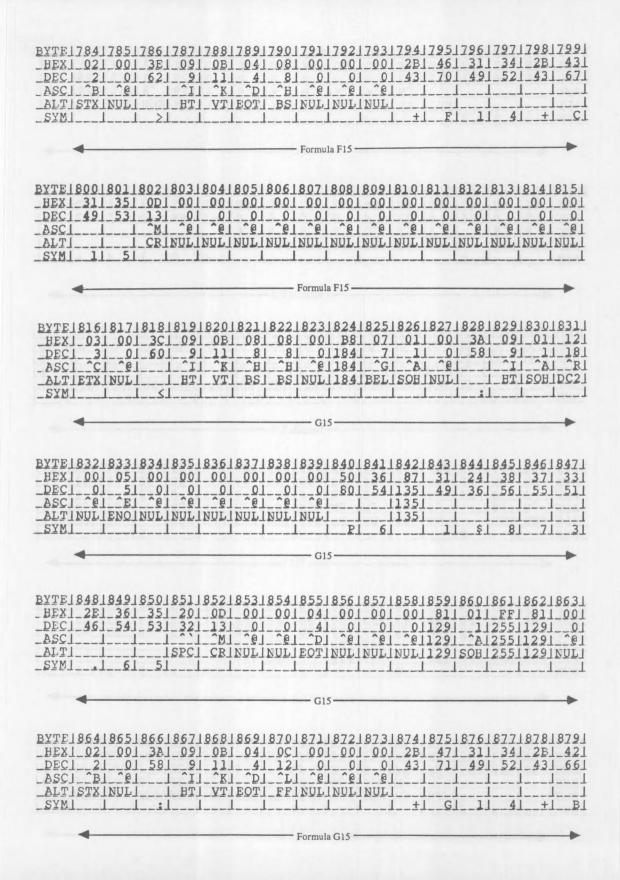


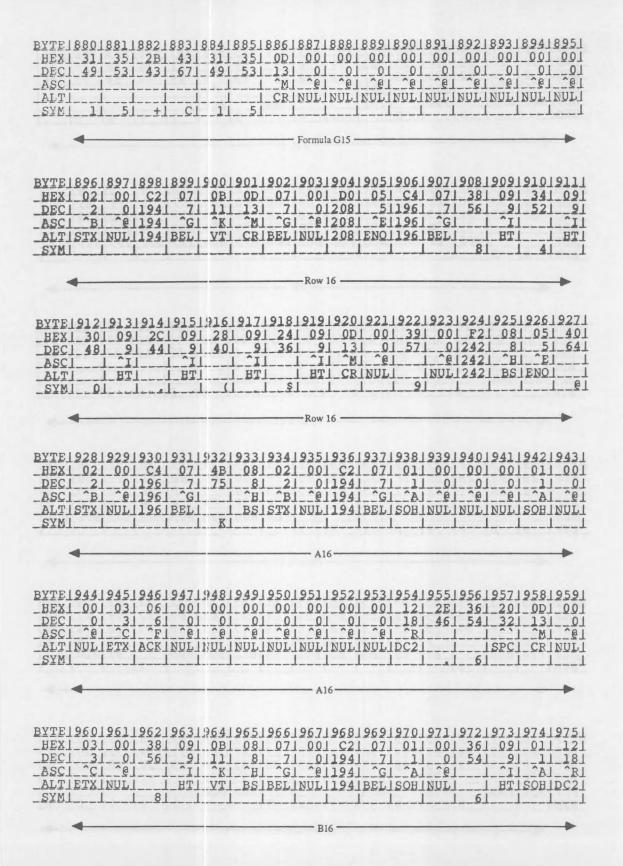


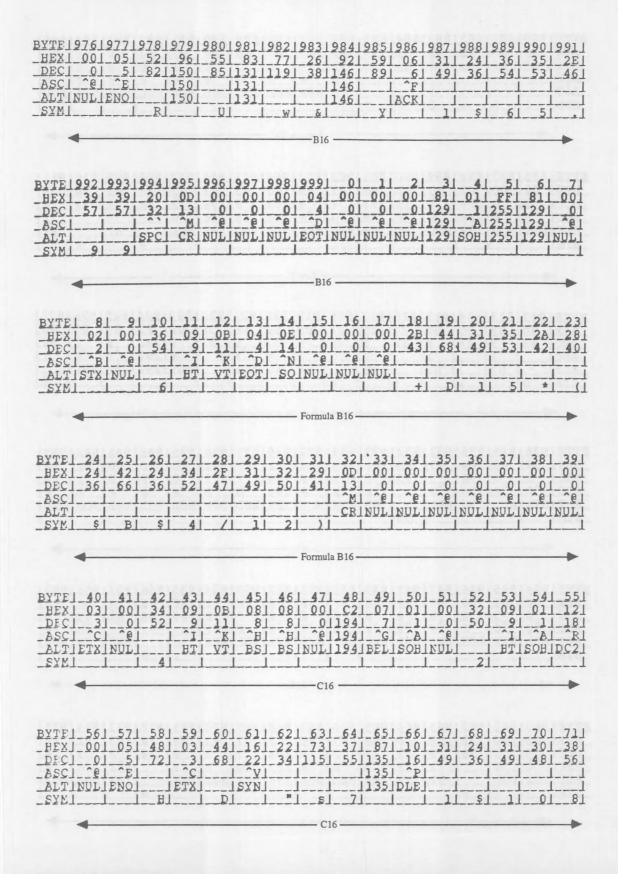


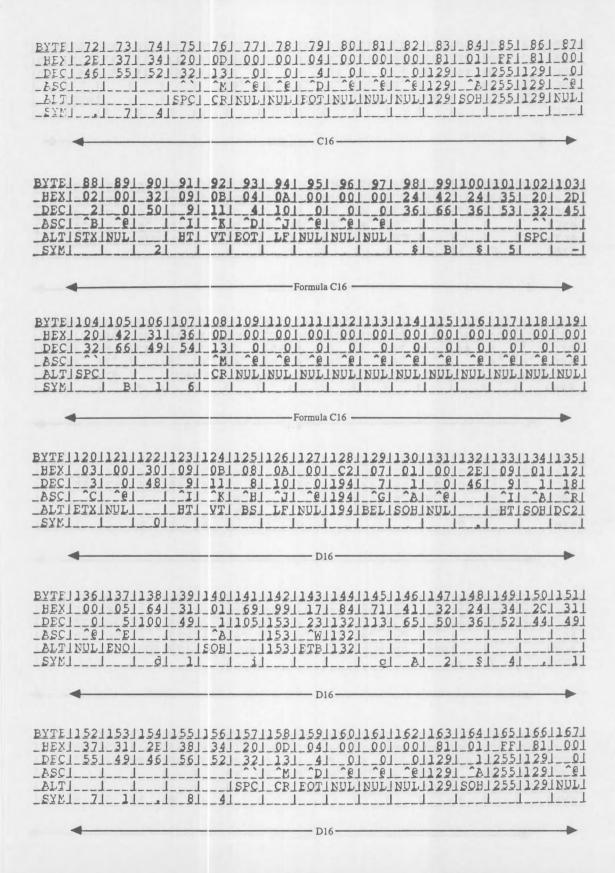


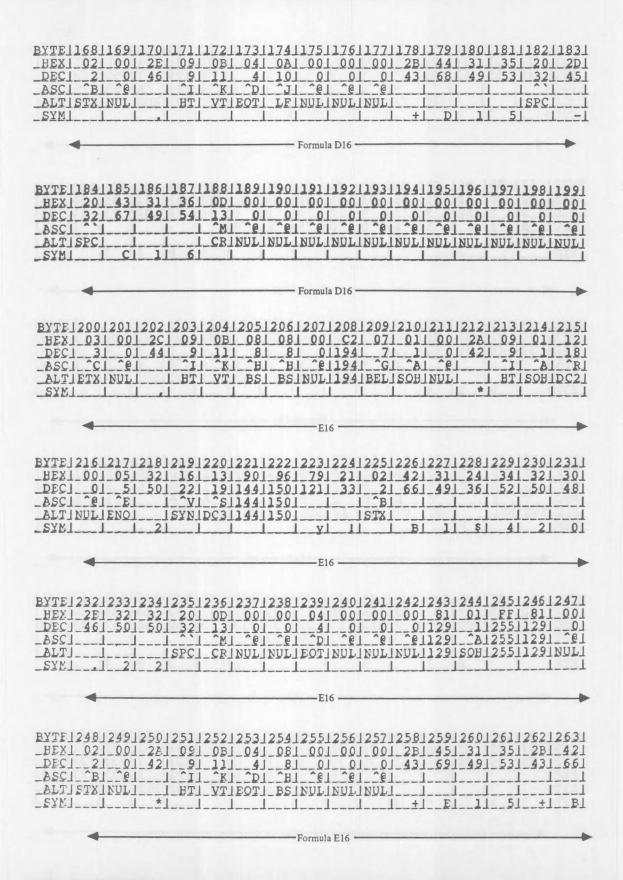


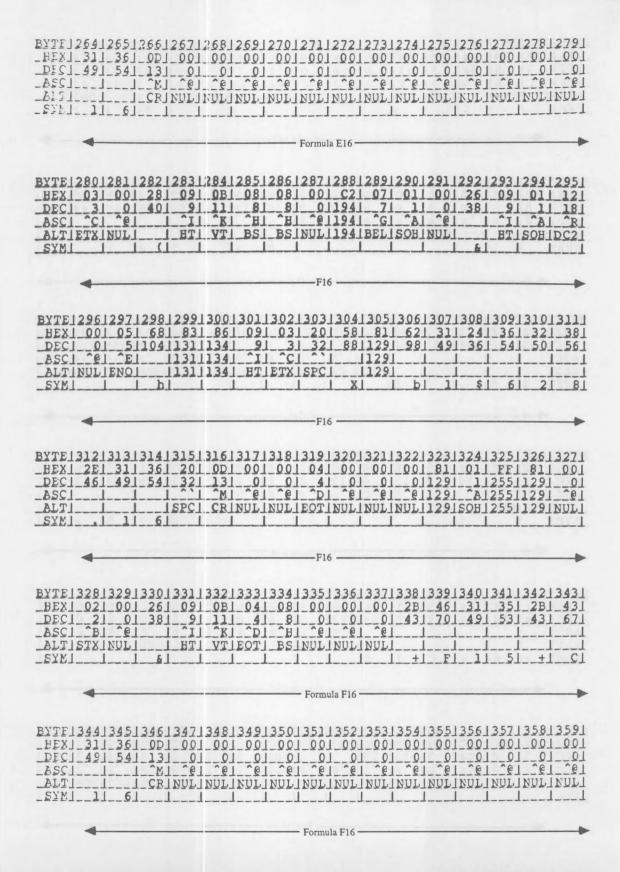


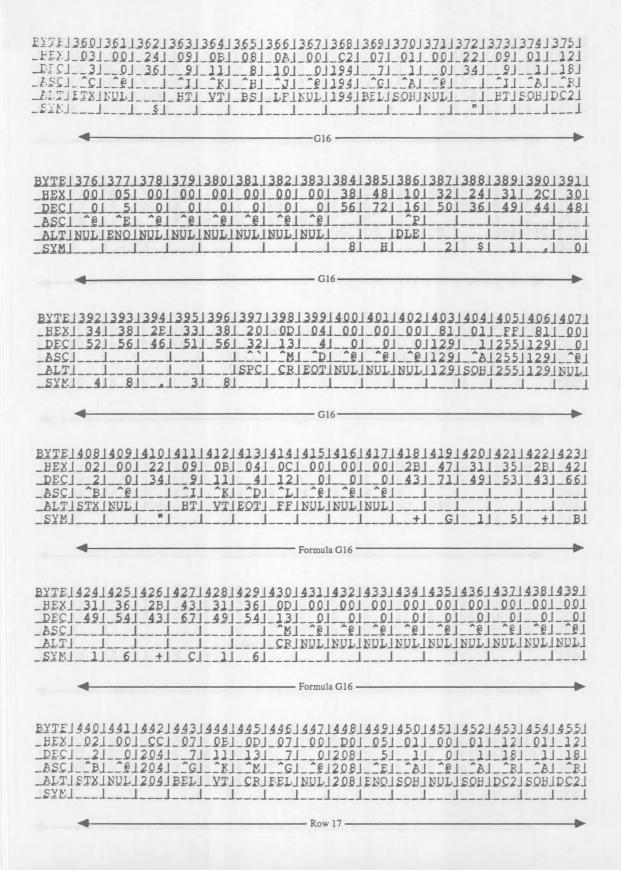


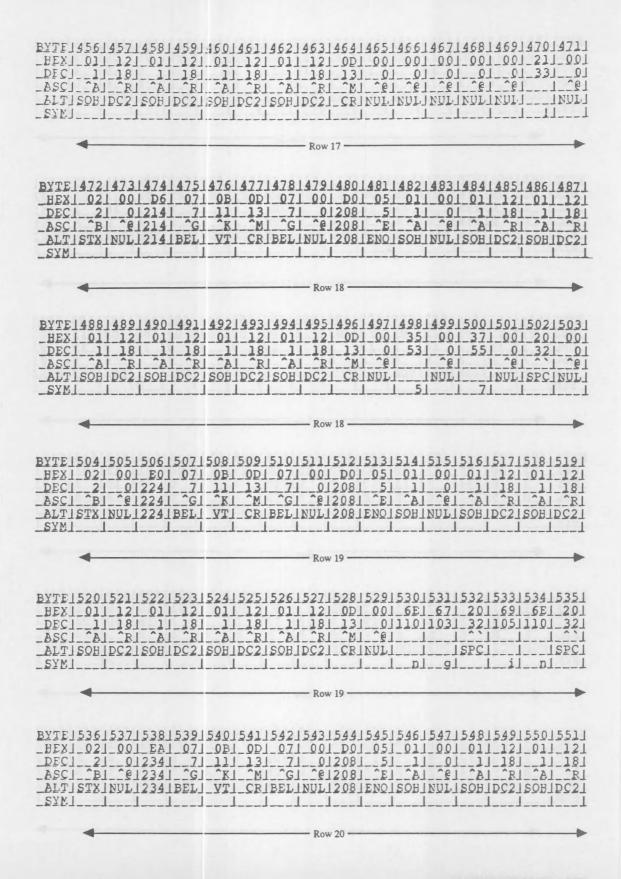


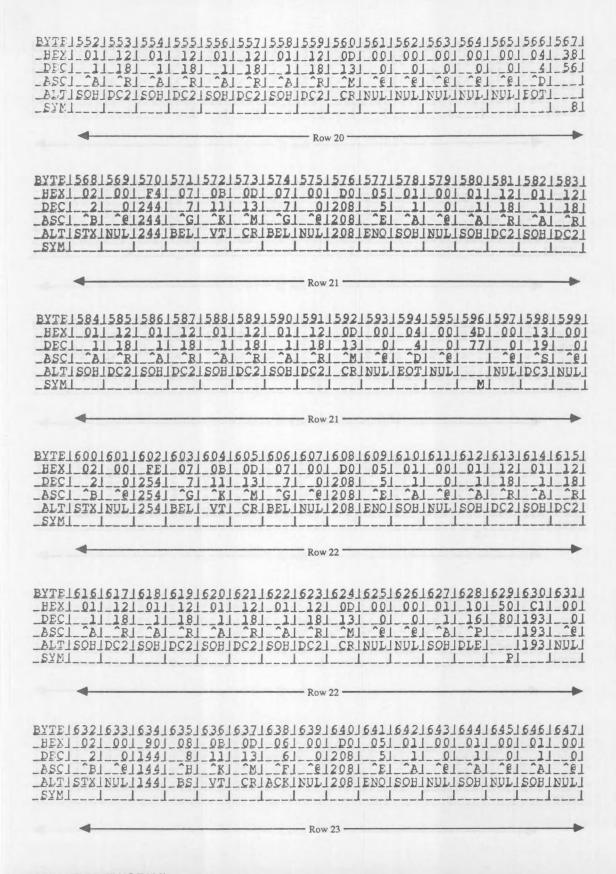


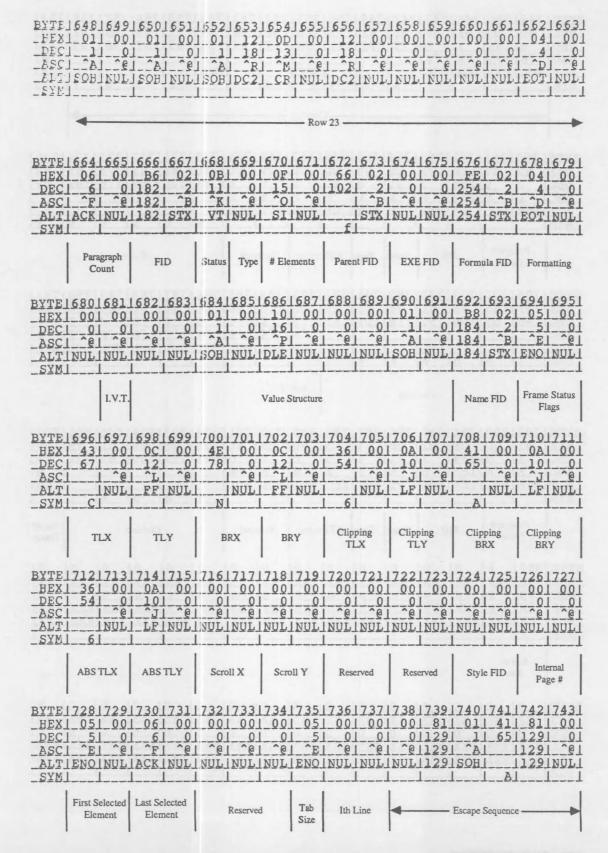


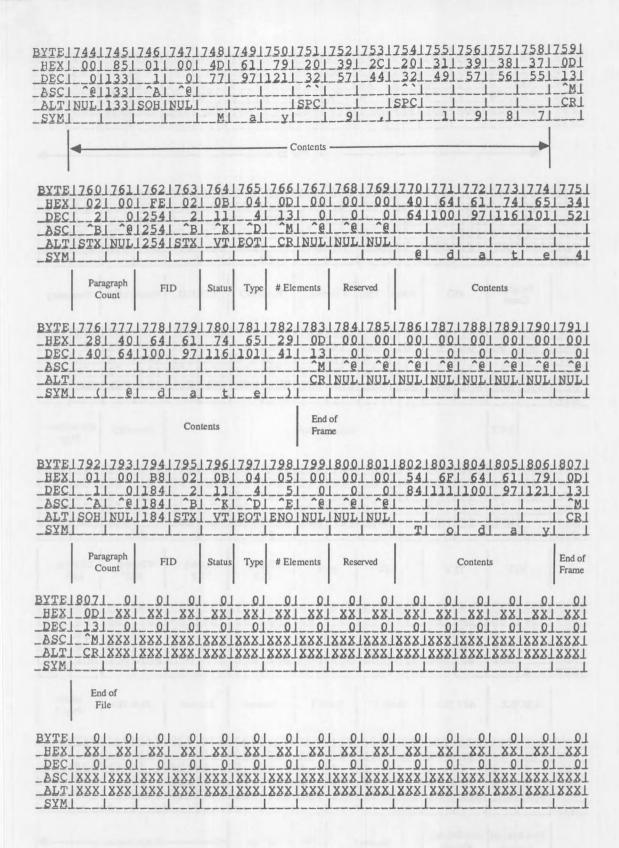






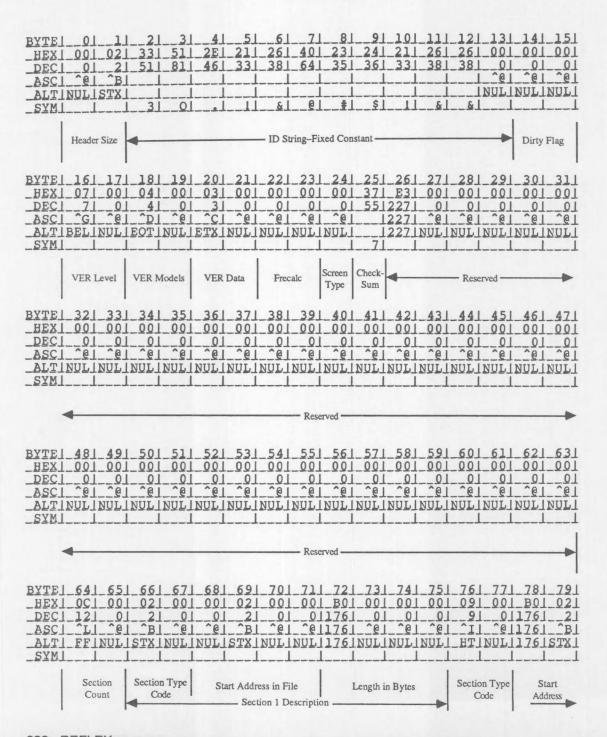


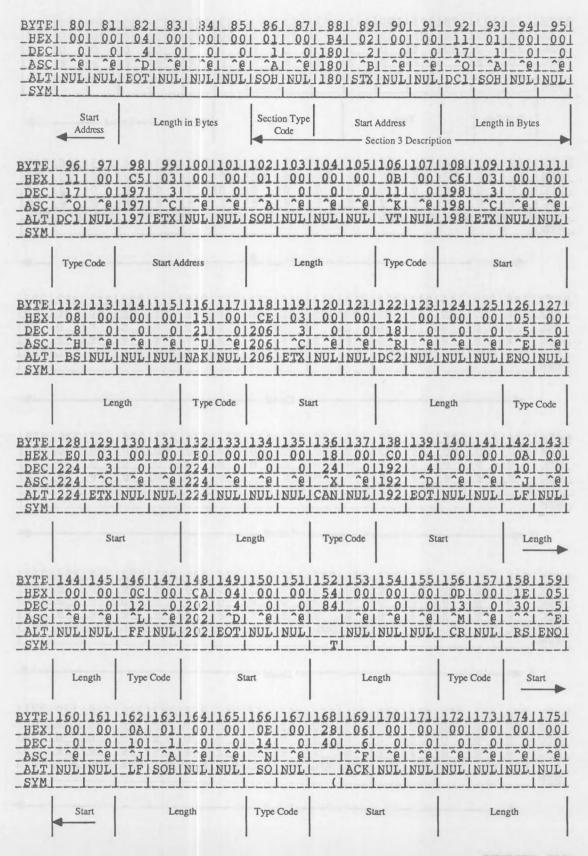


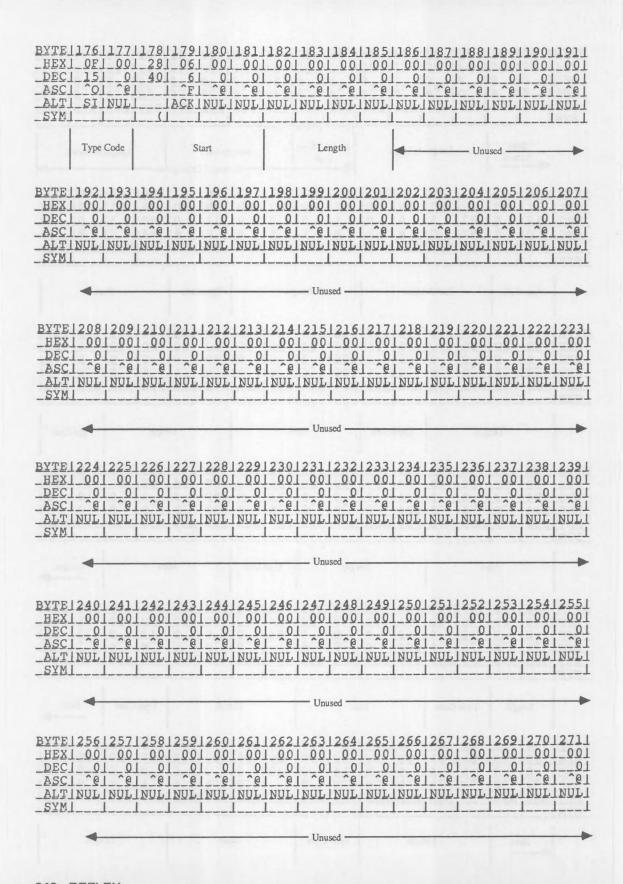


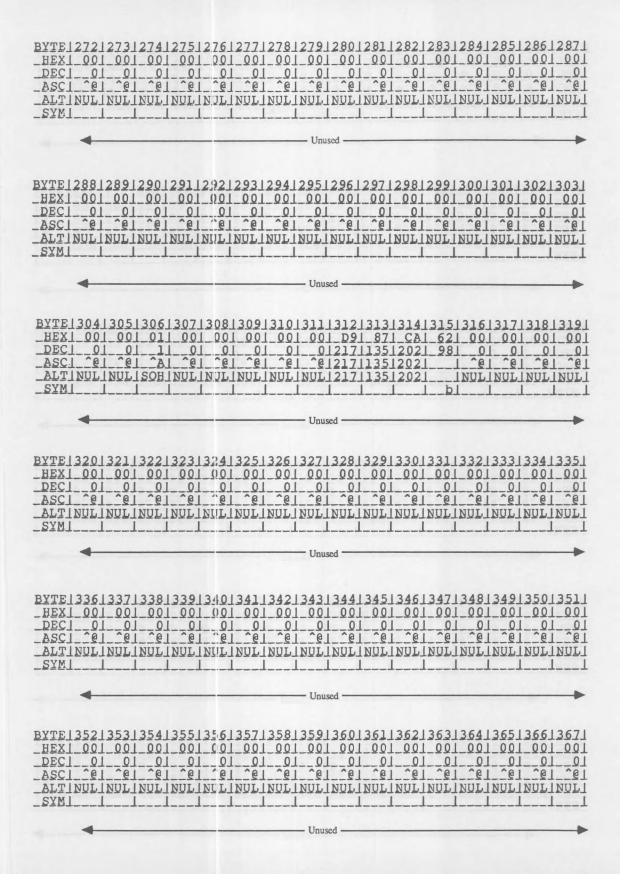
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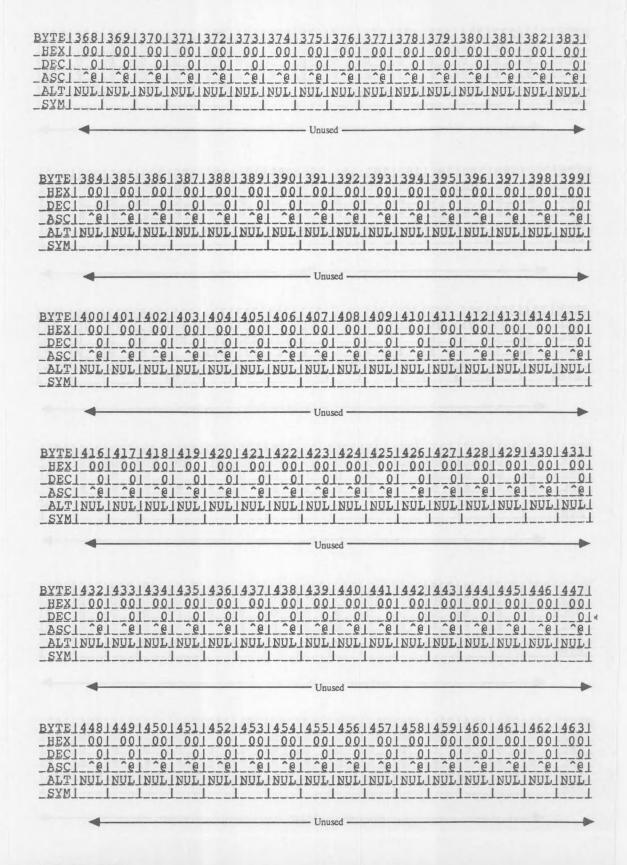
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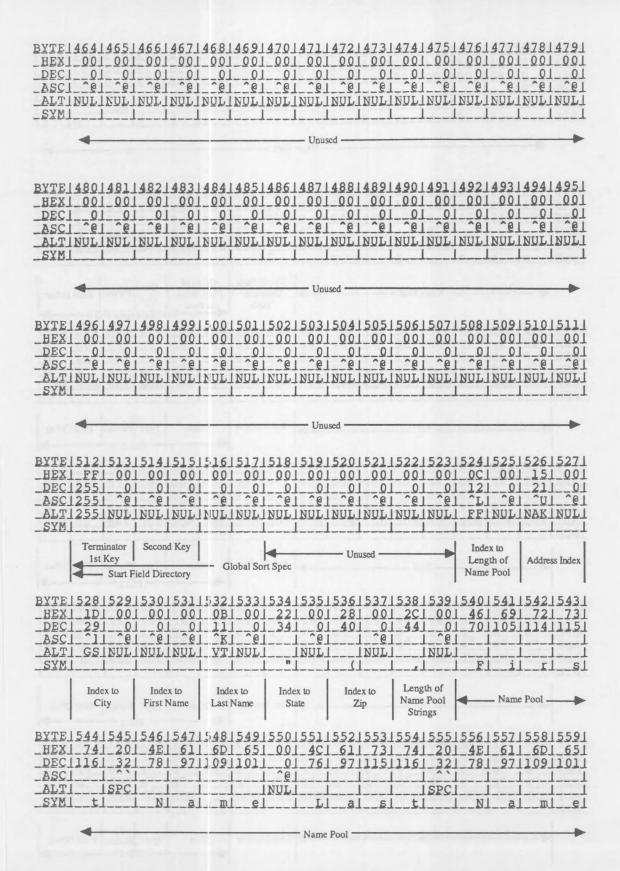


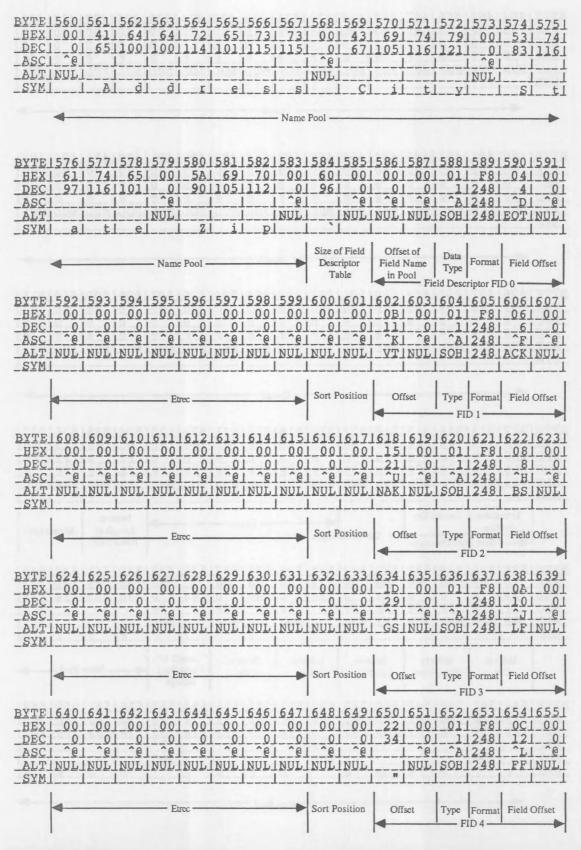


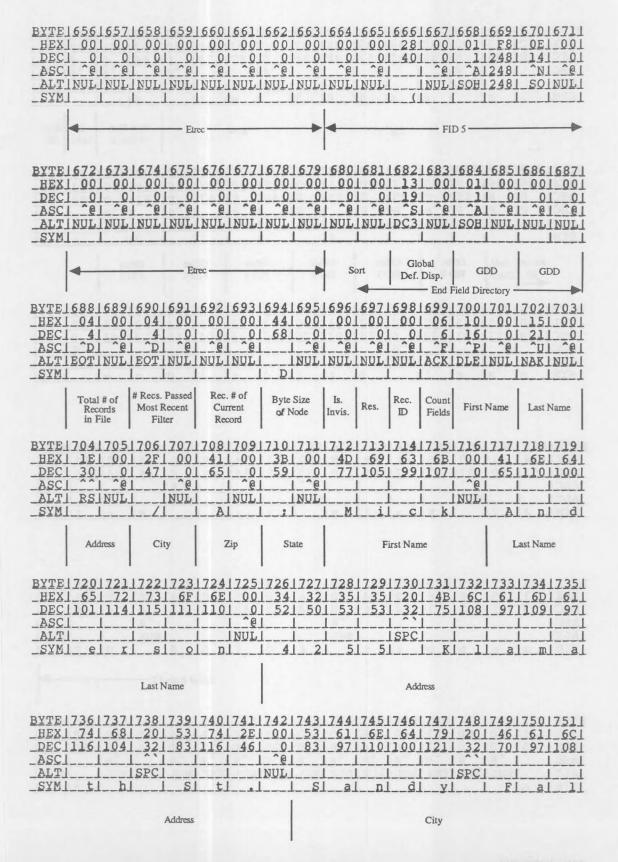












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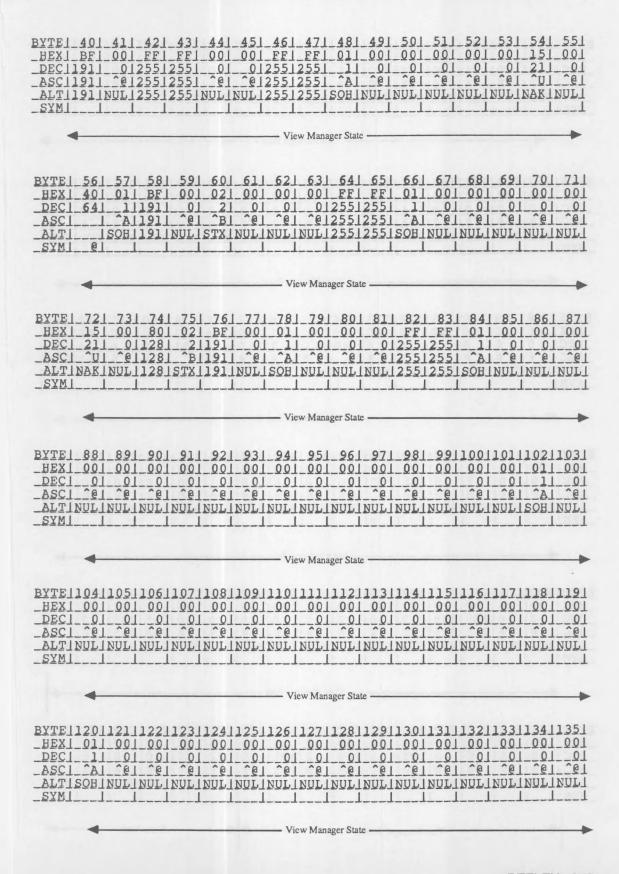
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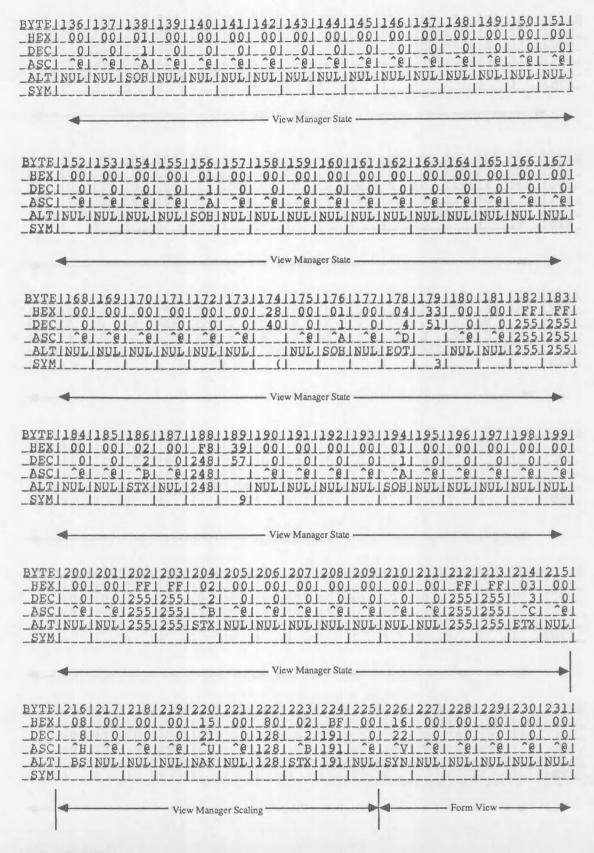
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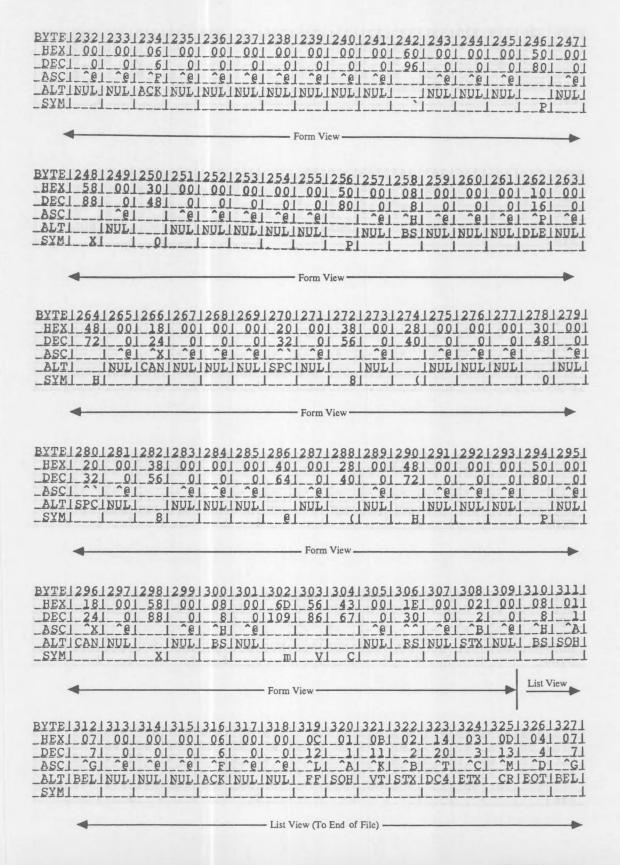
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DECI 521 541 541 561 321 7111141 97111011001 321 65111811011 01 511 SYM 4 6 6 8 9 G r a n d A y e 1 3 BYTE 1 96 0 1 96 1 1 96 2 1 96 3 1 96 4 1 96 5 1 96 6 1 96 7 1 96 8 1 96 9 1 97 0 1 97 1 1 97 2 1 97 3 1 97 4 1 97 5 1 DEC1\_571\_ \_ASCI ALTI SYMI Gl. End Data Records -- Global Models -Filter Var. Cen. Text Pool (if any) Here BYTE | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 990 | 991 | 01 -01 - Global Model Override Vectors -BYTE 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1 01 11 21 31 41 51 61 ALTI \_INUL\_ISOH | NUL\_INUL\_INUL\_ISOH | NUL\_INUL\_I 2551255 | NUL\_INUL\_INUL\_INUL\_I SYMI - View Manager State - $81 \quad 91 \quad 101 \quad 111 \quad 121 \quad 131 \quad 141 \quad 151 \quad 161 \quad 171 \quad 181 \quad 191 \quad 201 \quad 211 \quad 221 \quad 231$ SYMI View Manager State BYTE! 24! 25! 26! 27! 28! 29! 30! 31! 32! 33! 34! 35! 36! 37! 38! 39! \_ALTINULINULINULINULI144INULINULINULISOBINULINULINULINAKINULI128ISTXI SYMI View Manager State

BYTE | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 259 | HEX | 341 361 361 381 201 471 721 611 6E1 641 201 411 761 651 001 331







BYTE 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 3	3431
HEXI 051 0A1 FF1 081 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	100
DECI_51_1012551_81_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01	_01
ASC1 ^E1 ^J12551 ^H1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@	eT
ALTIENOI LF12551 BSINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	NULL
_SYM1111111111111	

BYTE15201521152 HEXI 001 001 0	215231524152515 01 001 001 001	526152715281529 001 001 001 00	15301531153215 1 001 001 001	33153415351
	01 01 01 01	01 01 01 0	1 _01 _01 _01 1 _01 _01 _01	01 01 01 01 01 01
_ALTINULINULINU		NUL1NUL1NUL1NUL	TTTT	

BYTE   536   537   538   539   540   541   542   543   544   545   546   547   548   549   550   551
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ASCI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^eI ^e
TINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINO
_SYM1III

BYTE15521553155415551556155715581559156015611562156315641565156615671
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DEC1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
ASC1
-ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL

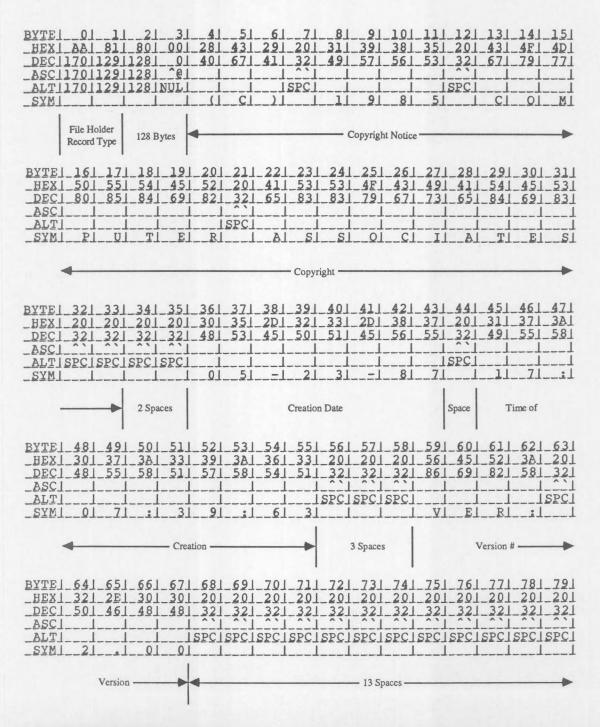
BYTE156815691570157115721573157415751 01 01 01 01 01 01	0101
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 XX1 XX1 XX1	TXX_TX
DECI_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_	
_ASC1	TXXXTX
_ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXX	TXXXTX
<u></u>	

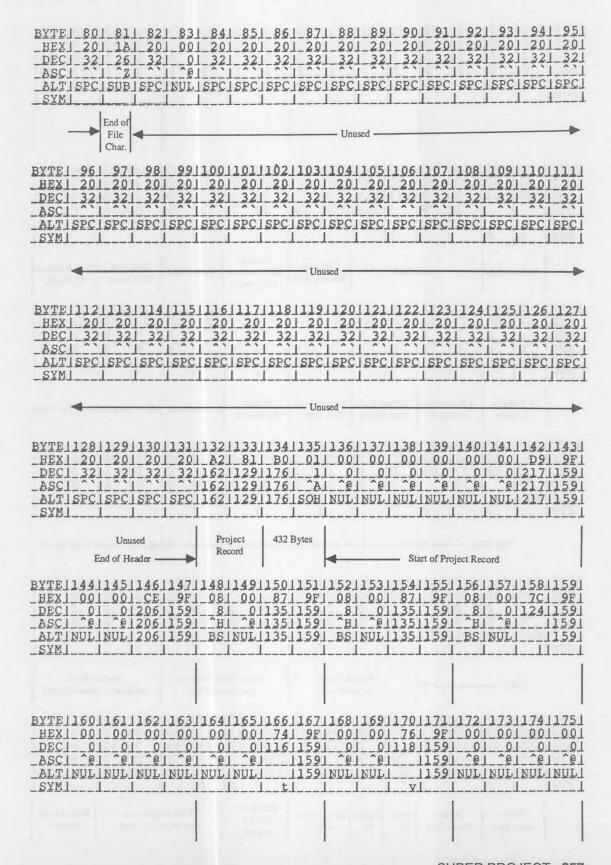
BYTE15751 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
HEXT 001 XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XX
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
_ASCI@IXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXX
ALTINULIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIX
$-\underline{SYM}$

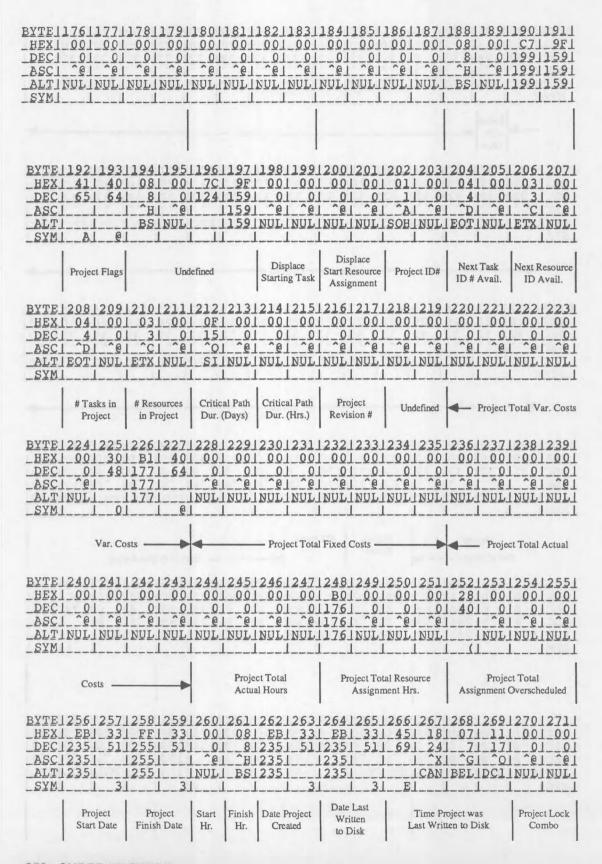
BYTE1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
HEXI XXI XXI XXI XXI XXI XXI XXI XXI XXI
_DEC1_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01
-ASCIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIXXXIX
_ALT XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX X
-829111111

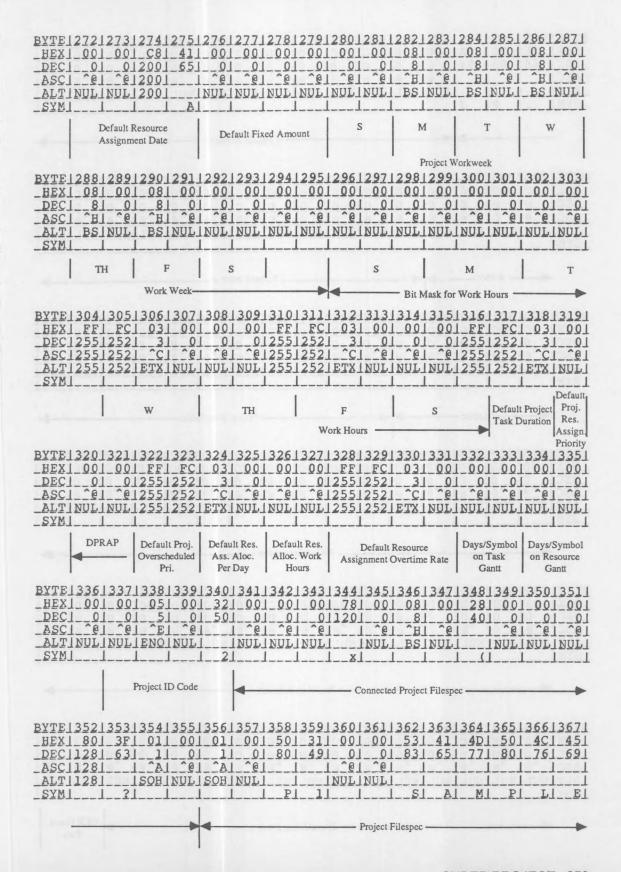
BYTE! 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	1
THEXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT XXT	
_DECI0101010101010101010	
-\fractxxxixxxixxxixxxixxxixxxixxxixxxixxxixx	
_ALTIXXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XX	5.41
_\$YM1111111111111	1

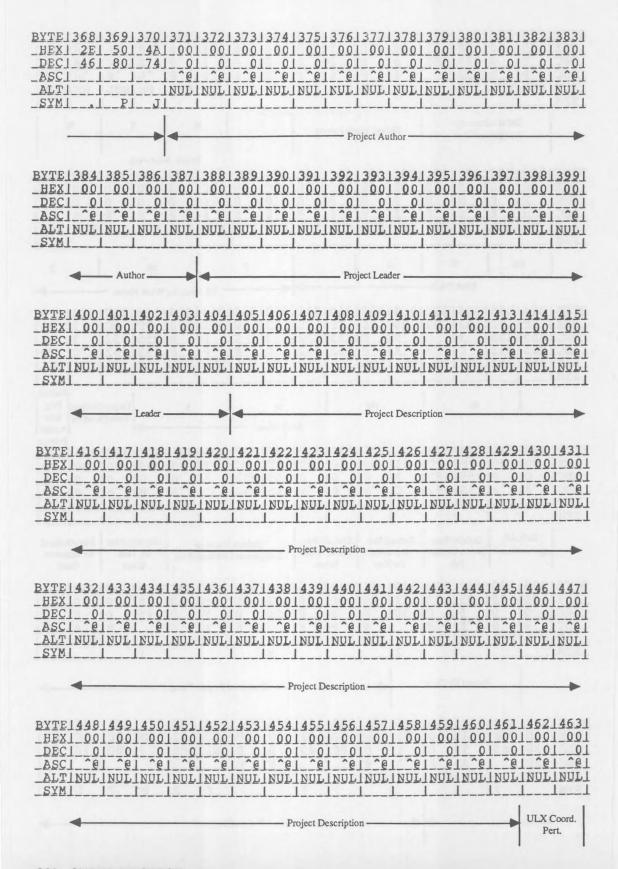
## Super Project Sample File

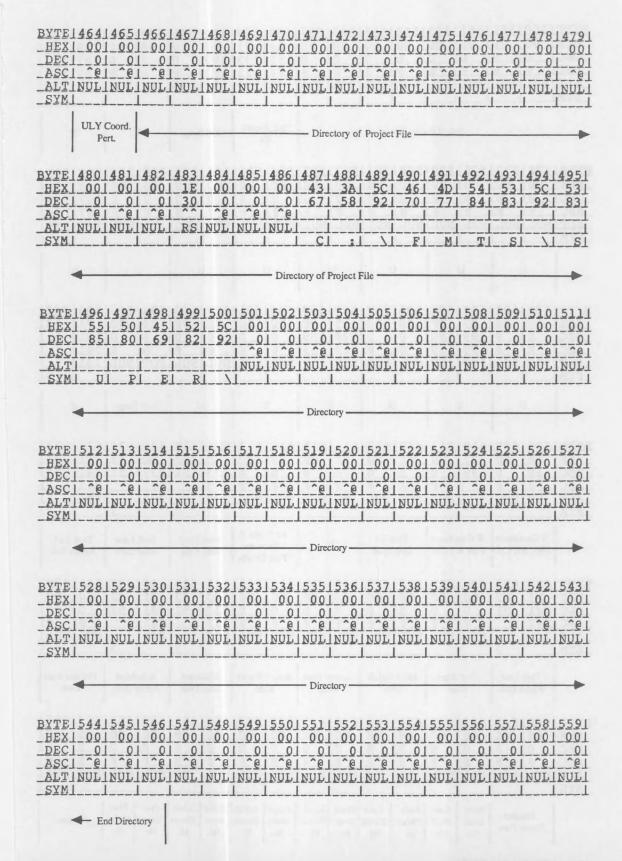




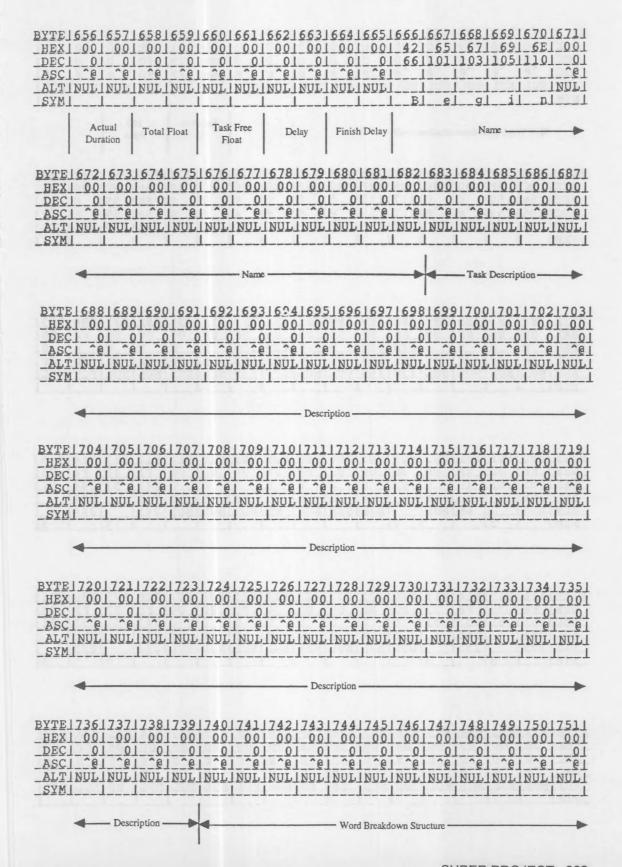








BYTE15601561 _HEX1_001_00 _DEC1010 _ASC1_01_0 _ALTINULINUL _SYM11	and the sale sale sale sale sale sale sale	6415651 001_001 _0101 ^@1_^@1 UL1NUL1	5661567 001 00 01 0 ^@1 ^@ NULINUL	15681569 1_A41_81 11641129 11641129 11641129	5701571 BEL 00 1901 0 1901 0 1901 0	5721573 081 00 81 0 1 31 0 1 31 0 1 BSINUL	157415751   BBI 9F1   18711591   18711591   18711591
	End of Projec	ct Record		Task Record ID	190 Bytes	U	U
BYTE15761577. HEX1 001 00. DEC1 01 0. ASC1 01 0. ALTINULINUL. SYM1 1	de salle sale sale sale sale sale sale sa	8015811 001_001 01_01 ^@1_^@1 UL1NUL1 _11	582 583  _001_00  _01_0  _01_0  _01_0  NUL NUL	584 585  001 001 01 01 ^01 ^01 NULINULI 1 1	586 587  	588 589  08  00  8  0  ^H  ^@  BS NUL	590 591  -93 -95  147 159  147 159  147 159
U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
BYTE15921593 _HEX1_081_00 _DEC1810 _ASC1_^H1^@ _ALT1_BSINUL _SYM11		9615971 001_001 01_01 01_01 01_01 ULINULI	598 599  E5  9F  229 159  229 159  229 159	0101 0101	60216031 -001-001 -01-01 -01-01 NUL NUL	6041605 041 00 41 0 ^D1 ^@1 EOT!NUL	F1  33   241  51   241  1
U	υ	U	U	U	υ	Task Flags	U
BYTE16081609 -HEX1 0A1 00 -DEC1 101 0 -ASC1 11 0 -ALT1 LFINUL	1_391_01 11_01	1216131 011_001 -1101 ^A1_^@1 OHINUL1	614 615  08  00  -8  0  ^H  ^@  BS NUL	61616171 001 001 01 01 01 01 NULINULI	618   619   EB   33   235   51   235   1 235   3	62016211 EDI 331 2371 511 2371 J	162216231   F11_331   2411_511   2411_1   12411_1
Y Coordinate Pert. BX Ctr.	X Coordinate Pert. BY Ctr.	Task ID Displayed	U	1st Hook to Show on Task Details	Task Early Start Date	Task Late Start Date	Task Early Finish Date
BYTE16241625 HEX1 F11 33 DEC12411 51 ASC12411 ALT12411 SYM1 1 3	1_001_001_0 1_01_01_ 1_01_01_1 1_01_01_1	2816291 001_001 _0101 ^@1_^@1 UL1NUL1 11			634]635] EDJ 33] 237] 51] 237] 1	2411	WAT   WAT
Task Late Finish Date	Must Start N Date	Must Finish Date	Actual Start Date	Actual Finish Date	Scheduled Start Date	Scheduled Finish Date	Planned Start Date
BYTE16401641 HEXI 001 00 DECI 01 0 ASCI 01 0 ALTINULINUL SYMI 1	1 001 001 1 1 01 01 1 ^@1 ^@1	4416451 081_081 81_81 ^H1_^H1 BS1_BS1	64616471 _001_001 _01_01 _01_01 NUL1NUL1	64816491 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01 NULINULI	65016511 _001_081 _01_81 _01_181 NUL1_BS1	65216531 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01	051 001
Planned Finish Date	Start Start Fir	arly Late pish Finish Hr. Hr.	Must Start Hr. Hr.	Actual Actual Start Finish Hr. Hr.	Sched. Sched. Start Finish Hr. Hr.	Plan Plan Start Finish Hr. Hr.	Duration

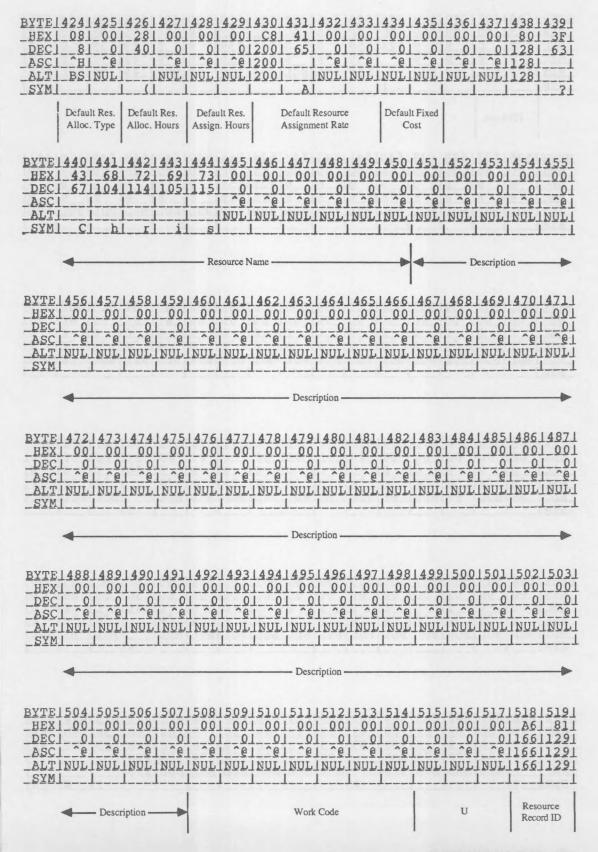


BYTE17521753175417551756 HEXI 001 001 001 001 00 DECI 01 01 01 01 0 ASC1 21 21 21 21 21 28 ALTINULINULINULINULINUL SYMI 1 1 1	1 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _01 _0	001_A41_811 10116411291 1_^@116411291	BEI 001 001 001 1901 01 01 01 1901 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1
■ Word Breakdown Structure	U U	U Task Rec.	190 Bytes
ASC 156 159  ^@  ^@ 217	1_9F1_001_001_00	1 01 01 01 1 01 01 01 1 01 01 01	_A8 _9F _00 _00  168 159 _0 _0  168 159 _0 _0
	1 9F1 001 001 E5 11591 01 01229 11591 01 01229	1_9F1_001_001 115910101 11591_^@1_^@1	
BYTE 1800   801   802   803   804 HEX   FF   33   0A   00   3F DEC 1255   51   10   01   63 ASC 1255   1	1 001 021 001 08 1 01 21 01 8 1 01 1 1 1 1	1 01 01 01 1 001 001 001	F11 331 F41 331 2411 5112441 511 2411 12441 1
BYTE18161817181818191820 -HEX1-FF1 331 FF1 331 00 -DEC12551 5112551 511 0 -ASC12551 12551 1 0 -ALT12551 12551 1NUL -SYM1 1 31 1 31	1 01 01 01 01 0	1_001_001_001 1_00_10_10_1 1_001_001_001	F41 331 FF1 331 2441 5112551 511 2441 12551 1
_DEC1010101018 _ASC1010101011	1 _01 _81 _81 _0 1 _01 _81 _81 _0 1 _001 _081 _081 _00	01 01 01   001 001 001	01H16161 01810101 001_081_001_001

_HEX1_001_00 _DEC1010 ASC1_01_06	01_001_001_001_00 01_001_001_001_00	9195019511952195319541 01 001 001 001 001 001 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 21 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 LINULINULINULINULINULI	001_A41_811_ 0116411291; ^@116411291;	BEI_001 1901_01 1901NUL1 11
HEX1 081 00 DEC1 81 0	01_871_9F1_081_00 0113511591810 0113511591_^H10	5 966 967 968 969 970  0  BB  9F  00  00  00  0 187 159  0  0  0  2 187 159  0  0  0  L 187 159 NUL NUL NUL	Peccord ID  971197219731  001 081 001  01 81 01  01 01 081	97419751 931_9F1 14711591 14711591
_HEX1_001_00	01 741 9F1 081 09 0111611591 81 0 01 11591 ^H1 ^6	119821983198419851986 01 951 9F1 001 001 E5 0114911591 01 012291 8114911591 @1 @12291 L114911591NUL1NUL12291	9F1 001 001 1591 01 01	01 01 01 01 001 001
DEC1 01 0	0 251  51  17  0   251     ^0  ^0	01 3F1 001 031 001 001 01 631 01 31 01 01 01 1 01 101 101 101		6]7] _F1]_33] 24]]_51] 24]]1 24]]1
HEX1 F71 33 DEC12471 51 ASC12471 ALT12471	91 101 111 121 13 31 F81 331 FD1 33 112481 5112531 51 12481 12531 12481 12531 31 1 31 1 3		010101;	F41_331 2441_511 24411
_HEX1_F81_33 _DEC12481_51 _ASC12481	TNAT   NAT   01 301 311 321 331 341 01 081 001 081 081 001 01 81 01 81 81 01 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19° 19° 19° 19° -	_0181	

ASCI ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@I ^@	11291
	ask ord ID
	71_001 01_001
190 Bytes	
DEC 116 159  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 118 159  0  0 229 159  ASC   159  0  0  0  0  0  0  159  0  0 229 159	2 183  0 _00  0 0  @ _^@  L NUL  _
BYTE!184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198  HEX! 00  00  00  80  FF  33  0C  00  5D  00  04  00  08  00  00  DEC! 0  0  0  0 128 255  51  12  0  93  0  4  0  8  0  0  ASC! 0  0  0  0 128 255    1 1 0  0  1 0  0  0  0  0  0   ALTINULINULINUL 128 255    FF NUL    NUL EOTINUL  BS NULINUL  SYMI   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	T-00T
DEC12481 5112541 5112521 5112551 511 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	T00_T0 T00_T0
SYM1 1 31 1 31 1 31 1 31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11
	10T 10T

								the fair am aft fair are are after
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	344 345   A6  81  166 129  166 129	13461347   AA  00  1170  0  1170  0  1170  0	1348 349    08  00    8  01   1 08     350 351 B0  9F 176 159 176 159 176 159	13521353 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 01 01 1 01 01	3541355 001 00 01 0 01 0 01 0 NULINUL	135613571 1 081 001 1 81 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	35813591 C71 9F1 19911591 19911591 19911591	
	Resource Resource	170 Bytes	Ţ	J	τ	ı	1	u
BYTE _HEX_ _DEC_ _ASC_ _ALT_ _SYM_	13601361 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 201 20 1 NUL INUL	13621363 1 001 001 1 01 01 1 201 201 1 NUL NUL 1	364 365  001 001 01 01 201 201 NUL NUL	3661367 001 001 01 0 201 20 NULINUL	136813691 - 01 01 - 01 01 - 01 01 - 01 01	3701371 _E51_9F1 2291159 2291159 2291159	137213731 001_001 01_01 01_01 01_021 1011	37413751 001 001 01 01 201 201 NULINULI 
BYTE	13761377	U   378 379	   380 381	382 383	13841385	3861387	13881389	39013911
_HEX _DEC _ASC	1_001_00 1_01_0 1_^@1_^@ 1NUL1NUL	1 001 00 1 01 0 1 01 0 1 01 0 1 01 10 1 001 00	1 001 00 1 01 0 1 ^e1 ^e	001_00  010  _^@1_^@	1_001_00 1_01_0 1_^@1_^@	001 00 01 0 01 0	01  00   1  0   ^A  ^@	
		U	1	IJ	Resource Flags	First Hook to Show	Internal Resource #	s
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	1_081_00 1810 1_^H1_^@ 1_BS!NUL	13941395 1 081 00 1 81 0 1 ^H1 ^@ 1 BSINUL	13961397 1 081 00 1 81 0 1 ^H1 ^@ 1 BSINUL	13981399 1 081 00 1 81 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 BSINUL	14001401 1 081 00 1 81 0 1 ^H1 ^@ 1 BS!NUL	14021403 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 ^@1 ^@ 1NUL1NUL	14041405 1 001 00 1 01 0 1 ^@1 ^@ 1NUL!NUL	140614071 1 321 001 1 501 01 1 1 21 1 1 NUL1 1 21 1
	М	Т	w	тн	F	s	8th Day	Default Res. Assign. Pri.
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	1_001_00 1_01_0 1_^@1_^@	14101411 1_001_00 1010 1_^@1_^@ 1NUL1NUL 11	14121413 1_011_00 1110 1_^A1_^@ 1SOH!NUL	14141415 1_001_00 1010 1_^@1_^@ 1NUL!NUL	14161417 1_001_00 1010 1_^@1_^@ 1NUL1NUL	14181419 1_001_00 1010 1_^e1_^e INULINUL	14201421 1_001_00 1010 1_^@1_^@ 1NUL1NUL	142214231 1 781 001 11201 01 1 1201 01 1 1 NUL1 1 X1 1
	υ	Cost Accrual Method	# Resource Units		Resource		or Overtime ours	Default Res. Alloc. Type



BYTE   520   521   522   523   524   525   526   527   528   529   530   531   532   533   534    HEX   AAI   00   08   00   7C   9F   00   00   CE   9F   08   00   25   9F   00    DEC   170   0   8   0   124   159   0   0   206   159   8   0   149   159   0    ASC   170   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	_01 _00T
170 Bytes	
BYTE   536   537   538   539   540   541   542   543   544   545   546   547   548   549   550    HEX   001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 E51 9F1 001 001 001 001 001  DEC   01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 201 201 201 201	0T 0T
BYTE   552   553   554   555   556   557   558   559   560   561   562   563   564   565   566    HEX!   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   021   001   001   001   081  DEC!   01   01   01   01   01   01   01   0	
BYTE   568   569   570   571   572   573   574   575   576   577   578   579   580   581   582   1	100 100 100
BYTE15841585158615871588158915901591159215931594159515961597159812  HEXI 001 001 011 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	100 100 100
BYTE   600   601   602   603   604   605   606   607   608   609   610   611   612   613   614   62   624	611

BYTE | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 SYMI rl kl l BYTE | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | BYTE16481649165016511652165316541655165616571658165916601661166216631 BYTE16641665166616671668166916701671167216731674167516761677167816791 BYTE16801681168216831684168516861687168816891690169116921693169416951 SYMI Resource 170 Bytes Record ID BYTE16961697169816991700170117021703170417051706170717081709171017111 HEXI 001 001 001 001 081 001 B01 9F1 001 001 761 9F1 001 001 001 001 \_ALTINULINULINULI BSINULI17611591NULINULI \_\_\_11591NULINULINULINULI 

BYTE17121713171417151716171717181719172017211722172317241725172617271 \_HEX1\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_E51\_9F1\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001 \_01 ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULI22911591NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI BYTE | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | ASCI \_ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULIETXINULINULINULI\_BSINULI\_BSINULI BYTE17441745174617471748174917501751175217531754175517561757175817591 BYTE17601761176217631764176517661767176817691770177117721773177417751 \_HEXI\_011\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_781\_001\_081\_001\_281\_001 \_ALTISOHINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI INULI BSINULI BYTE17761777177817791780178117821783178417851786178717881789179017911 HEXI 001 001 C81 411 001 001 001 001 001 801 3F1 541 6F1 6D1 001 \_ALTINUL|NUL|200| \_ INUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|128| BYTE17921793179417951796179717981799180018011802180318041805180618071 

\_SYMI -| 3| | | | | |

_HEX1_001_001 _DEC10101 _ASC1_^@1_^@1			_61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _01 _01 _01 _01 _001 _001 _001 _001	_0101 _0101
_HEXI_001_00 _DEC1_01_0 _ASC1_^@1_^@	1 01 01 01 00 1 01 01 01 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	18301831183218331 1 001 001 001 001 1 01 01 01 01 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1   NULINULINULINULI	01010101010101 _	0101 0101
_HEX1_001_00 _DEC1010 _ASC1010	1 001 001 001 00 1 01 01 01 00 00		1_001_001_001_00 1_01_01_01_0 1_^01_^01_001_00	1_001_001 1_001_001
_HEX1_001_00 _DEC1_01_0 _ASC1_^@1_^@	1 01 01 01 00 1 01 01 01 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		A81 811 681 00 168112911041 0 16811291 1 e 16811291 INUL L J J bl	04  00    4  0    20  20    EOT   NUL     Resource
_HEX1_031_00	08  00  95  9F   8  0 149 159   1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		01010101010101 _	1001180
Resource Assignment Resource ID  BYTE   888   889 HEX   7C   9F DEC   124   159 ASC     1159 ALT     1159 SYM   11	U 1890189118921893 1 081 001 871 9F 1 81 011351159 1 1851NUL11351159	U 18941895189618971 1 001 001 E51 9F1 1 01 0122911591 1 201 22911591 1NUL1NUL122911591	NOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTI	U 190219031 - 001 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 01 NULINULI
U	U	U	Ū	υ

														0101
BYTE19041905			1908			911	912]	913]	9141	915	916	917	918]	9191
_HEX1_001_00_ _DEC1_01_0	1 001	_00_	1_00_	1_00_	2	00	_FBJ	511	_FCJ	51	L_FEJ	51	255	511
ASC1 ^01 ^0	1 _01	- ~a	1 ^@	1 ^@	^B	0	2511	_211	252	_24	254	_31	2551	-347
ALTINUL INUL	I NIII. I	NIII.	I NIII.	NIII.	STX	NUL	251		252		254		255]	
SYMI		DY D						31		3		3		31
					_								1	1
U		1	J			ource	Scheo	luled	Sched	luled	Late	Start	Late F	inish
					1	nment ags	Start	Date	Finish	Date	Da	ite	Da	te
'					1 11	ags							'	,
BYTE19201921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932.	1933.	1934	19351
HEX1 001 08	1-007	08	1_00	1_00	1_00	1_00	1_32	1_00	1_10	1_00	1_00	1_00	1_00	1001
_DEC1018	1-0	8	10	10.	10	10	1_50	10.	1_16.	10.	10.	1_0	1_0	1-01
ASCICOLTH	1 2 6	BS	1 2	1 27777	1	1 2		1	IDT P	1	1	1 2	1	161
_ALTINULI_BS	TNAT	L_P2.	INAT.	INOP.	ו החדו	ידהמדי	1 2	INAT.	ו החה־	רואהדי.	INOT	INAT.	ר ההעד	INUL
-24011										L			L	L
Sched Sched	Late	Late	Resc	ource	Delay	From			Hou	rs to	Oversch	ned. Hrs	Actua	Hrs.
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Hr.	Hour	Hour	Total	Float	St	art			This	Task	This	Task	This	Task
BYTE19361937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	19511
HEX1 781 00	1 08	00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	L_C8	1 41	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 001
DEC11201 0	1_8	1_0	1_0	1_0	1_0	1_0	1_0	1_0	1200	1_65		1_0	1_0	101
_ASCI1e	T_JA7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1e	1200.	1	1	1	1	T
_ALTIINUL	L_BS_	NUL	INDT	INUL	INUL	INUL	INUL	NUL	1200.			INUL.	INUL	INULI
_SYM1_x1	1	L	1	1	1		1	l	l	1A	1	1	1	11
					1									-
Resource A		nt	100	cation		Actua	al Cost			Assignn	nent Rate	2		nment
Resource A		nt	100	cation		Actua	al Cost			Assignn	nent Rate			nment I Cost
		955	100		958	Actua	al Cost	961	962	Assignn	nent Rate	965	Fixed	
Allocation		955 00	Ho	ours			1 <u>960</u> ]	***	962		1964		Fixed	9671
Allocation BYTE19521953	on Type 19541 1_001 1_01	955 _00 _0	Ho 1956	ours	20	1959	1 <u>960</u> ]	A 34 4	962	963	1964 1_001	965	Fixed 9661 001	9671 _001
Allocation  BYTE19521953  HEX1 011 00  DEC1 11 0  ASC1 Al 6	on Type 19541	955 _00 _0 _0	Holl 956 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0urs 1957 1 03 1 3 1 ^C	_20 _32 _^``	1959 1_03 13	1960J 1_20J 1_32J	03	962 20	963 03 3	1964J L_00J L_0J	965 00 00	Fixed 9661 001 01 01 01 01	9671 _001 _01 _01
BYTE   952   953 HEX   01   00 DEC   11   0 ASC   A   2 ALT   SOH   NUL	on Type 19541 1_001 1_01	955 _00 _0	956 20	ours	20	1959	1 <u>960</u> ]	03	962 20	963 03	1964 1_001	965 00 00	Fixed 9661 001	9671 _001 _01 _01
Allocation  BYTE19521953  HEX1 011 00  DEC1 11 0  ASC1 Al 6	on Type 19541 1_001 1_01	955 _00 _0 _0	Holl 956 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0urs 1957 1 03 1 3 1 ^C	20 32 2 SPC	1959 1 03 1 3 1 ^C	1960]   201   32]  ]	03 3 _^CJ ETX	962 20	963 03 3	1964J L_00J L_0J	965 00 00	Fixed 9661 001 01 01 01 01	9671 _001 _01 _01
BYTE 1952 1953 HEXI 011 00 DECI 11 0 ASCI AI 6 ALTISOHINUL SYMI 1	1 9541 1 001 1 01 1 21 1 NUL1 1 Uni	955 00 0 0 0 NUL_	Holl 956	1957 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX	20 32 SPC	1959 1 03 1 3 1 ^C 1 ETX	9601 201 321 201 SPC1	03]3^C _ETX ] ation	962 20 32 32 SPC	963 03 -3 -^C	1964 L_00 L0 L2 LNUL	965 00 00 -00 -00 NUL	Fixed 9661 001 01 01 01 01	9671 901 -01 -01 NUL1
BYTE   952   953 HEX   01   00 DEC   11   0 ASC   A   2 ALT   SOH   NUL	1 9541 1 001 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 NUL1 1 Uni Reso	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce	Holl 956	0urs 1957 1 03 1 3 1 ^C	20 32 2 SPC	1959 1 03 1 3 1 ^C 1 ETX ation t Day	1960]   201   32]  ]	03]3]C] ETX ation t Day	962 20 32 32 SPC	963 03 3	1964J L_00J L_0J	965 00 00 -00 -00 NUL	9661 001 01 201 NUL	9671 901 901 91 NUL Sssign.
BYTE 1952 1953 HEXI 011 00 DECI 11 0 ASCI AI 6 ALTISOHINUL SYMI 1	1 9541 1 001 1 01 1 21 1 NUL1 1 Uni	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce	Holl 956	1957 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX	SPC Alloc	1959 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 ation t Day tes.	20J 20J 32J SPCJ Alloc of Las	O3]	962 20 32 32 SPC	963 03 -3 -^C	1964 L_00 L0 L2 LNUL	965 00 00 -00 -00 NUL	9661 001 01 ^@1 NUL1	9671 901 901 91 NUL Sssign.
BYTE 1952 1953 HEXI 011 00 DECI 11 0 ASCI AI 6 ALTISOHINUL SYMI 1	1 9541 1 001 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 NUL1 1 Uni Reso	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce	Holl 956	1957 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX	Alloc of Firs of R	1959 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 ation t Day tes.	19601 201 321 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 2	03]	962 20 32 32 SPC	963 03 -3 -^C	1964 L_00 L0 L2 LNUL	965 00 00 20 NUL	9661 001 01 ^@1 NUL1	9671 001 01 01 01 01 01 NUL1 01 01 NUL1
Allocation  BYTE 1952 1953  HEX 1 011 00  DEC 1 11 0  ASC 1 A 1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	19541 1 001 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33	Holl 956	1957 1 03 1 3 1 2C 1ETX	Alloc of Firs of R	1959 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 L ation t Day les. ign.	19601 201 321 201 SPC1 Alloc of Las of R Assi	23] CJ ETX ation t Day es. ign. 977]	962 20 32 20 SPC	963. 03. 3. C. ETX.	1964 1_00 10 12 1NUL 11	965 00 00 20 NUL	Fixed  9661  001  - 01  - 01  NUL  Res. A  Finish	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI 
Allocation  BYTE 1952 1953  HEX 1 011 00  DEC 1 11 0  ASC 1 A 1 C  ALT 1 SOH 1 NUL  SYM 1 1  A.F.C.  BYTE 1968 1969  HEX 1 001 00  DEC 1 01 0	19541 1 001 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33	1956 1 20 1 32 1 2 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 9 7 2 1 0 0 1 0	1957. 1 03. 1 3. 1 °C. 1ETX.	20 32 2 2 32 32 32 31 31 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	1959 03 3 1 C ETX L ation t Day tes. ign. 1975 181 129	1960] 20] 32] 23] SPCJ Alloc of Las of R Assi	23] CJ ETX ation t Day es. gn. 977]	962 20 32 20 SPC 978 03	963 03 -3 -C ETX 979	1964 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1980 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	965 _00 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0 _0	Pixed  9661  001  01  02  NUL  Res. A  Finish  9821  001  01	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI 1 ssign. Delay
Allocation  BYTE   952   953  HEX   01   00  DEC   1   0  ASC   A   6  ALT   SOH   NUL  SYM        A.F.C.  BYTE   968   969  HEX   00   00  DEC   01   0  ASC   6   6   6	19541 1 001 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1	955 00 0 2 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33 51	Hd 1956. 1_20. 1_32. 1_^`. 1SPC. 1. 1972. 1_00. 1_0. 1_0.	1957. 1 03. 1 3. 1 C. 1 ETX. 1 973. 1 00.	20 32 32 SPC of Firs of R Ass 974 168	1959 03 3 C ETX ation t Day tes. ign. 1975 81 129 129	1960   20   32   32   32   32   32   32   3	03]	962J 20J 32J SPCJ SPCJ 978J 978J 93J -3J	963 03 -3 -CJ ETX -979 00 -00	1964 00 1 _ 0 1 _ 0	965 00 -0 -2 NUL -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0	Fixed  9661  001  01  01  NUL  Res. A  Finish	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI l ssign. Delay 9831 001 01 01
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Allocation  BYTE   952   953  HEX   01   00  DEC   1   0  ASC   A   6  ALT   SOH   NUL  SYM        A.F.C.  BYTE   968   969  HEX   00   00  DEC   01   0  ASC   6   6   6	19541 1 001 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1	955 00 0 2 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33 51	Hd 1956 1 20 1 32 1 ^ 1 1SPC 1 972 1 00 1 00 1 0	1957 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 973 1 00 1 0	20 32 32 SPC of Firs of R Ass 974 168	1959 03 3 C ETX ation t Day tes. ign. 1975 81 129 129	1960   20   32   32   32   32   32   32   3	03]	962J 20J 32J SPCJ SPCJ 978J 978J 93J -3J	963 03 -3 -CJ ETX -979 00 -00	1964 00 1 _ 0 1 _ 0	965 00 -0 -2 NUL -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0	Fixed  9661  001  01  01  NUL  Res. A  Finish	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI l ssign. Delay 9831 001 01 01
Allocation  BYTE   952   953  HEX   01   00  DEC   11   0  ASC   A   2  ALT   SOH   NUL  SYM   A   F.C.  BYTE   968   969  HEX   00   00  DEC   01   0  ASC   20   20  ALT   NUL   NUL	954    001    01    01    01    01    01    01    10	955 00 0 20 NUL ts of surce gned 971 33 51	Hd 1956 1 20 1 32 1 ^ 1 1SPC 1 972 1 00 1 00 1 0	1957 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 973 1 00 1 0	20 32 32 32 32 32 36 67 67 83 48 168 168	1959 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 ation t Day less. lign. 1975 1 81 1129 1129	960     20	03 3 ^C ETX ation t Day es. ign. 977 00 01 NUL	962J 20J 32J SPCJ SPCJ 978J 978J 93J -3J	963 03 -3 -CJ ETX -979 00 -00	1964 00 1 _ 0 1 _ 0	965 00 -0 -2 NUL -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0	Fixed  9661  001  01  01  NUL  Res. A  Finish	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI l ssign. Delay 9831 001 01 01
Allocation  BYTE   952   953  HEX   01   00  DEC   11   0  ASC   A   2  ALT   SOH   NUL  SYM   A   F.C.  BYTE   968   969  HEX   00   00  DEC   01   0  ASC   20   20  ALT   NUL   NUL	19541 1 001 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1 01 1	955 00 0 2 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33 51	Hd 1956 1 20 1 32 1 ^ 1 1SPC 1 972 1 00 1 00 1 0	1957 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 973 1 00 1 0	Alloc of Firs of R Ass. 168 168 168 Assig	1959 1 03 1 3 1 C 1 ETX 1 ation t Day les. lign. 1975 1 81 1129 1129 1129 1129	1960   20   32   32   32   32   32   32   3	03 3 ^C ETX ation t Day es. ign. 977 00 01 NUL	962J 20J 32J SPCJ SPCJ 978J 978J 93J -3J	963 03 -3 -CJ ETX -979 00 -00	1964 00 1 _ 0 1 _ 0	965 00 -0 -2 NUL -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0	Fixed  9661  001  01  01  NUL  Res. A  Finish	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI l ssign. Delay 9831 001 01 01
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Allocation  BYTE 1952 1953  HEX	954    001    01    01    01    01    01    01    10	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33 51	1956. 1 20. 1 32. 1 20. 1 32. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20.	957. 1.03. 1.3. 1.C. 1.ETX. 1.00. 1.00. 1.00.	Alloc of Firs of R Ass 168 168 168 Reso Assig Rec	1959 03 3 1 C ETX 1 C ETX 1 29 1 29 1 29 1 129 1 129	1960   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	O3J 3J CJ ETXJ ation t Day es. es. ggn. 977J 00J NUL J Sytes	9621 201 321 SPC 978 031 31 CI ETX	963 -3 -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C	1964 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1980 1 02 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	965 00 -0 -0 NUL 981 00 -0 -0 NUL	Fixed  9661  001  01  1888  Res. A  Finish  9821  01  01  1998	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI l ssign. Delay 9831 001 01 01 NULI 1
Allocation  BYTE 1 952 1 953  HEX	954    001    01    01    01    01    01    10	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33 51	1956. 1 20. 1 32. 1 20. 1 32. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20.	957. 957. 973. 973. 90. 90. 90. 1989. 1989. 1959.	Alloc of Firs of R Ass 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	1959 03 3 1 C ETX 1 C ETX 1 29 1 29 1 29 1 129 1 129	1960   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	03]	962J 20J 32J SPCJ SPCJ SPCJ SPCJ SPCJ 978J 03J - CJ ETXJ	963 -3 -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C	1964 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1980 1 02 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	965 00 -0 -0 NUL 981 00 -0 -0 NUL 997 9F 159 159	Fixed  9661  001  01  01  Res. A  Finish  9821  01  01  1998  00  100  100  100  100	9671 901 01 01 01 01 NULI 
Allocation  BYTE 1952 1953  HEX	954    001    01    01    01    01    01    10	955 00 0 0 NUL ts of urce gned 971 33 51	1956. 1 20. 1 32. 1 20. 1 32. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20. 1 20.	957.   93.   3.   C.   ETX.   00.   00.   00.   20.   NUL.	Alloc of Firs of R Ass 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	1959 03 3 1 C ETX 1 C ETX 1 29 1 29 1 29 1 129 1 129	1960   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	03]	9621 201 321 SPC 978 031 31 CI ETX	963 -3 -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C -C	1964 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1980 1 02 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	965 00 -0 -0 NUL 981 00 -0 -0 NUL	Fixed  9661  001  01  NUL  Res. A  Finish  9821  01  01  1998  100  100  100  100  100	9671 901 01 01 01 NULI l ssign. Delay 9831 001 01 01 NULI 1

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ALTINULINULINULI INULI INULI INULI INULI INULI BSINULI SYMI I I I 21 I (1 I (1 I I I X I I I I
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_ALTISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXINULINULINULINULINULINULI2441_
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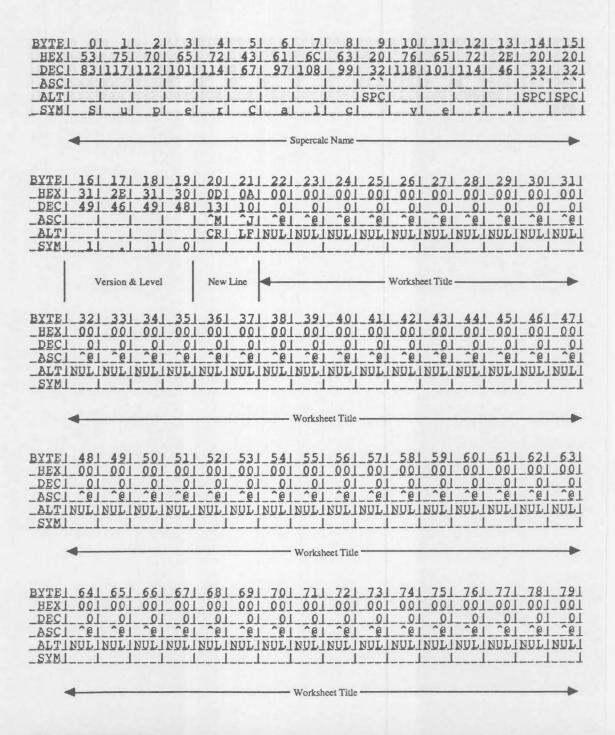
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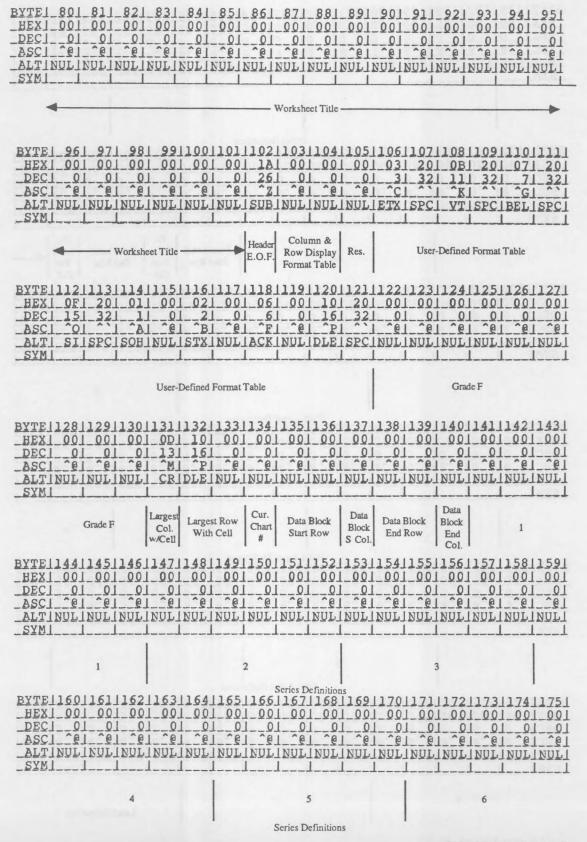
> Resource Assignment Record

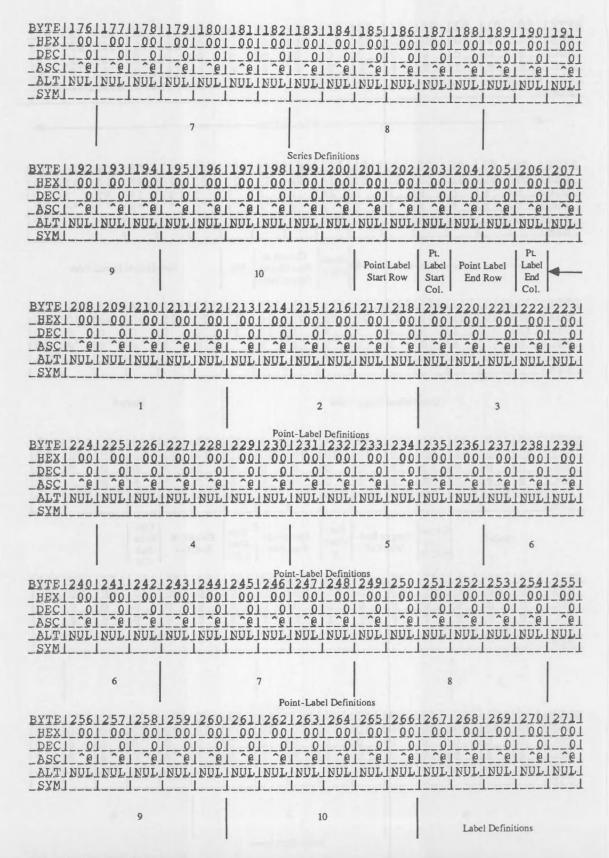
BYTE | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 104 Bytes BYTE | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | HEX! 001 001 001 001 CE1 9F1 001 001 D91 9F1 001 001 E51 9F1 001 001 DEC| 0| 0| 0| 0|206|159| 0| 0|217|159| 0| 0|229|159| 0| ASC| ^e| ^e| ^e| ^e|206|159| ^e| ^e|217|159| ^e| ^e|229|159| ^e| 01 ALTINULINULINULINULI2061159INULINULI2171159INULINUL12291159INULINULI BYTE12241225122612271228122912301231123212331234123512361237123812391 HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 AAI 9FI 021 001 EDI 331 F11 331 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0117011591 21 012371 5112411 511 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@117011591 ^B1 ^@12371 12411 1 ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI17011591STX1NUL12371 12411 1 SYMI I I I I I I I I I I I I I 31\_\_1\_31 BYTE12401241124212431244124512461247124812491250125112521253125412551 HEXI EDI 331 F11 331 001 081 001 081 001 001 001 001 321 001 281 001 DEC12371 5112411 511 01 81 01 81 01 01 01 01 501 01 401 01 ASC12371 12411 1 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 1 261 1 261 BYTE12561257125812591260126112621263126412651266126712681269127012711 \_HEX1\_001\_001\_001\_001\_781\_001\_081\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_001\_C81\_411 \_ALTINULINULINULI \_\_INULI \_BSINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI 2001 SYM| | | | | | | | | A| BYTE12721273127412751276127712781279128012811282128312841285128612871 HEXI 001 001 001 001 011 001 001 001 201 031 201 031 201 031 201 031 \_ALTINULINULINULISOHINULINULINULISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXISPCIETXI

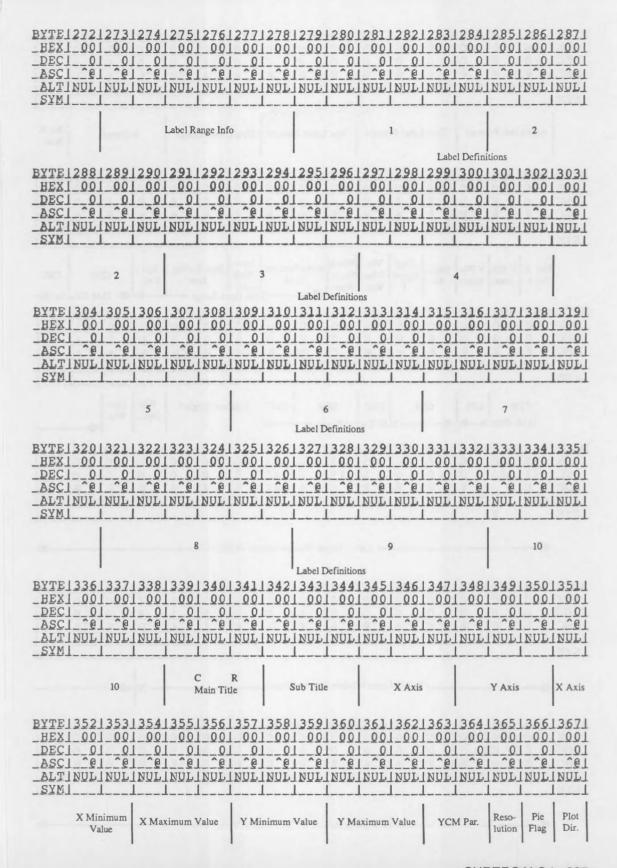
BYTEL HEXL DECL ASCL ALTL SYML	01 01 01	100 100 190	00]	291 _00 _0 _0 _0 _NUL	1292 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1 NUL	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1294 L ED 1237 1237 1237	1_33 1_51	1_00 10 1_^@ 1_NUL	L_00 L_0 L_^@	A1  161  161	81 1129 1129	1_22 1_34	1_00 1_0 1_^@	1_03 1_3 1_^C	1303 1_00 10 1_^@J 1NULJ
											Lin Reco	The state of the s	34 E	Bytes	1	From ID#
BYTEI _HEXI _DECI _ASCI ALTI	_041 41 _^D1	3051 001 01 01	306 08 8 - 8 BS	307 00 00 ^@	1308 1 93 1147 1147	309 9F 159 159	1310 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0	1311 1 00 1 0 1 0	1_00J 10J 1^@J	L_00 L_0 L_^e	1314 1_00 10 10	1315 1_00 10 10	1_00 1_0 1_^@	1317 1_00 10 10	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1319J 1_00J 10J 1_^@J
SYMI	Link Task l	to		l	J							L		I	 	U
BYTE L HEX L DEC L ASC L ALT L SYM L	9CI 1561 1561	9F] 159] 159]	322 _08 8 	323 00 00 0	1324 1 87 1135 1135 1135	325 9F 159 159	1326 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_NUL	1_00 10 1_^@	I_E5 1229 1229	1329 1 9F 1159 1159 1159	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1331 1_00 10 10 1_0 1_NUL	1_00 1_0 1_^@	1333 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_NUL	1_00 10 1_^@	1335 1_00 10 1_^@ 1NUL
	U			τ	J			1	IJ		Link	Flags		k Lead Duration	Link Type	
BYTEL HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI SYMI	All	81] 129] 129]	338	339 00 00 0	I_01 I_1 I_^A	1341 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 NUL	1_03 1_3 1_^C	1_00 10 1_^e	00_1 0_1 0_1 1_^@	1345 1_00 1_0 1_2 1NUL	1 A8 1168 1168	1 9F 1159 1159	1_00 1_0 1_^@	1349 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1NUL	1_00 1_0 1_^e	1351 1 00 1 0 1 2 1 NUL
	Lin		34 B	ytes												
_DEC_ _ASC_	NNTT	00	L_A8. 1168. 1168.	1_9F 1159 1159	1_00	1_00 1_0 1_^e	I_D9. I217. I217.	1_9F 1159 1159		1_00 1_0 1_^@	1_9C 1156 1156	1_9F 1159 1159	1_00 1_0 1_0	1_00	1_E5 1229 1229	1_9F 1159 1159
BYTE]		369 00		1 <u>371</u> .				137 <u>5</u> I 81			2	1 <u>379</u> .	1 <u>380</u> .			
DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ	NUTT:	0 0 0 	L0 L0 LNUL	10 1^@	10. 10. 1_0. 1_NUL.	10 1_^@	1161 1161	1129	1_34	10 1^@ 1NUL	I Î	10. 10. 10. 1UUL.	1_2 1_2 1_B 1STX	10 10 1_UUL 1	10 10 10 10	INUL I _0
								ink ord ID	341	Bytes						

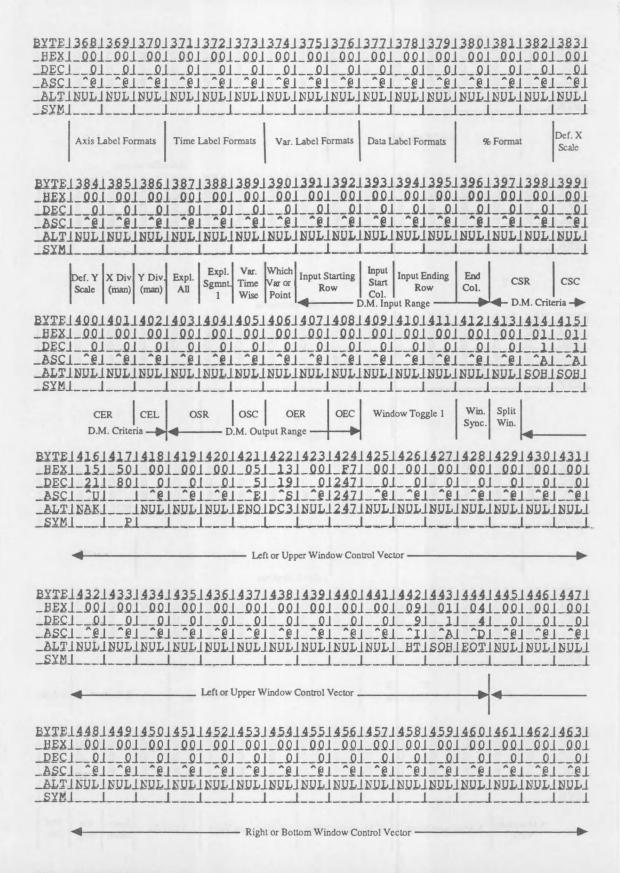
## SuperCalc4 Sample File

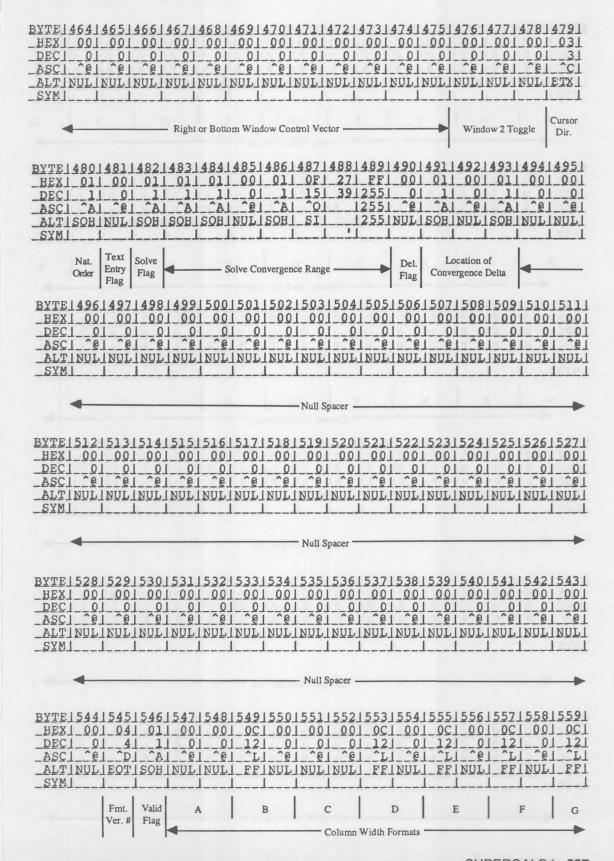


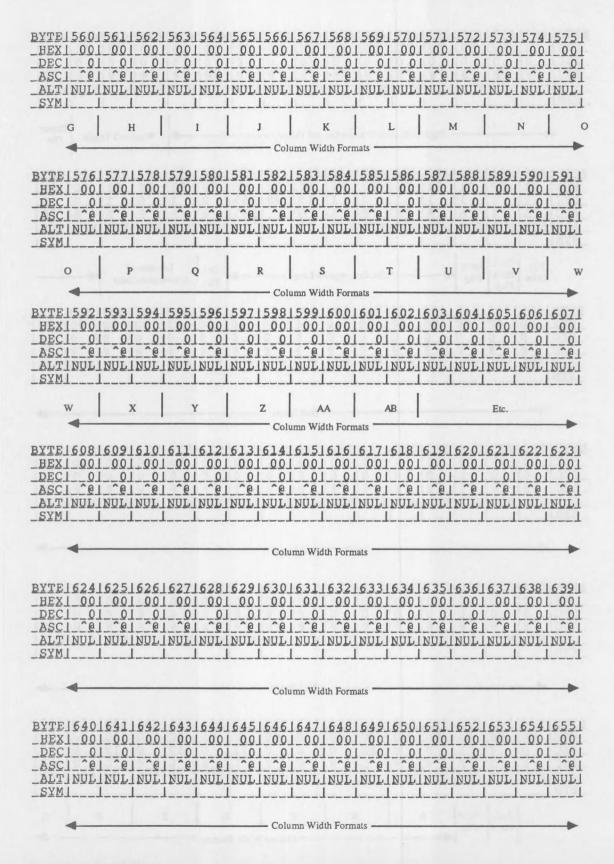


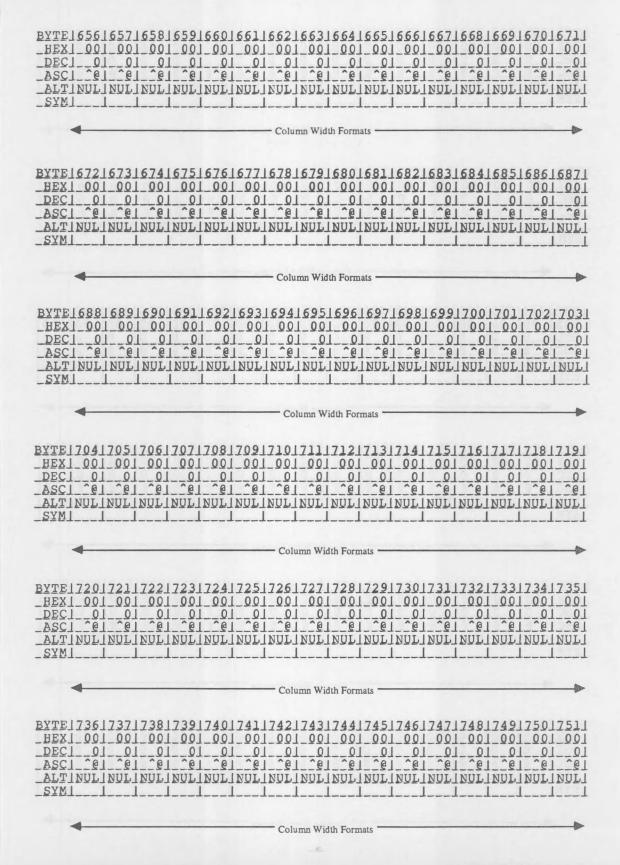


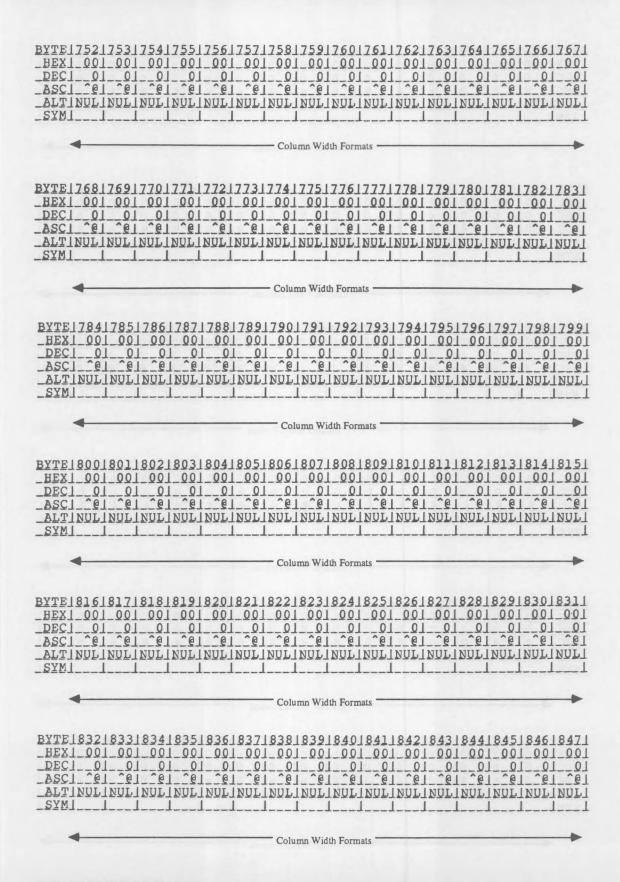


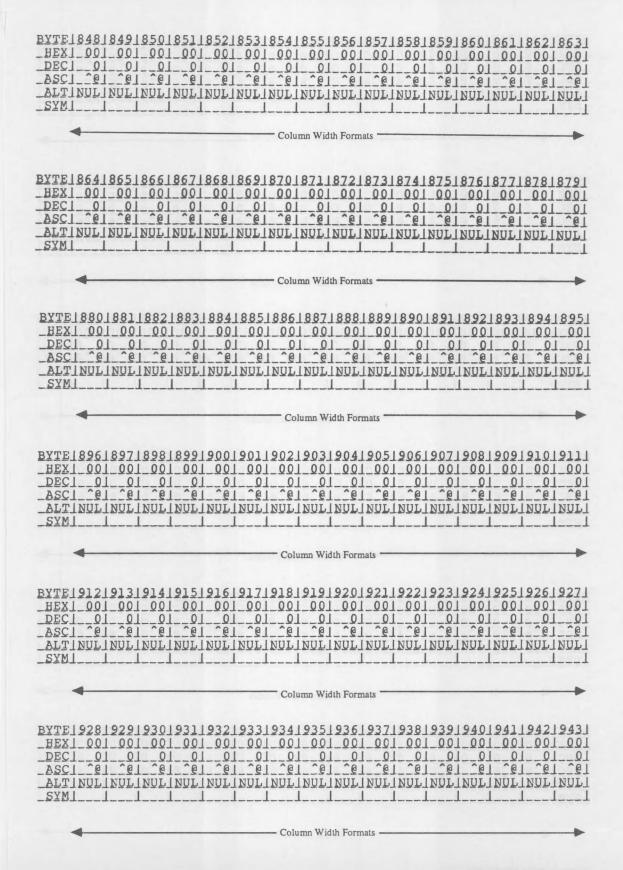


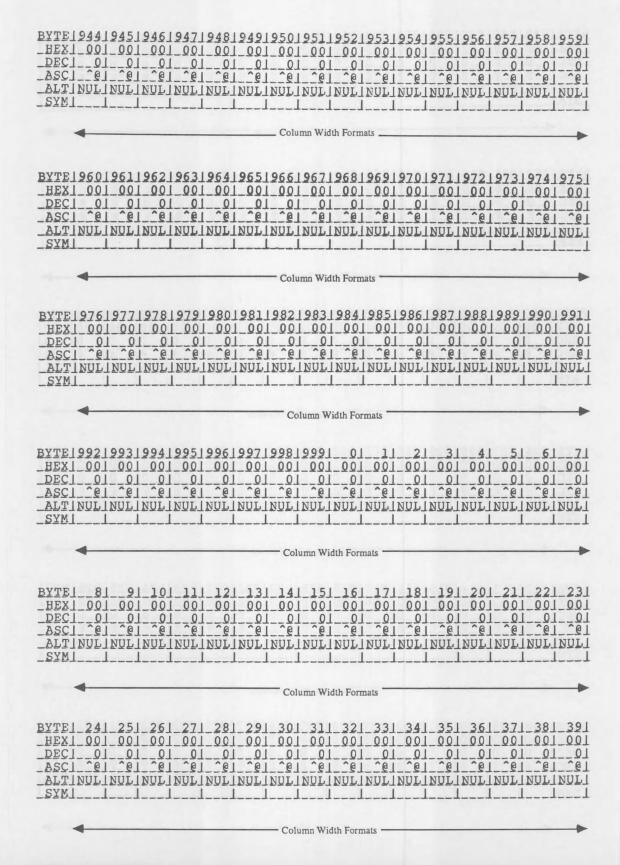


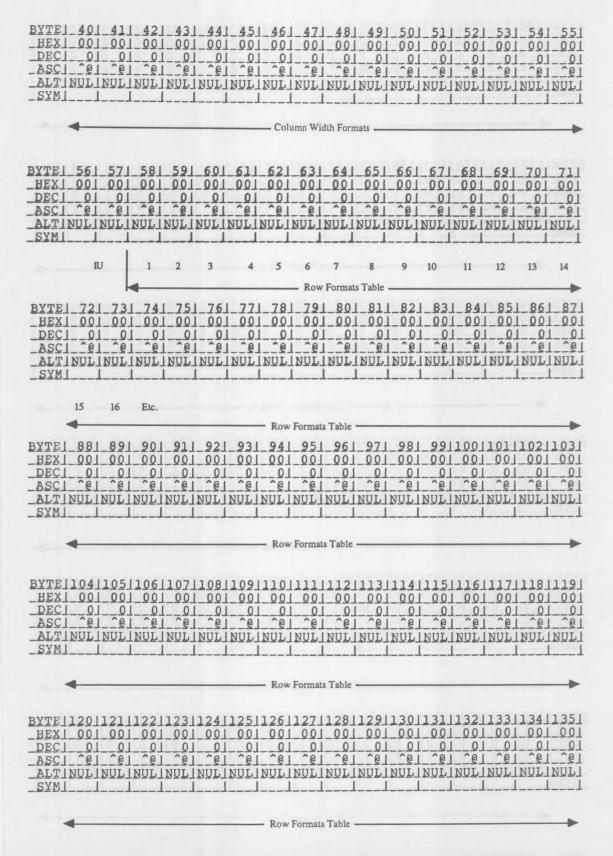


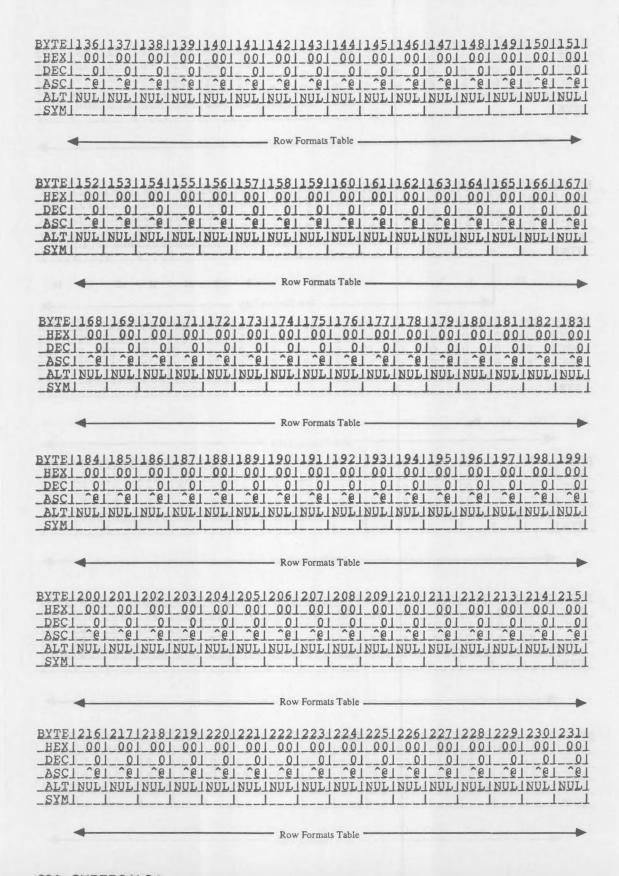


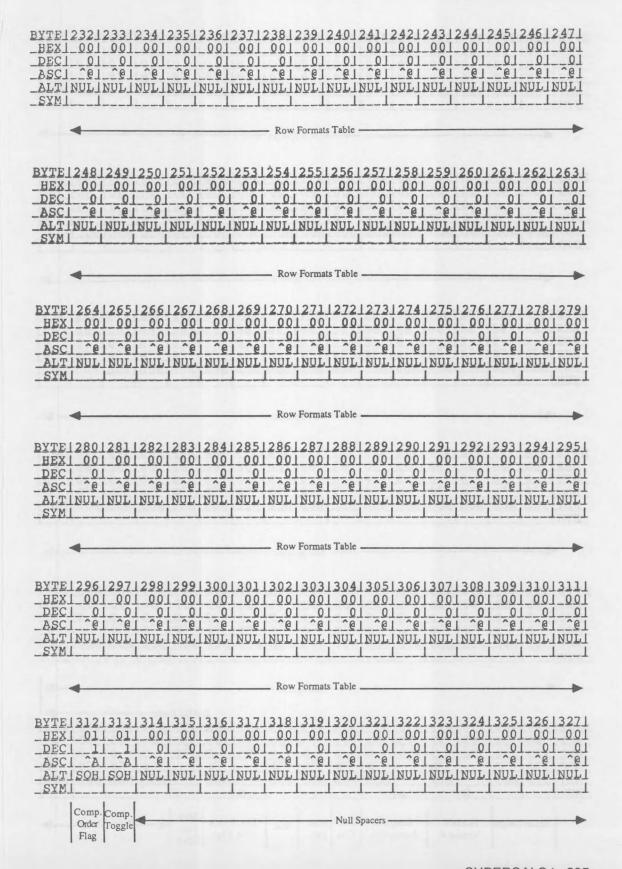


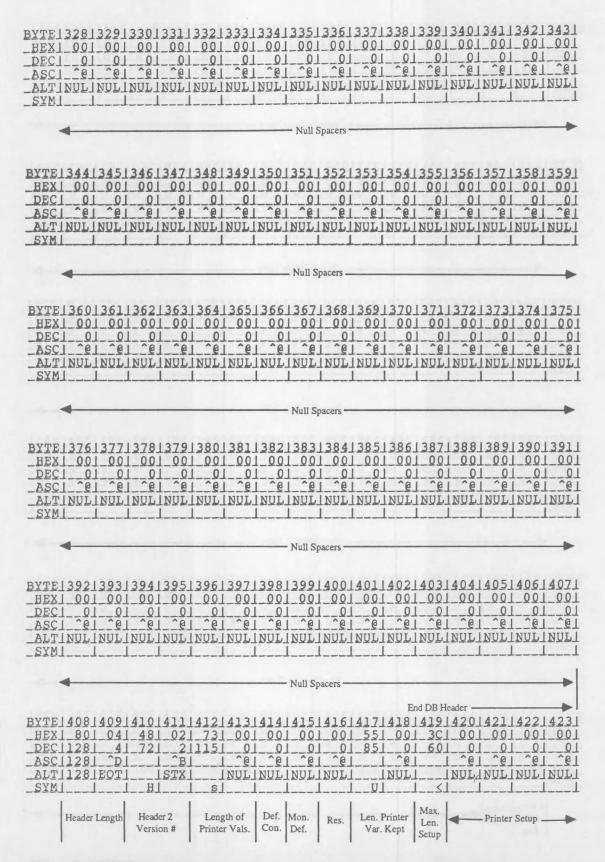


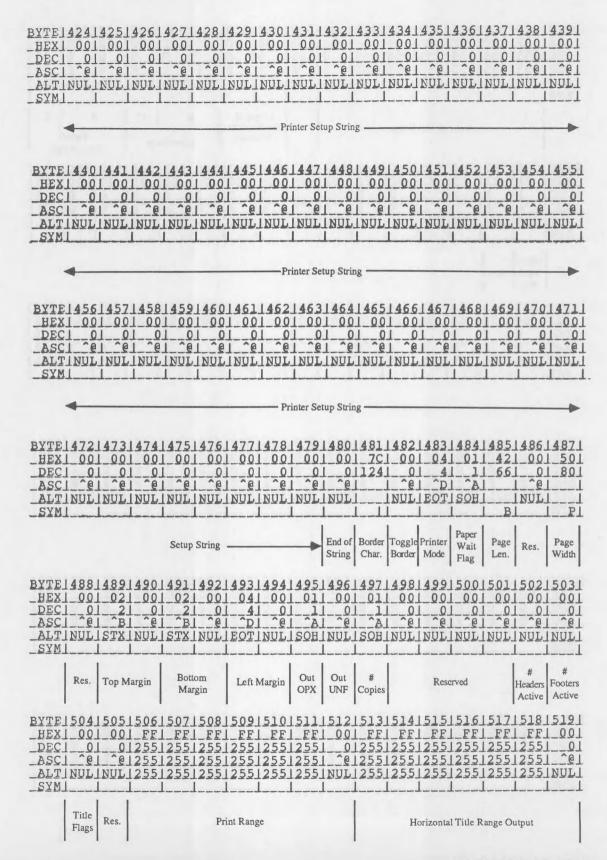












BYTE|520|521|522|523|524|525|526|527|528|529|530|531|532|533|534|535| SYMI Length of C Other Values Vertical Title Range End of in Header Learn Range Learn Range BYTE | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | ^e1 ^e1 SYMI 1 Global Label Res. Flag BYTE 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1 1 1 1 1 SYMI I I I I I I I I BYTE 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1 \_ALT | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | NUL | BYTE | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 01 SYMI BYTE16001601160216031604160516061607160816091610161116121613161416151 

	61 _61 01 _01 01 _01
BYTE   632   633   634   635   636   637   638   639   640   641   642   643   644   645   646    HEX   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001    DEC   01   01   01   01   01   01   01   0	T0T T0T T_00T
BYTE   648   649   650   651   652   653   654   655   656   657   658   659   660   661   662    HEX   00   00   00   00   00   00   00	TNNTT T
BYTE   664   665   666   667   668   669   670   671   672   673   674   675   676   677   678    HEXI   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001    DECI   01   01   01   01   01   01   01   0	T-01 T-01 T-001
BYTE   680   681   682   683   684   685   686   687   688   689   690   691   692   693   694   682   683   684   685   686   687   688   689   690   691   692   693   694   682   691	T-01 T-01 T-00T

BYTE | 808 | 809 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | BYTE | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | DECI \_QI ASCI BYTE | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | SYMI BYTE | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 870 | 871 | BYTE18721873187418751876187718781879188018811882188318841885188618871 01 01 01 10 

BYTE19041905190619071908190919101911191219131914191519161917191819191
HEXT 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00
DECI 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
-ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL
-8-6111111

BYTE 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 BYTE| 16| 17| 18| 19| 20| 21| 22| 23| 24| 25| 26| 27| 28| 29| 30| 31| BYTE 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 BYTE! 481 491 501 511 521 531 541 551 561 571 581 591 601 611 621 631 HEX! 001 001 001 241 001 ABI 001 001 201 421 4D1 2F1 421 441 2F1 591 DEC| 0| 0| 0| 36| 0|171| 0| 0| 32| 66| 77| 47| 66| 68| 47| 89| ASC| ^@| ^@| ^@| | | ^@|171| ^@| ^@| ^!| | | | | | | | | | | ALTINULINULI INULI 1711NULINULISPCI 1 SYM| | | \$ | | | B | M | / | B | D | / | Y | BYTEL 641 651 661 671 681 691 701 711 721 731 741 751 761 771 781 791 DEC1 891 891 891 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 681 681 451 ASC1 1 1 1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 1 1 1 ALTI SYMI YI YI YI I I I I I I I DI DI -I BYTEL 801 811 821 831 841 851 861 871 881 891 901 911 921 931 941 951 HEXI 4D1 4D1 4D1 2D1 591 591 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 

SYMI MI MI MI -I YI YI I I I I I I I I I I I I

BYTE! 96  97  98  99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110	011111
HEXI 001 001 441 441 2D1 4D1 4D1 4D1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001	1007
DECI_01_01_681_681_451_771_771_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_0	1010
ASC1 ^@1 ^@1 _1 _1 _1 _1 _1 _1 _1 _01 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1	Tatle
ALTINULINULI _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 NULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	LINULI
SYM1 1 1 D1 D1 -1 M1 M1 M1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11

BYTE | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |

BYTE 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 2	0612071
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 00	4D1_4D1
DECI_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_681_681_461_	771-771
ASC1 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _61 _6	
ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	
SYMIIIIIIIIIIIII	_m1m1

BYTE   208   209   210   211   212   213   214   215   216   217   218   219   220   221   222	2231
HEX! 2E! 59! 59! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 00! 0	_001
DECI 461 891 891 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	01
ASCI I I 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^	-JeT
ALTI 1 1 INULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	NUL
SYMI . I YI YI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	

BYTE   224   225   226   227   228   229   230   231   232   233   234   235   236   237   238   23	91
HEX! 131 011 001 031 201 0B1 201 071 201 0F1 201 011 001 021 001 0	61
DEC  19  11 01 31 321 111 321 71 321 151 321 11 01 21 01	61
ASCI SI AI CEL CI TI KI TI GI TI TOI TI AI CEL BI CEL T	Fl
ALTIDC3 SOHINULIETX SPC  YTISPC BELISPC  SIISPCISOHINULISTX NULIAC	K]
SYMI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	

BYTE 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249	250 251 252 253 254 255
HEXI 001 101 201 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001	_001_001_001_001_001_001
DECI_01_161_3212551_01_01_01_01_01_01_01	0101010101
ASCI ^@1 ^P1 ^ \ 12551 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ALTINULIDLEISPC1255INULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	
SAWI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	NOTINOTINOTINOTINOTINOTI

BYTE1288128912901291129212931294129512961297129812991  HEXI 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001  DECI 01 01 012551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01  ASC1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@12551 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1  ALTINULINULINUL12551NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI	
BYTE   304   305   306   307   308   309   310   311   312   313   314   315    HEXI 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001  DECI 01 01 01 2551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01  ASCI 01 01 01 02551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 00  ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	1 01 01 001 001 1 01 01 01 01 1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1
BYTE1320132113221323132413251326132713281329133013311  HEXI 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001  DECI 01 01 012551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01  ASC1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e	01 01 01 01 001 01 01 01
BYTE1336133713381339134013411342134313441345134613471 HEXI 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 DECI 01 01 012551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 ASCI 01 01 01 02551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 ALTINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
BYTE1352135313541355135613571358135913601361136213631  HEXI 001 001 001 FFI 001 001 001 001 001 001 001  DECI 01 01 012551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01  ASC1 01 01 012551 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 001  ALTINULINULINUL1255INULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL	00

BYTE13841385138613871388138913901391139213931394139513961397139813991
HEXI_001_001_001_FF1_001_001_001_001_001_001
DECI_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_01_
ASC1_^@1_^@1_^@1^@1^@1^@1^@1^@1_
_ALTINULINULINUL12551NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI
$\underline{SYM}$

_HEXI_001_001_001 _DEC1_01_01_01 _ASC1_^@1_^@1_^@1	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	
HEXI 001 001 00 DECI 01 01 0 ASC1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@	1_001_001_001 1_01_01_01 1_^@1_^@1_^@1	
HEXI 001 001 00 DEC1 01 01 0 ASC1 01 01 0	1 01 01 00 1 01 01 0 1 01 01 0 1 001 001	
HEXI 001 001 00 DECI 01 01 0 ASCI 01 01 0	1_01_01_0 1_01_01_0 1_01_001_00	15341535153615371538153915401541154215431 1 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 ^e1 1NULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULI
	1_001_001_001 1_01_01_01 1_021_01_02	
HEXI 031 001 00 DECI 31 01 0 ASCI CI CI CI CE ALTIETXINULINUL SYMI 1 1	1 001 001 03 1 01 01 3 1 ^@1 ^@1 ^C INULINULIETX	34  80  97  21  109  101  110  116  32  65  
Col. Row	Format	Cell Contents

BYTE1576 HEXI 6E DECI110 ASCI ALTI SYMI n	61  60   97 108 		1_691_73 11051115 11 11	J_20J_5 J_32J_8 J_^`J_ JSPCJ_	71_6F	1_721_ 111411 11_	6B1_73	1_681_6 1104110 11_	51_651
BYTE15921 HEXI 741 DEC11161 ASC1 ALT1 SYM1 t	001_00	1_031_00 1_31_0	01  00   1  0   ^A  ^@	1_001_0 1_01_0 1_001_0	21_22_ 21_34_ B1	3D1 611 1 1	031604 3D1_3D 611_61 1 1	1 3D1 31 1 611 6. 1 1	DT 3DT
BYTE1608 HEXI 3D DECI 61 ASCI ALTI SYMI =	3D1_3D 611_61 1	1 3D1 3D 1 611 61 1 1	1 3D1 00 1 611 0 1 1 2 1 1NUL	1_001_3 1_01_5		1_201_ 1_321_ 1_^_1_	191620 571 6F 871111   	1_721_0: 11141: 11_î1 11E0:	
BYTE   624 HEX   01   DEC   1   ASC   ^A   ALT   SOH   SYM	001_00 01_0 _1_0	1_021_22 121_34 1_^B1	1 3D1 3D 1 611 61 1 1	1 3D1 3 1 611 6 1 1	21633 Dl 3D 11 61 _1 =1=	3DI   611   1	351636 3DI 3D 611 61 1	1_3D1_3I 1_611_6. 11	DT 3DT
BYTE 640 HEXI 3D DECI 61 ASCI J ALTI J SYMI = J	3D1 3D 611 61	TWNTTWNT T _ 0T _ 0 T _ 01 _ 0	1_201_57 1_321_87 1_21_87	l_6Fl_7  1111111 	21 00	1_00T 1_00T	511652 021_00 21_0 ^BI_@ TXINUL	1_001_0:	11_221 11_341 311

DECI 11 21 01 01 01 01 0119211781 641 01 01 521 561 481 48 ASCI AI BI CI	BYTE167216731	67416751	67616771	6781679	168016	8116821	6831	6841	6851	68616	5 <u>87</u> 1
		0101 0101	0101 0101		17777	641_01	01 01	521	_561.	481	481
SYMI	ALTISOHISTXI SYMI I I	NULINULI	NULINULI	NUL1192	1781 11	61 1	NULL	41	81	01	_01

BYTE1688168916901	169116921693169416951696169716981699170017011702	17031
_HEXI_001_461_31J	361 001 001 291 001 001 031 001 001 011 221 49	1_6E1
_DEC101_701_491	1 541 01 01 411 01 01 31 01 01 11 341 73	11101
ASCI ^@IIJ	1 ^@  ^@    1 ^@  ^@  ^C  ^@  ^@  ^A	11
_ALTINUL11J	INULINUL  INULINULIETXINULINULISOHI	1 1
SYMI I FI 1	6	1n1

BYTE170417051	70617071708170	917101711	17121713	1714171517	161717171817191
HEX1 741 651	721 651 731 7	741_001_34	1_381_30	1_011_001_	031 401 001 021
DEC111611011	11411011115111	61_01_52	1_561_48		31_641_01_21
ASCII_I			11	1_^A1_^@1	CII_^@I^BI
_ALTII		INUL	11	ISOHINULIE:	TX1INULISTX1
SYMI tl el	rl el sl	t11_4	1 81 0	111_	

BYTE17201721172217231724172517261727172817291730173117321733	73417351
HEXI AEI 471 E11 7AI 141 AEI C71 3F1 001 001 2EI 311 381 35	001 461
DEC11741_71122511221_20117411991_6310101_461_491_561_531	01 701
ASC11741 12251 1 T117411991 1 C1 C1 C1 L L L L L	11
ALT11741 12251 1DC4117411991 1NUL1NUL1 1 1 1 1 1	NUL1
SYM   G   Z   1     ?     1   1   8   5	F1

BYTE17361737173817391740174117421743174417451746174717481749175017511
HEXI 311 361 001 001 291 001 001 041 001 001 011 221 4D1 6F1 201 501
DECI 491 541 01 01 411 01 01 41 01 01 11 341 7711111 321 801
ASCI I I ^@I ^@I I ^@I ^@I ^DI ^@I ^@I ^AI I I I ^`I I
ALTII _ INULINULI _ INULINULIEOTINULINULISOHI _ I _ I _ ISPCI _ I
SYMI 1 61 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 PI

BYTE175217531754175517561757175817591760176117621763176417651766176	71
_HEXI_6D1_741_001_001_001_601_311_381_011_001_041_401_011_021_8F1_C	
DEC110911161 01 01 01 961 491 561 11 01 41 641 11 21143119	41
ASCIII_^@I_^@IIIIAI_^@I_^DII_^AI_^BI143119	41
ALTII_INULINULIII_ISOHINULIEOTIISOHISTXI143119	41
SYMI mi ti i i i i 81 i i i ei i i	

BYTE176817691 HEX1 F51 281 DEC12451 401 ASC12451 1 ALT12451 1 SYM1 1 (1	5C1 D71 651 401 0 92121511011 641 1 12151 1 1 1N	001 001 311 371	778177917801781178217831 341 2E1 371 331 001 361 521 461 551 511 01 541 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
BYTE   784   785   HEX   001 001   DEC   01 01   ASC   01 02   ALT   NUL   NUL   SYM   1 1 1	291 001 001 051 1 411 01 01 51	001 001 011 221 01 01 11 341 01 01 A1 1	794179517961797179817991 501 651 721 691 6F1 641 801101111411051111111001 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 P1 e1 r1 i1 o1 d1
	001 311 371 341 01 491 551 521 201 1 1 1	011 001 051 401 11 01 51 641 ^Al ^@l ^El 1	810181118121813181418151 001 011 001 001 001 001 01 11 01 01 01 01 01 A1 01 01 01 01 NULISOHINULINULINULINULI
BYTE   816   817   HEXI 001 001   DECI 01 01   ASCI 01 01 01   ALTINULINULI   SYMI 1 1	_421_401_001_001_:	331 361 001 001 511 541 01 01 1 1 21 21	826182718281829183018311 001 071 001 001 021 221 01 71 01 01 21 341 ^@1 ^G1 ^@1 ^@1 ^B1 1 NULIBELINULINULISTX1 1
BYTE183218331 HEX1 2D1 2D1 DEC1 451 451 ASC1 1 1 ALT1 1 1	2D1 2D1 2D1 2D1 451 451 451 451	2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1	842184318441845184618471 -2D1 -2D1 -2D1 -001 -331 -001 -451 -451 -451 -01 -511 -01 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -

BYTE _HEX_ _DEC_ _ASC_ _ALT_ _SYM	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1869 1 2D 1 45 1	_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	00	l_33 l_51 l	00 _0 _0 _0	1_20	57 87	6F  111 	1_72 1114 1	2   _^B   STX
_HEX _DEC _ASC	1_00 10 10 1_0	1_07. 1_7. 1_^G	1_00 1_0 1_^@	00_1 01 01	1_02	1_22 1_34 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_451 11 11
BYTE_HEX_DEC_ASC_ALT_SYM	L_2D L_45 L	_2D	2D	00	33   51 	00] 00] 00]	_20 _32 ^``	57 87	6F 111	. 72]  114] 	03 3 ^C ETX	1_00 1_0 1_^@	07 1 7 1 ^G	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1 00 1 0 1 ^@	021
BYTE _HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ _ALTJ _SYMJ	_22		914 2D 45	915 2D 45	1_2DJ	_2D1	_2D1	2D	2D]	_2DJ		_2DJ	_2D	L_2D L_45	1_00	_331 _511 1
BYTEJ _HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ _ALTJ _SYMJ	0] 0] 0] NUL]	201 321	930] _57] _87] ] W]	931 6F 111	[_72] [114] []	04] 4] _^D] EOT]	100_ 10 19^	_07J 7J _^GJ	100_ 10 19^_	100	_02J _2J _^BJ	_22J	940 2D 45	2D 45	2D 45	9431 2D1 451 1
BYTE1 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALT1 _SYM1	_2D1	9451 _2D1 _451 1 1	9461 _2D1 _451 1 1	9471 2D1 451 1 1	_2D1		2D1	2DI	2D1 451	001	33 <u>1</u> 51 <u>1</u>	9551 _001 _01 _01 NUL1	201 321 ^`1	_571		721

BYTE19601961 HEXI 051 00 DECI 51 0 ASCI EI E ALTIENOINUL SYMI 1	1_071_001. 17101. 1_^G1_^@1.	_001_021 0121 _^@1_^B1	9661967 _221_2D _341_45 1	2D1	_2D1_2 _451_4 1	DI 2DI		201	ZDT.	-75T
BYTE19761977 HEXI 2D1 2D DECI 451 45 ASCI 1 ALTI 1 SYMI -1 -	1_2D1_2D1 1_451_451 111	001 33 01 51	001 20   01 32   ^@  ^\	1_571 1_871 11	6F1 7	21_06 41_6 1_F	19881 1_01 1_01 1_01 1_01 1_01 1_01	_071 71 _^G1	01 01 001	0T
BYTE19921993 HEX1 021 22 DEC1 21 34 ASC1 ^B1 ALTISTX1 SYM1 1 "	1 2D1 2D1 1 451 451 1 1 1 1	_2D1_2D1	2D1 2D 451 45 1 1	1_2D1 1_451 11	_2D1_2 _451_4 1	213 D1_2D 51_45 _1 =1=	1_2D1 1_451 11	51 _2D1 _451 1 1	_2DJ _451	
HEXI 331 00 DECI 511 0 ASCI 1 0	1_201_571	_12 _13  _6F _72  11  1114   _	_07 _00  7 _0  _^G _^@  BEL NUL	1_071 171 1_^G1	00 0010	01_02 01_2 01_3	1_221 1_341 11		_2D1	_231 _2D1 _451 1
BYTE1 241 25 HEX1 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1_2D1_2D1	2DJ 2DJ 45J 45	ll	1_2D1	2D1_0 4511 1NU	01_33 01_51 @1	MNT    _ 0    _ 00	201 321 21	_571	
BYTE   40   41 HEX   72   08 DEC   114   8 ASC     1 H ALT     BS SYM   r	1_001_071 10171	100_100_ 1010_ 1010_	_461_47 _021_22 _21_34 _B1 _STX1	1_2D1	_2D1_2			531 2D1 451 1		_551 _2D1 _451 1 1

BYTE1 561 571 HEX1 2D1 2D1 DEC1 451 451 ASC1 1 1 ALT1 1 2	1 2D1 2D1 2D1 00 1 451 451 451 0	01_331_001_201 01_51101_321 011_01_^01_^\cdot\cdot\cdot	651 661 671 571 6F1 721 87111111141 -1 1 1 1	_681_691_701_711 _091_001_071_001 _91_01_71_01 _11_^e1_^g1_^e1 _BTINULIBELINULI
BYTE1_721_73 _HEX1_001_02 _DEC1_01_2 _ASC1_081_0B _ALTINULISTX _SYM11_	1_221_2D1_2D1_2 1_341_451_451_4 1111	71 781 791 801 D1 2D1 2D1 2D1 51 451 451 451 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1	2D1 2D1 2D 451 451 45 1 1	2D1 2D1 2D1 2D1
BYTEL 881 89 HEXI 001 33 DECI 01 51 ASCI 01 ALTINULI SYMI 1 3	00  20  57  6   01 32  87 11   00	1 114  10  0      1 1 0  0	971 981 99 071 001 00 71 01 0 ^G1 ^e1 ^e BELINULINUL	L_B111
BYTE 1104 1105 HEX 1 2D 1 2D DEC 1 451 45 ASC 1 1 ALT 1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1 2D1 2D1 2D1 2	9 110 111 112  D  2D  2D  2D  2D  5  45  45  45  		1
BYTE11201121 -HEX1 6F1 72 -DEC11111114 -ASC1 1 -ALT1 1 -SYM1 01 1	1 0B1 001 071 0 1 111 01 71 1 ^K1 ^@1 ^G1 ^ 1 VT1NUL1BEL1NU	01_001_021_221 01_01_21_341 01_01_B1 1	12911301131 _2D1 _2D1 _2D1 _451 _451 _45 	132 133 134 135  -2D  2D  2D  2D  45  45  45  45  -1
BYTE 136 137 HEX 1 2D 1 2D DEC 1 45 1 45 ASC 1 1 1 ALT 1 1 -	1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2I	01_001_331_001	201_571_6F1 321_8711111 	

BYTE   152   153 HEX   00   00 DEC   0   0 ASC   0   0 ALT   NUL   NUL SYM   1	1_021_221_2D 121_341_45 1_^B11	1 2D1 2D1 2D	116011611162 1 2D1 2D1 2D 1 451 451 45 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2D1 2D1 1 451 451 1 1 1	201_201_201
BYTE11681169 HEX1 2D1 00 DEC1 451 0 ASC1 1 0 ALT1 INUL SYM1 -1	33  00  20   51  0  32   1 0  1   NUL SPC	1 571 6F1 72 1 8711111114 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 001 001 08 1 01 01 8 1 2 19 19 19	1 _ 01 _ 801 1 _ 01 _ 801	181118211831 _011_221_501 _11_341_801 _^A11_1 SOH11_1
BYTE 184 185 HEX 1 6D 1 74 DEC 1109 1116 ASC 1 1 ALT 1 1 SYM1 m1 t	1 20 4E 6F 1 32 78 111 1 ^ 1 1	1 001 2D1 2D 1 01 451 45 1 ^@1 1	1_2D1_2D1_2D	1_011_001 11101 1_^A1_^@1 1SOH!NUL!	197119811991 081 001 181 _81 01 241 ^H1 ^@1 ^X1 BSINULICANI
BYTE12001201 HEX1 011 22 DEC1 11 34 ASC1 A1 ALTISOH1 SYMI 1 =	1_491_6E1_74 1_7311101116 111	1 201 501 64 1 321 801100 1 ^ 1	11 001 2D1 2D 01 01 451 45 1 ^@1 1	1_2D1_2D1	
BYTE12161217 HEX1 081 00 DEC1 81 0 ASC1 11 10 ALT1 BSINUL SYM1 1		50  72  63   80 114  99 	1_201_501_64	1_001_2D1 1_01_451 1_0e11 1NUL11	
BYTE12321233 HEX1 2D1 03 DEC1 451 3 ASC1 1 C ALT1 1ETX SYM1 -1	1_001_081_00 1_01_81_0 1_0e1_h1_0e	001 011 22	1_521_651_6D 1_8211011109 1111	1_611_691 1_9711051; 111	245124612471 6E1 201 421 1101 321 661

BYTE12481249 -HEX1 611 6C -DEC1 971108 -ASC1 1 -ALT1 1 -SYM1 a1 1	1 001 2D1 041 1 1 01 451 41 1 01 1 D1	53125412551256 001 081 001 00 01 81 01 0 01 31 01 0 01 3H 20 20 0L1 BSINULINUL	01  22  49   1  34  73   ^A	260 261 262 263  6E  74  20  74  110 116  32 116  -
	1 441 611 741 1 1 681 97111611 1 1 1 1	651_001_051_001	B1 01 001 001 001	
HEX1 431 20	1 741 6F1 201 4 111611111 321 4 1 1 1 1 1 1	441_611_741_65 681_9711161101 	01 61 001 01 61 01 NULIACKINULI	81 01 01 21 ^H1 ^@1 ^@1 ^B1
	1 61 69 64 2 1 97 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1	201_741_6F1_201 32111611111_321 ^`11_^`J PC11ISPC1	_44 _61 _74  _68 _97 116  	
	1_571_6F1_721_0 1_87111111141 1111		_001_021_221 0121_341 _^@1_^B11	3241325132613271 2D1 2D1 2D1 2D1 451 451 451 451 
BYTE13281329 HEX1 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2	2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1 51_451_451_451 11	_001_331_001 01_51101	3401341134213431 201 571 6F1 721 321 87111111141 

BYTE13441345 HEXI 011 00 DECI 11 0 ASCI AI 0 ALTISOHINUL SYMI 1	1_091_001_00 1_91_01_0 1_11_081_08	1_021_221_2D 121_341_45 1_^B11	I 2DI 2DI 2D I 45I 45I 45 I I I	1_2D1_2D1_2D 1_451_451_45 1111	1_2D1_2D1
BYTE1360 361 HEX1 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1 2D1 2D1 00	1 331 001 201 1 511 01 321 1 1 21 21	571_6F1_72 8711111114 11	02  00  09   2  0  9   18  16  1  STX NUL  HT	1_001_001
BYTE13761377 HEX1 021 22 DEC1 21 34 ASC1 B1 ALTISTXI SYMI 1 "	1 2D1 2D1 2D	1381138213831 1 2D1 2D1 2D1 1 451 451 451 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2D1 2D1 2D1 451 451 45	2D1 2D1 2D	1_2D1_001
ASCI I 10	1 201 571 6F 1 321 871111	72  03  00   1114  3  01 	091 001 00 91 01 0 11 01 0	1_021_221_2D 121_341_45 1_^B11	1_2D1_2D1 1_451_451 111
BYTE14081409 HEX1 2D1 2D1 DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_2D1_2D1_2DJ		2D1 2D1 001	331 001 201 511 01 321 1 201 21	_571_6F1
BYTE   424   425   HEX   72   04   DEC   114   4   ASC     ^D   ALT     LEOT   SYM   r	001 091 001 01 91 01 201 21 201	001 021 221	2D1 2D1 2D1	435143614371 _2D1 _2D1 _2D1 _451 _451 _451 	43814391 2D1 2D1 451 451 - 1 1

_HEXT_	401441 2D1 2D 451 45 -1 -1	1_2D1_2	3144414 D1 2D1 51 451 -1 1 -1 1 =1 =1	001 33 01 51 ^@1	31_00 10 10	1_20	[_57] [_87] []	6F 111	72	L_05] L_5] L_^E] LENOJ	_00J 0J	_09 _9 _^I	1001
_HEX1_ _DEC1_ _ASC1_	561457. 001 02. 01 2. 01 3B. ULISTX.	221_2 _341_4		611462 2D1_2D 451_45 1 1	1_2D 1_45 1	_2D1	_2D  _45  					4701 _2D1 _451 1 1	4711 _2D1 _451 1 1
BYTE14 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALTINI_ _SYM1	00]_33] _0]_51] ^@]]	_001_2 01_3 _^@1_^ NULISP	`		1_06J 1_6J 1_^FJ 1ACKJ	01 01 01	160   16   11	4821 _001 01 01 081 NUL1 1	0T 0T 00T	_021 21 _^B1		_2D1	
_HEX1_		_2D1_21		931494 2D1 2D 451 45	1_2D1	_2D1	4971. 2D1. 451. 1. 1.	2D1 451		_331 _511 1		201 321 ^`1	5031 -571 -871 1 1
BYTE150 HEX11 DEC111 ASC1 ALT1 SYM1	6F1_721 1111141 11	_071_0	7150815 01 091 01 91 01 11 11 ETIN	091510 001_00 _01_0 ^@1_^@ ULINUL	1_02] 1_2] 1_^B]	5121 _221 _341 1 1	5131 _2D1 _451 1 1	5141 2D1 451 1	5151 _2D1 _451 1 1	5161 2D1 451 1	5171 2D1 451 1	2D1	5191 _2D1 _451 1 1
BYTE152 HEX1 2 DEC1 4 ASC1 ALT1 SYM1	DI_2DI	_2D1_2I	B1524152 D1_2D1_2 B1_451_4 J11	2D1_00 151_0 _1_0 _1NUL	L_331 L_511 L1	001	201 321 ^`1	571		721		_01 _00T	

_HEX1_001_001_02	21_221_2D1_2D1 21_341_451_451 B111	2D1_2D1_2D1	_2D1_2D1_2D1	5481549155015511 2D1 2D1 2D1 2D1 451 451 451 451 1 1 1 1
HEX1 2D1 001 3 DEC1 451 01 5 ASC1 1 201 ALT1 INUL1	31 001 201 57	6F  72  00   11111114  0  	001 0A1 40 01 101 64 ^@1 ^J1	I 01 11 01 01 I 01 11 01 01 INULISOHINULINULI
HEXI 001 001 0	01 001 F01 3F1 01 012401 63 01 2012401	00  00  31    01 01 49    ^@  ^@     NUL NUL	001 001 01 01 01 1 01 01 A NULINULISOH	01 1011281 11 1 ^@1 ^J11281 ^A1
_HEX1_031_001_0 _DEC13101	01_001_001_00 01_01_01_0 01_^@1_^@1_^@	1 801 521 401 11281 821 641 11281 1 1	001 001 2B 01 01 43 01 01 NULINULI	
HEX1 421 341 2	91_2F1_311_32 11_471_491_50 _111	1_001_311_321 101_491_501 1_^@111 1NUL111	001 201 20 01 321 32 01 21 22 NULISPCISPC	16121613161416151 1_201_201_021_001 1_321_3212101 1_^1_^1_^B1_^e1 1SPC1SPC1STX1NUL1 111
BYTE161616171618 -HEX1_0A1_801_0 -DEC1_1011281ASC1_^J11281_0 -ALT1_LF11281S08 -SYM111	11_021_1E1_851 1121_3011331 A1_^B1_^^11331	EBI 511 B81 2351 8111841 2351 11841	2E1 591 401 461 891 641	0 _0 _43 _66  _^@ _^@  =

BYTE16321633163416351636	16371638163916401641164	2164316441645164616471
HEXI 351 2DI 421 311 31	1 001 2F1 311 321 031 0	22-26-22-22
_DEC1_531_451_661_491_49		01_101128111212361
_ASC1111	1_^@1111C1	@1_^J11281_^A1_^B12361
_ALT1111	INULIIIETXINU	LL_LF11281SOH1STX12361
SYMI 51 -1 BI 11 1	11_/1_11_211	

BYTE   648   649   650   651   652   653   654   655   656   657   658   659   660   661   662   663
HEX   51   B8   1E   45   5B   B2   40   00   00   2B   42   33   2D   43   31   31
DEC  81 184  30  69  91 178  64  01 01 43  66  51  45  67  49  49
ASCI 11841 ^^1 1 11781 1 ^@1 ^@1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ALTI 11841 RSI 1 11781 INULINULI 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SYMI OI   E   [   E   L   E   E   E   E   E   E   E   E

BYTE   664   665   666   667   668   669   670   671   1672   1673   674   1675   1676   6	577167816791
HEX! 001 2F1 311 321 041 001 0A1 801 011 021 001 001 001	001_001_801
DEC  0  47  49  50  4  0  10 128  1  2  0  0  0	01_011281
ASCI ^@I	and the part and the same one one day day one one
ALTINUL! _ 1 _ 1 _ 1EOTINUL! LF11281SOH1STX!NUL!NUL!NUL!N	NULINUL11281
<u>SYMI   /  11 21   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1 </u>	

BYTE16801681168216831	684168516861687168816891	690169116921693169416951
_HEX1_521_401_001_001	2B1 421 311 311 001 311	311_001_2F1_311_321_051
_DEC1_821_6410101	431 661 491 491 01 491	491 01 471 491 501 51
ASC1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111	1111
_ALT11_NULINULI		INULIIIENOI
SYMI RI @I I I		11/111211

BYTE169616971698169917001	7011702170317041705170617071708170917101711
_HEX1_001_0A1_801_011_021	1EI 851 EBI 511 B81 2EI 591 401 001 001 2B
DECI01_10112811121	30113312351 8111841 461 891 641 01 01 43
ASCI _01 _JI1281 _AI _BI	^^113312351 11841 1 1 1 ^@1 ^@1
_ALTINUL1_LF11281SOH1STX1.	RS113312351 11841 1 1 INULINULI
_SYM11111	

BYTE171217131	714171517161	717171817191720	17211722172317241725172617271
_HEX1_431_311	311 001 311	311_001_2F1_31	1 321 061 001 0A1 801 011 021
_DEC1_671_491	491 01 491		1_501_61_01_1011281_11_21
_ASCII_I			11_^F1_^@1_^J11281_^A1_^B1
_ALTII	INULT	INUL11	IIACKINULI_LF11281SOH1STX1
_SYMICI1I	111_1	11/11	1_2111

BYTE17281729173017311732173317341735173617371738173917401741174217	431
HEXI 8F1 C21 F51 281 5C1 D71 651 401 001 001 2B1 451 311 311 2B1	461
DEC1143119412451 401 92121511011 641 01 01 431 691 491 491 431	701
ASC1143119412451 1 12151 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
_ALT114311941245111215111NUL1NUL111111	1
_SYM1 _ 1 _ 1 _ (1 _ \1 _ 1 _ e1 _ @1 _ 1 _ 1 _ +1 _ E1 _ 11 _ 11 _ +1	FI

BYTE   744   745   746   747   748   749   750   751	75217531754175517561757175817591
HEX   31   31   00   31   32   00   00   0B	401 001 011 001 001 001 001 001
	641 01 11 01 01 01 01 01
ASCI I I ^@I I _ 1 ^@I ^KI	19 19 19 19 19 19 1A 19 19 19 1
ALTI I INULI I INULI YTI	INULISOHINULINULINULINULINULI
SYMI 11 11 1 1 21 1 1	<u></u>

BYTE17601761176217631764176517661767176817691770177117721773177417751
HEXI 001 001 401 001 001 321 001 311 011 001 0B1 801 011 031 9A1 E31
DECI_01_01_641_01_01_501_01_491_11_01_1111281_11_3115412271
ASC1 ^@1 _ 1 _ ^@1 _ 1 _ ^@1 _ 1 _ ^@1 _ 1 _ ^A1 _ ^@1 _ ^K11281 _ ^A1 _ ^C115412271
ALTINULINULI INULI INULI ISOBINULI YT1128ISOBIETX115412271
_SYM111_@11211_11111111

BYTE1776177717781779178017811	782178317841785	17861787178813	789179017911
HEX1 EF1 F11 9C1 1C1 521 401	001 001 2B1 28		2A1 241 421
DEC1239124111561 281 821 641	01 01 431 40	1-681-491-491	421_361_661
	NOT   NOT	ll-	
SYMI       R  @	+  (	DI 11 11	*  \$  B

BYTE179217931794179517961	79717981799180018011802180318041805180618071
_HEX1_241_341_291_2F1_311	321 001 201 201 201 201 021 001 0B1 801 011
_DEC1_361_521_411_471_491	501 01 321 321 321 321 21 01 1111281 11
_ASC1111	1 ^@1 ^`1 ^`1 ^`1 ^`1 ^B1 ^@1 ^K11281 ^A1
ALTI 1 1 1	INULISPCISPCISPCISPCISTX   NULI_VT1128   SOH
_SYMI_\$1_41_)1_/1_11	21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

BYTE1808180918101811181218131814181518161817181818191820182118221823	1
HEXI 021 841 A11 FB1 5F1 1B1 921 591 401 001 001 2B1 241 421 241 35	Ī
DECI_21132116112511_951_2711461_891_641_01_01_431_361_661_361_53	1
ASCI_^BI1321161125111_^[1146111_^0]_^0[1111	1
ALTISTX1132116112511	1
_SYM111111Y1_@11+1_\$1_B1_\$1_5	1

BYTE18241825182618	271828182918	3301831183	2183318341	83518361	837183818391
_HEX1_2D1_421_311_	321 001 291	031_001_01	B1_801_011	021_661	631 381 B11
DECI 451 661 491	501_01_411	31_01_1	4-4-4-4-4-4-4	211021	991_5611771
ASCI I I I	1 ^@11		K11281_^A1	B	
ALTI I I	INUL11	ETXINULI_V	TJ1281SOH1	STX11	
_SYMI -  B  1	21 1 11			f1	<u>cl</u> 81 _ 1

BYTE   840   841   842   843   844   845   846   847   848   849   850   851   852	853185418551
HEX! FC! F4! B1! 40! 00! 00! 2B! 44! 31! 31! 2D! 43! 31!	321 001 001
DEC 252 244 177  64  0  0  43  68  49  49  45  67  49	501 01 01
ASC1252124411771	INULINULI
SYMI	21 1 1

BYTE   856   857   858   859   860   861   862   863   864   865   866   867   868   869	87018711
HEXT 291 041 001 0B1 801 011 021 CD1 F11 F71 781 4E1 4E1 621	401_001
DECI 411 41 01 1111281 11 212051241124711201 781 781 981	_641_01
ASC1 1 ^D1 ^@1 ^K 1281 ^A  ^B 205 241 247  1 1 1 1 1	T-7-6T
ALT1   [EOT   NUL   VT   128   SOH   STX   205   241   247	INUL1
SYMI ) I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	

BYTE1872187318741	87518761877187818	7918801881188218	8318841885188618871
_HEX1_001_2B1_451	311 311 2B1 421 3	K 40 - L	291_051_001_0B1_801
_DEC101_431_691	491 491 431 661	191_5010101_	411_51_01_1111281
_ASCII		T T J GT J GT	
_ALTINUL111		INULINULI_	IENOINULI_VTI1281
_SYM11+1E1		11 21 1	

BYTE18881889189018911892189318941895189618971898189919001901	190219031
HEXI 011 021 511 931 F31 D81 691 601 691 401 001 001 2B1 46	1_311_311
_DECI_11_21_81 147 243 216 105 _96 105 _64 _01_01_43 _70	1_491_491
ASCI ^AI ^BI 1147124312161 I I I 1 ^@I ^@I _I	1
ALTISOHISTXI 1147124312161 1 1 INULINULI 1	11
SYM	11111

BYTE1904190519061	9071908190919101911191219131914191519161917191819191
_HEX1_2B1_431_311	321 001 001 291 061 001 0B1 801 011 021 8F1 C21 F51
_DEC1_431_671_491	501 01 01 411 61 01 1111281 11 21143119412451
_ASC111	
_ALT111	INULINULIIACKINULI_YTI128ISOHISTXI143I194I245I
_SYM1+1C111	211111111

BYTE   920   921   922   923   924   925   926   927   928   929   930   931   932   933   934   93	351
HEXI 281 5C1 D71 751 401 001 001 281 451 311 321 281 461 311 321 3	101
DECI 401 92121511171 641 01 01 431 691 491 501 431 701 491 501	01
ASCI   1215    1 01 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11.1
SYMI (  \    u   @      +  E  1  2  +  F  1  2	1

BYTE   936   937   938   939   940   941   942   943   944   945   946   947   948   949   950   951
HEXI 001 291 001 001 0C1 401 001 011 001 001 001 001 001 001 081 401
DECI 01 411 01 01 121 641 01 11 01 01 01 01 01 01 81 641
ASCI ^el   1 ^el ^el ^Ll   1 ^el ^Al ^el ^el ^el ^el ^el ^Hl
ALTINULI INULINULI FFI INULISOBINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINULINUL
SYMI I ) I I I QI I I I QI

BYTE   952   953   954   955   956   957   958   959   960   961   962   963   964   965   966   967
HEX! 001 001 331 001 311 011 001 0C1 801 011 031 531 091 9E1 A41 B11
DEC  0  0  51  0  49  1  0  12 128  1  3  83  9 158 164 177  ASC  ^0  ^0    ^0    ^0    ^0  1   ^1 158 164 177
ASC1 61 61 1 61 1 A1 61 L11281 A1 C1 1 11158116411771  ALTINULINULI INULI ISOHINULI FF1128ISOHIETXI I HT1158116411771
SYMI I I 31 I 11 I I I I I I I I I

BYTE196819691970197119721973197419751976197719781979198019811982198	131
HEX! B7! 51! 40! 00! 00! 2B! 28! 44! 31! 32! 2A! 24! 42! 24! 34! 2	91
DEC 183  81  64  01 01 43  40  68  49  50  42  36  66  36  52  4	11
ASC 183      ^@  ^@	
_ALT 183  _   _  NUL NUL  _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _	
SYMI   O  @    +  (  D  1  2  *  \$  B  \$  4	11

BYTE19841985198619871988198919901991199219931994199519961997199819991
HEXI 2F1 311 321 001 201 201 201 201 021 001 0C1 801 011 021 CB1 7B1
DECI 471 491 501 01 321 321 321 21 01 1211281 11 2120311231
ASCI       1 ^@  ^\  ^\  ^\  ^\  ^\  ^B  ^@  ^L 128  ^A  ^B 203
ALTI I INULISPCISPCISPCISPCISTXINULI FF1128ISOHISTX12031 1
_SYMI/I1I2IIIIIII[1

BYTE! 01 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91 101 111 121 131 14	1 151
HEX! 4D! AD! 06! F7! 59! 40! 00! 00! 2B! 24! 42! 24! 35! 2D! 42	1_311
DECI_7711731_612471_891_641_01_01_431_361_661_361_531_451_66	1 491
ASC1 11731 F12471 1 1 01 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11
ALT1 11731ACK12471 1 1NUL1NUL1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	many many many makes
SYMI MI	1_11

	L_33 L_51 L	_00	29 41	1_03]	LQQ_ LQ L@^_	0C 12 ^L	80 128 128	01J L_1J L_^AJ	_02 _2 _^B	1_77J 1119J	2D 45	83 131 131	1 <u>96</u> 1150 1150	_20 _32 _^`\	8D 141 141	1_311 1_B11 11771 11771 11771 11771
BYTE HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI SYMI	401 641	001 01 01	_00 _0 _^@	2B1 431	_441 _681	_31 _49 	_32J _50J	_2DJ _45J J	_43] _67] ]	31 <u>4</u> 91	_33  _51  	0 	001	_29 <u>]</u> _41 <u>]</u>	_04J 4J _^DJ	1_001
BYTEL _HEXL _DECL _ASCL _ALTI _SYMI	_0C1 _121 _^L1 _FF1	_80 <u>J</u> 128 <u>J</u> 128 <u>J</u> 128 <u>J</u>	_01] 1] _^A] SOH]	_021 21 _^B1	_771 1191 1	_F61	_461 _701 1	_4B1 _751 1	_271	_2A_ _42_ 	_6B1	_40J _64J	NNTT 61 01	0T 0T 00T	_2B1 _431	_451 _691 1
BYTEI _HEXI _DECI _ASCI _ALTI _SYMI	_311 _491 1	_321	_2B1	421	311	_33 <u> </u> _5 <u>1</u>	0T 0T	001	_291 _411 1	_051 51 _^E1 ENOI	0T 0T 00T	_0C1 _121 	_801 1281 1281	11 11 A1 SOH1	_021 21 _^BJ STX1	_9B1 1551 1551
BYTE! _HEX! _DEC! _ASC! _ALT! _SYM!	_281 _401 1	CDI	_971 1511 1511	_F61 2461 2461	2D1	731	_401 _641 1	100	0T 0T 00T	2B1	461	311	_321 _501 1	2B1	431	_31  _49  
BYTE1 HEX1 DEC1 ASC1 ALT1 SYM1	331 511 1	971 001 01 201 1011			061 061 _61 _^F1 _CK11	_01 _001	0C1 121 ^L1	801 1281	011 11 ^AI	021 212 ^B12	EB1_ 2351_ 2351_	511 811	B81	1091 1E1 3011 ^^11	851 1331 1331	611

BYTE111211131114111511161117111811191120112111221123112411251126112	71
HEXI 801 401 001 001 2B1 451 311 331 2B1 461 311 331 001 001 291 0	OT
DEC11281 641 01 01 431 691 491 511 431 701 491 511 01 01 411	OT
ASC11281 1 ^@1 ^@1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ^@1 ^@1 _1 ^	<b>6</b> T
ALTI1281 INULINULI I III IIII INU	TT
SYMI   @    +  E  1  3  +  F  1  3	_1

BYTE 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143
HEXI 001 0D1 401 001 011 001 001 001 001 001 101 401 001 0
DECI 01 131 641 01 11 01 01 01 01 01 161 641 01 01 521
ASCI ^el ^MI I ^el ^Al ^el ^el ^el ^el ^el ^el ^el ^PI I ^el ^el I
ALTINULI CRI INULISOHINULINULINULINULINULINULIDLEI INULINULI I
_SYM111_@1111111141

BYTE 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1	158 159
HEXI 001 311 011 001 0D1 801 011 031 2D1 E51 F81 0B1 381 511	511 401
DECI 01 491 11 01 13 1281 11 31 45 1229 1248 11 56 1 811	811_641
ASC1_01_1_1A1_01_M11281_A1_C1122912481_K111	
ALTINULI ISOHINULI CRI128ISOHIETXI 122912481 VTI 1 1	
SYM1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 81 01	01 61

BYTE   160   161   162   163   164   165   166   167   168   169   170   1	7111721173117411751
HEX! 001 001 2B1 281 441 311 331 2A1 241 421 241	341 291 2F1 311 321
DECI 01 01 431 401 681 491 511 421 361 661 361	521_411_471_491_501
ASCI ^@I ^@I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _	
ALTINULINULI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
SYM	41 )1 /1 11 21

BYTE/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/
HEXI 001 201 201 201 021 001 001 801 011 021 F11 9F1 F21 451 801
DECI_01_321_321_321_21_01_1311281_11_21241115912421_6911281
ASCI ^@I ^`I ^`I ^`I ^`I ^BI ^@I ^MI128I ^AI ^BI24111591242I 1128I
ALTINULISPCISPCISPCISTCISTXINULI CRI128ISOHISTX1241I159I242I 1128I
SYMI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

BYTE 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 20	612071
HEXI 5DI 5AI 401 001 001 2BI 241 421 241 351 2DI 421 311 341 0	01 291
DECI_93I_90I_64I_0I_0I_43I_36I_66I_36I_53I_45I_66I_49I_52I_	01_411
_ASC111111	@ L L
_ALT111NUL1NUL1111	LI
SYMI 11 Z1 @1 1 1 +1 \$1 B1 \$1 51 -1 B1 11 41	_11

BYTE   208   209   210   211   212   213   214   215   216   217   218   219   220   221   222	12231
HEX! 031 001 0D1 801 011 021 F71 621 6B1 951 AA1 231 B11 401 00	1_001
DECI 31 01 1311281 11 212471 981107114911701 3511771 641 0	1-01
ASCI ^CI ^@I ^M 128  ^A  ^B 247       149 170   1177	161
ALTIFTX   NUL   CR   128   SOH   STX   247	INATT
<u></u>	

BYTE 1224 1225 1226 J	2271228122912301231	123212331234123512361237123812391
HEX   2B   44   31		1 001 001 291 041 001 0D1 801 011
DECI 431 681 491		1_01_01_411_41_01_1311281_11
_ASCIII		1 ^@1 ^@1 1 ^D1 ^@1 ^M11281 ^A1
ALTI I I	111	INULINULI IEOTINULI CRI128ISOHI
SYMI +1 DI 1	31 -1 Cl 11 4	

BYTE 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 25	412551
HEXI 021 871 B41 A11 A81 611 E91 711 401 001 001 2B1 451 311 3	31_2B1
DECI 21135 180 161 168  97 233 113  64  01 01 43  69  49  5	11_431
ASC  ^B 135 180 161 168    1233          ^@  ^@	
ALT STX 135 180 161 168  1233	
_SYM	31±1

BYTE125612571	258125912601261126212	6312641265126612671	2681269127012711
HEX1 421 311	341 001 001 291 051 0	001_0D1_801_011_021	971 DOI 491 A91
DEC1_661_491	521 01 01 411 51		15112081 7311691
ASCII_I		<u>^@1_^M11281_^A1_^B1</u> ;	1511208111691
_ALTII	INULINULIIENOINU	JLI_CR11281SOH1STX1	1511208111691
SYMI_BI_1I	41111		II

BYTE127212731274	12751276127712781	279128012811282	128312841285128612871
_HEX1_561_C51_79	1_401_001_001_2BJ	_461_311_331_2BJ	1 431 311 341 001 001
_DECI_86]197]121	1_641_01_01_431	701 491 511 43	1 671 491 521 01 01
_ASCI11971	1101011		T T T T _ T _ GT _ GT
ALT111971	IINULINULII		I I INULINULI
_SYM1_V11_y	1	Fl 11 31 +	CJ 11 41 1 1

HEX.   00   2B   45   31   34   2B   46   31   34   00   00   29   00   00   00   0E   40   0E
ASCI ^@!
SYMI
SYTE   320   321   322   323   324   325   326   327   328   329   330   331   332   333   334   333   BEX   001   01   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   001   351   001   491   001   001   351   001   491   001   001   351   001
HEXI 001 01 001 001 001 001 001 001 141 401 001 0
HEX! 001 0E1 801 011 031 451 351 111 041 2A1 E91 501 401 001 001 2EDEC! 01 1411281 11 31 691 531 171 41 4212331 801 641 01 01 43 ASC! ^e! ^N11281 ^A1 ^C!
HEX! 281 441 311 341 2A1 241 421 241 341 291 2F1 311 321 001 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 2

BYTE13841385138613871388138913901391139213931394139513961397139813991

DEC L ASC L	80 128 128	1_1	02] 2] ^B]	_B8] 184] 184]	_F9] 249] 249]	_33	5C 92	1 94 1 1 4 8 J 1 1 4 8 J	1408J 184J 184J 184J	B01 1761 1761	_40J _64J	00 0 	1_00 <u>1</u>	_2BJ	4141	_31
SYMI			[]			3						- She was not		±]	D	
HEX	34	1417 1_2D	43	_31]	35]	_00]	_00	291	041	100	0E	80	011	02	_D8J	_01
DEC J ASC J ALT		1_45 1	L_67J LJ	49		0_ 0	_^@		_^D_		^NJ	128 128 128		_^BJ	216 216 216	_^A
SYM		Ī=J	L_C	1]	5]			ι)		J			lJ			
ovme !	1422	1433	1121	1 1 2 5	1436	1127	1/130	1430	14401	4411	112	1113	1 1 1 1	1115	1116	117
HEX DEC	A6	1_29 1_41	L_AC 1172	<u>23</u> _ <u>35</u> _		40	0.0	1_00 10	2BJ	451	31	34		42	31	_35 _53
ASC ALT SYM	1166		1172 1172 1		у			INUL		J EJ	1	4	LJ L±J	В	1	5
HEX	1_00	1449	1_29	05	00	L OE	1_80	01	02	471	_32	60	1_1E	5D	1_3B	80
DEC ASC ALT				15 L_^E LENO	1		1128	I_^A	per stress officers officers and		5.0	1_96. L L	1_30 1_^^ 1_RS	L		1128 1128 1128
SYM	L	1	11_	l		L	l	1	LJ	G	2	l`.	1		li	
BYTE	464	1465	1466													
DEC ASC	64	1_00 1_0 1_^@ 1NUL	10 1^@_	L_43]		49	1_34 1_52	1_2B 1_43_ 1	_43  _67  		_53_			41		
ALT																

BYTE   496   497   498   499   500	501150215031504150515061	50715081509151015111
HEXI 311 351 281 461 311	351 001 001 291 001 001	OF1_401_001_011_001
_DECI_491_531_431_701_491	_5310101_4110101	151 641 01 11 01 ^OI 1 ^@I ^AI ^@I
_ASCIii		OI I EI AI EI
ALTI I I I I I I		
-9761713171E171	211	

BYTE   512   513   514   515   516   517   518   519   520   521   522   523   524   525   526   527
HEXI 001 001 001 001 001 181 401 001 001 361 001 311 011 001 0F1 801
DEC  0  0  0  0  0  24  64  0  0  54  0  49  1  0  15 128
ASC1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^@1 ^X1 1 ^@1 ^@1 1 ^@1   ^A1 ^@1 ^O11281
ALTINULINULINULINULICANI INULINULI INULI ISOHINULI SI11281
<u>SYMI                                      </u>

BYTE   528   529   530   531   532   533   534   535   536   537   538   539   540   541   542	215431
HEX! 011 031 D71 D01 BB1 501 811 7F1 501 401 001 001 2B1 281 44	1_311
DEC  1  3 215 208 187  80 129 127  80  64  0  0  43  40  68	1_491
ASC  ^A  ^C 215 208 187     129  ^2	1 1
SYMI I I I I PI I I PI CI I +1 (I D	1_11

BYTE154415451	5461547154815491	550155115521553	1554155515561557155815591
HEX1 351 2A1	241 421 241 341	291 2F1 311 32	1 001 201 201 201 201 021
DECI_531_421	361 661 361 521	411 471 491 50	1_01_321_321_321_321_21
_ASCII_I	111.		1_^@1_^`1_^`1_^`1_^B1
_ALTII			INULISPCISPCISPCISPCISTX1
_SYM1_51_*1	\$1_B1_\$1_41	1 /1 11 2	11111

BYTE   560   561   562   563   564   565   566   567   568   569   570   571   572   573   574	5751
	_2B1
DECI_01_15 128 _11_21_71 180 _47 _11_55 _47 _91 _64 _01_01	_431
ASCI ^@I ^OI1281 ^AI ^BI 11801 I ^AI I I I 1 ^@I ^@I	
ALTINULI SII128 SOHISTXI 11801 ISOHI I I I INULINULI	1
_SYM11111_G11_/11_71_/1[1@111	±1

BYTF157615771578157915801581158215831584158515861587158815891590159	11
HEX1 241 421 241 351 2D1 421 311 361 001 291 031 001 0F1 801 011 0	21
DECI 361 661 361 531 451 661 491 541 01 411 31 01 1511281 11	21
ASC1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 C1 ^@1 ^011281 ^A1 ^	BI
ALTIIIIIIINULIIETX NULI_SI1128 SOH ST	LX
SYMI \$1 B1 \$1 51 -1 B1 11 61 1 11 1 1 1 1	_1

BYTE   592   593   594   595   596   597   598   599   600   601   602   603	16041605160616071
HEX   E7   3A   2F   80   D7   4B   B0   40   00   00   2B   44	071 051 051 401
DEC[231] 58] 47[128[215] 75[176] 64[ 0] 0] 43[ 68]	491 531 451 671
ALT12311   112812151   11761   1NULINULI   1 +   D	11 51 -1 CI

BYTE   608   609   610   611   612   613   614   615   616   617   618   619   620   621   622	6231
HEX! 311 361 001 001 291 041 001 0F1 801 011 021 0E1 F61 D41 7D1	_8CI
DEC  49  54  0  0  41  4  0  15 128  1  2  14 246 212 125	
ASCI I 1 ^@1 ^@1	1401
ALTI I INULINULI JEOTINULI SII1281SOHISTXI SO124612121 J	TANT
SYMI 11 61 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

BYTE162416251626162716281629163016311632163316341635163616	37163816391
HEX! 431 7A1 401 001 001 2B1 451 311 351 2B1 421 311 361	001 001 291
DECJ 6711221 641 01 01 431 691 491 531 431 661 491 541	01 01 411
ASC1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u></u>
ALTI I I INULINULI I I I I I I I I I I I	JULINULII
SYMI CI ZI @       +   E   1   5   +   B   1   6	

BYTE16401641164216431644164516461647164816491	650165116521653165416551
HEXI 051 001 0F1 801 011 021 D01 281 861 FE1	431 All 831 401 001 001
DECI 51 01 15 1 128 1 1 2 1 2 0 8 1 4 0 1 1 3 4 1 2 5 4 1	67116111311 641 01 01
ASCI ^EI ^@I ^O 128  ^A  ^B 208    1134 254	116111311 1 ^@1 ^@1
ALTIENOINUL  SI 128 SOH STX 208    1134 254	I161 131 INULINULI
SYMI I I I I I I I I I I I	<u>Cl l @l l l</u>

BYTE1656165716581	659166016611662	663166416651666	166716681669167016711
_HEXI_2BI_461_311	351 2B1 431 31J	361 001 001 29	1_061_001_0F1_801_011
_DEC1_431_701_491	531 431 671 491	541 01 01 41	
_ASC111			1_^F1_^@1_^O11281_^A1
_ALT111		INULINULI	IACKINULI SII1281SOHI
_SYM1+1F111	_51_+1_C1_11	61 1 1	

BYTE1672167316	57416751676	1677167816	7916801681	168216831	68416851	68616871
HEXI 021 ECI	511_B81_1E		and the same and the same and the same and the same	1_001_2B1	451_311	361_2B1
DEC1 212361 ASCI B12361	8111841 30	<u>  133 _97  </u>  133    1	441 641 0	101_431	691 491	541 431
ALT   STX   236	11841 RS	11331 11	441 INIII.	INIII.I		
SYMI I I	01 1	a	1	1±1.	E] 11	61 +1

BYTE   688   689   690   691   692   693   694   695   696   697   698   699   700   701   702   703
HEX! 461 311 361 001 001 291 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1A1 1
DECL 701 491 541 01 01 411 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 2
ASCI       ^@  ^@      ^Z  ^Z  ^Z  ^Z  ^Z  ^Z  ^Z  ^Z  ^Z
ALTI   INULINULI ISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBI
SYMI FI 11 61   1 )1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1

BYTE   704   705   706   707   708   709   710   711   712   713   714   715   716   72	17171817191
HEXI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1A	IAL_IAL_IAL
DEC  26  26  26  26  26  26  26  26  26  26	261_261_261
ASCI ZI	IR I SUR I SUR I
SYM	

BYTE17201721172217231724172517261727172817291730173117321733173417351
HEXI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1A
DECI 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261
ASC1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z1 ^Z
ALTISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUB
SYMI

BYTEL 01 01	0101	01 0	1 01 01	01 01	01 01	01 01 01 01
desired district commences about great others arrange arrange great great strape.	stress gitting errors errors errors giving errors errors errors	or their time take more field time to	A	- war that that was our that that who	near-Ball diel aub- neur bieb-dheil aube m	XXI XXI XXI XXI
considera pero ergo ergo erao erao ergo ergo ergo ergo ergo ergo ergo	man one only only one one only only on	the trace calls rathe date state calls as	the taxes made with more more with with	the case of the case of the case	anne acure sallie salte sacre cuter sallie salte s	01 01 01 01
						XXX   XXX
SYMI						

## Volkswriter 3 Sample File

YTEL	_01	11	2_	3_	4	51	61	71	8_	9		_11	1_12		_14]	
HEXT	2EI	_2EI	_4CJ	41	591	_4F1	_551	_54]	_201	_33		_20	L_OD_	L_QA_	_20]	_20
DECL	461	461	_761	65	891	_791	_851	_841	321	_51	1_32	_32	1_13	10	_32	_32
ASCI		1						!				^ `	L_^MJ	LJ_		
ALTI									SPC		SPC	SPC	L_CR_	LLF	SPC	SPC
SYMI		el	L	A	<u> </u>	01	U1	Tl		3						
						T	:- D						1			
					Layou	at for Th	is Docu	ment					New	Line		
BYTEL	_16	1_17	1_18	alle some diffic eller o	and the same of the same of	1_21	1_22					1_27	1_28		-	all was all all
HEXI	_20_		1_20.	1_20	1_20	1_20	1_20	1_20.	1_20	1_20		1_20		1_20	1_20	
DECL	_32	1_32	1_32.	1_32	1_32		1_32	1_32.	1_32	1_32				1_32	1_32.	1_3
ASCI		1	L	1	1	1_^`	1	1	1		T-,,	T	1	1	1	1
ALTI	SPC	SPC	SPC.	ISPC	ISPC.	ISPC	SPC	ISPC	ISPC	LSPC	ISPC	ISPC	ISPC.	ISPC.	ISPC.	ISP
SYMI			L	1	<b>1</b>	1			L	L	4	<b></b>	<b></b> _	<b></b>	1	1
YTEI	321	331	341	35	361	371	381	391	401	41	1 42	43	1 44	1 45	461	47
HEXI	201	201	20	10	121	541	681	651	201	47	65	74	1 74	79	731	62
DECI	321	321	321	16	18	841			321	71	1101	116	1116	121	115	
ASCI	^ \	~ ` `	^ ` `	^P	^RI	I	1		^ ` [							
ALTIS	SPCI	SPCI	SPC	DLE	DC2	I			SPCI							
SYMI						TI	h	el		G	e	t	Lt	l y	S	b
				Begin Block	Bold											
YTE]	481	491	_50]	_51	52	531	_54]	_55]	_561	_57_	_58	1_59		1_61	_62	
HEXT	_751	_721	_67	_20_	41	641	_641	_72]	651	_73_	1_73	_12.	1_11	1_07	14	
DECT.	1171	1141	103	_32_	65	1001	1001	1141	1011	115	1115	18	1_17_	17	_20	_13
ASC1.												B	10	LG_	T	
ALTI.				SPC								DC2	IDC1	LBEL	DC4	CF
SYMI	<u>u</u>	_rl	g]		L_A	d1	<u>d</u> ]	r	el		S	L	1			
												Bold Off	End Block	Center	End Para- graph	New
YTEL	_641	_651	_66	67	1_68	691	_70]	_71	_72]	_73	1_74	1_75	1_76	1_77	78	1_79
HEXT	LAQ	_0DT	_OA_						631	_6F	1_72	1_65	1_20	1_61	_6E	_64
DECI	101	_131	_10]	_70_	1111	1171	114	115	991	111	1114	1101	1_32	1_97	110	100
		M_				1			1		1		1_^_`	1		
	T 13 1	CRI	_LF]			1					1		ISPC	1		
ASCI. ALTI.	LEI			-	1 - 1	11 1	- 1	01	0.1		1	1	1			
ASCI.		1		F	0			S		0_	L_r	e	1	l_a	n	
ASCI ALTI		1		<u>F</u> _	L0.1	1		§J		Q_		L	1	La_		

BYTE! 801 811 821 831	841 851 861 871	881 891 901 91	1 921 931 941 951
HEXI 201 731 651 761	_651_6E1_201_791	651_611_721_73	1_201_611_671_6F1
DEC   32   115   101   118   ASC   ^	10111101 3211211	1011_9711141115	1-321-97110311111
ALTISPCI I I	I ISPCI I		ISPCI I I
	elnllyl		

BYTE! 961 971 98	1 991100110111021	103110411051106	TPXTTPXXTPXXTPPXTPP
_HEX1_201_6F1_75	1 721 201 661 611	741 681 651 72	1_731_201_621_721_6F1
_DEC1_3211111117	11141 3211021 971	116/104/101/114	11151 321 98111411111
_ASCIII			
_ALT SPC	1ISPC111		I sl l bl rl ol
_SYMII_QIU		tlblelt	

BYTE   112   113   114	1115/116/117/118	11191120112111221123	1124 125 126 127
HEX1 751 671 68	1_741_201_661_6F		1_6E1_201_741_681
DEC  117  103  104	11161 3211021111	1114111611041 351111	11101 32111611041
ALTI	I ISPCI I	I I ISPCI	I ISPCI I I
SYMI ul gl b	1 tl 1 fl o	lritibi lo	

BYTE   128   129	130[131]	1321133	11341135	1136113711	13811391140	1141/142/143/
HEX1 691 73	L_ODI_OAJ	631_6F	1_6E1_74	1_691_6E1_	651 6E1 74	1 2C1 201 611
_DEC 105 115	131 10	_991111	11101116	1105111011	10111101116	1 441 321 971
ASCI	L_^MI_^JJ		11	11_		11
ALTI	CRI_LF		11	11_		IISPCII
SYMI_il_s		clo	l_nl_t	l_il_nl	el ni t	ll_al

BYTE 1144 1145 1146 11	47114811491	150 151 152	115311541155	511561157115811591
_HEX1_201_6E1_651_	771_201_6E1	611 741 69	6F1_6E1_20	1_201_631_6F1_6E1
_DEC1_321110110111	151 3511101	_9711161105	111111101-44	11 351 331111111101
ASCI ^\I I	LCDCI		ļ <del>-</del>	I GDG I
SYMI I ni el	wl l nl	al +1 i	l ol ni	

BYTE11601161116211631	16411651166116	7116811691170	117111721173117411751
_HEX1_631_651_691_761		91_6E1_201_1F	1_4C1_691_621_651_721
_DECI_991101110511181		511101 321 31	1_7611051_98110111141
_ASC1111			111
ALTI I I I		_ll_^`l_^ _llspcl_us	

BYTE117611771	178 179 180 181 182	1831184118511861	187/188/189/190/191/
_HEX1_741_791	_1F1_2C1_201_611_6E	641 201 641 651	641 691 631 611 741
_DEC111611211		1001_32110011011	10011051_991_9711161
_ASCII			
ALTI	USI ISPCI I	ISPC111	
SYMI_tl_yl	l_alb	d11d1e1	_dl_il_cl_al_tl

BYTE   192   193	3119411951196	119711981	19912001201	120212031	20412051	20612071
HEX1 651 64	11_201_741_6E	1_0D1_0A1	741 681 65	1_201_701	_721_6F1	_701_6F1
_DEC_1101_1100	1_32[116[11]	1_131_101	11611041101	1_3211121	11411111	11211111
_ASCII	1-2-1	I CRI LEI		ISPCI		
ALTI	1SPC1	1_CRI_LFI		12561 1		
-51WT6T6	777	211		1TRT		BIDI

BYTE   208   209   210   21	11212121312141215121	6 217 218 219 220 2	21122212231
_HEX1_731_691_741_6	91_6F1_6E1_201_741_6	81 611 741 201 611	6C1_6C1_201
_DEC  115  105  116  10	2111111101 351116110	41_9711161_321_9711	0811081 321
ASCI	-11IGDC		1 CPCI
CVMI CI iI +I	il al alegi	bl al +1	115ECT

BYTE12241225	12261227122812	229123012311232	12331234123	512361237123812391
HEX1 6D1 65	1 6E1 201 611	721 651 201 63	1_721_651_6	11 741 651 641 201
DEC11091101	11101 321 9713	1411011_321_99	111411011 9	71116110111001 321
ASCI I	11_^`11		111	_111111
ALTI	I ISPCI I	IISPCI	1	IISPCI
CVMI ml o	1 1 1 21	rlellc	1 1 01	1 15 10 1+ 16

BYTE1240124112	42124312441	245124612	247124812491	250125112	25212531254	12551
HEX1 651 711	751_611_6C1	_2EJ_141_	ODI 0A1 141	ODI OAI	4E1 6F1 77	1_201
DEC 101 113 1	171 9711081	461 201	131 101 201	131 101	78   111   1119	1 321
			A A A .			and the same sales and the
_ASCIII			^MI_^JI_^TI			T
ASCI I I		I ÎTI	^MI_^JI_^TI CRI_LFIDC41	_^MI_^JI_ _CRI_LFI		I_^`I ISPCI

BYTE1256125712581259	12601261126212631	2641265126612671	2681269127012711
_HEX1_771_651_201_61	1_721_651_201_651	6EI 671 611 671	651 641 201 691
_DEC 119 101 _32 _97	<b></b>	11011031 9711031	10111001 3211051
_ASCIII	111_^`11		
_ALTII_SPCI	ll_ISPCll		ISPC11
_SYMIwlell_a	l_rl_ell_el	nlglalgl	eldli_

BYTE12721273127412751276127712781	27912801281128212831	2841285128612871
HEXI 6EI 201 611 201 671 721 651	- スキ丁ーてユナー <u>麻ス</u> ユーススユースス丁	761_691_6C1_201
_DEC 1101_321_971_32 103 114 1011	9711161 321 9911051	118110511081 321
_ASC11_^`1111		
ALTI ISPCI ISPCI I I	IISPCII	IISPCI
SYMI nl l al l gl rl el	_al_tll_cl_il	<u></u>

BYTE   288   289   290   29		1295129612971298	
HEXI_771_611_721_3	2C1_201_741_65	1_731_741_691_6E	1_671_201_771_681_651
_DEC11191_9711141_4	41 3211161101	1112111611021110	11031-351115110411011
ASCIII	ICPCI	ll	1 10001
SYMI WI al ri	,     t  e	s t i n	l gl l wl bl el

BYTE130413051306	TRXTTRXTTRXETR	131113121313131	4131513161317131813191
_HEX1_741_681_65	1_721_201_741_68	1_611_741_0D1_0	AL 6EL 611 741 691 6F1
_DEC111611041101	11141_3211161104	1_9711161_131_1	011101_971116110511111
_ASC111_	1	11_^M1_^;	
_ALTII	IISPCII	II_CRI_LI	
SYMI_tl_bl_e	1b	1_al_tll_	l_nl_al_tl_il_ol

BYTE132013211322	1323132413251326	1327132813291330	133113321333133413351
_HEX1_6E1_201_6F.	1_721_201_611_6E	1_791_201_6E1_61	1_741_691_6F1_6E1_201
_DEC11101_321111	11141_321_971110	11211 3211101 97	1116/105/111/110/ 32/
_ASCII_^`I	11_^`11	11_^`11	111111
_ALTIISPCI	IISPCII	IISPCII	IIISPCI
SYMI_nl_l_o	l rl l al n	l_yl_l_nl_a	ltlil ol nl l

BYTE133613371338	13391340	341134213	4313441345	134613471348	1349135013511
_HEX1_731_6F1_20	1_631_6FJ	6E1_631_	651_691_76	1 651 641 20	1_611_6E1_641
ASCI   1 1 2	1_991111	1101_9911	.0111051118	110111001 35	1_97111011001
ALTI I ISPC				I I ISPC	
SYMI sl ol	10]	nl cl	el il v	l_el_dl	l_al_nl_dl

	8581359136013611362136313641365136613671 641 691 631 611 741 651 641 201 631 611
	641 691 631 611 741 651 641 201 631 611 0011051 991 9711161101111001 321 991 971
_ASC1_^`111_^`11_	
ALTISPCI I ISPCI I I	
SYMII_SI_QII_dI_el_	Q1_11_C1_a1_t1_e1_d1   c1_a1

DECI	_6E	1_20	1_6C	1_6F		1_67	1_0D 1_13	0A	65	6E	1_64	1_75	1_72		1_2E	20
ASCI ALTI SYMI		ISPC.	l ll	l lo	l l lp	l lg_		_^J  _LF 		n	l ld	l lu	l lr	l le.		SPC
BYTE] HEX] DEC]	_20	1_57		1_20	1_61.	1389 1_72 1114	1_65	1_20.	1_6D	1_65	1_74	1_20	1_6F		1_20	1_61
ASC J ALT J SYM J	SPC	1		LSPC	1	1	L L	LSPC	L	L	<u></u>	L_^\ LSPC	Ī	ļ	I SPC	1
BYTEL	_20	1_67	1_72	1_65	1 61	1_74	20	62	61	74	1_74	1_6C	1_65	1_66	1_69	65
DECI ASCI ALTI SYMI	SPC		I	l101 L Le	l		SPC	L L			l		l	I	1105 L Li	
BYTEL HEXI DECI	_6C	1 64	1_20	6F		1 20		68	61		1_20			1_72	1430 1 2E 1 46	<u>20</u>
ASCI ALTI SYMI		Id	L_^\ LSPC_ L	l lo		L_^_ LSPC L	l lt	Lb	l		L_^\ LSPC	l Lw.	l la	l l	L L La	SPC
DECI	_20	1_57	1_65	1_20	1 68	1_61	76	65	0D 13	_0A	1_63	1_6F	1_6D	1 65	1_20	74
ASCI ALTI SYMI	SPC	IW		ISPC	lb_	l la	у.		CR	LF		l lo	l lm		ISPC	Lt
DEC1.	_6F] 111]	201	641	65	64	691	631	611	741	651	201	611	_20]	1_701	4621 6F1	_72
ASC1.		SPCI				1					^ \	1	^ 1		1	

BYTE146414651466146714681469	1470147114721473	1474147514761477147814791
	1 661 201 741 68	
_DEC111611051111111101_321111	11021 3211161104	9711161_321102110511011
_ASC111_^`1		
ALTI I ISPCI	1ISPCII	II_SPCIII
SYMI tl il ol nl l o	ol fl l tl b	l_al_tll_fl_il_el

BYTE   480   481	4821483148414	85148614871488148	39149014911492	1493149414951
HEX1 6C1 641			61_691_6E1_61	1_6C1_201_721
_DEC 108 100	441_321_9711	151 321 971 32110	************************************	11081-3211141
ASCI I I	ISPCI	ISPCI ISPCI		I ISPCI I
SYMI 11 dl		sl l al l	fl il nl a	1    r

BYTE 1496 1497 1498 1499	500150115021503150415051	506150715081509151015111
HEXI 651 731 741 69	6E1 671 0D1 0A1 701 6C1	611 631 651 201 661 6F1
DEC1101111511161105	11011031 131 10111211081	971 9911011 32110211111
_ASC1111		
ALTIII	CRI_LFII	IISPCII
SYMI el sl tl i		al cl el l fl ol

BYTE15121513	151415151	51615171518	151915201521	1522152315241	525152615271
_HEX1_721_20	1_741_681	6F1_731_65	1_201_771_68	1 6F1 201 681	651 721 651
_DEC11141_32	111611041.	11111151101	1_3211191104	11111_3211041	101111411011
_ASCII_^`	ļļļ.		ļ_^` <u></u> ļ	ļļļ.	
_ALTIISPC	ļļ_		ISPCII_	IISPCII	
_SYMIII		ol si e	TT-MT-D	1011_ <u>D</u> 1	el_rl_el

BYTE15281529 HEXI 201 67	1 <u>53015311532</u>   61  76  65	15331534153 1 201 741 6	<u>5153615371538</u> 81 651 691 72	115391540154115421543 21 201 6C1 691 761 65	_
_DECI_321103 _ASCI_^\I	9711181101	321116110	4110111051114	1 321108110511181101	Ī
ALTISPCI SYMI I g	lll_ lalvle	ISPCI I	l l l l bl el il r	ISPCI I I I I E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	Ī

BYTE154415451546154715481	54915501551155215531	554155515561557155815591
HEXI_731_201_741_681_611		741_201_6E1_611_741_691
DEC11151 32111611041 971	1161_32111611041_971	1161_3211101_97111611051
_ASC11_^\111		
ALTIISPCIII	ISPCIII	ISPCIIII
_SYMIsII_tIbIaI	<u>tl</u> ltlblal	tl_l_nl_al_tl_il

YTE! HEXI DECL ASCI ALTI	6F1	_6E]	_201	_6D1	691		68	741	5681 _0D1 _131 _^M1 _CR1	LAO	_6C1		761	_651	_2E1 _461	_201
SYMI	01	nl	1	ml	i]	gl	h_	L_t]	1	I	11	il	v1	e1	1	]
HEXI	_20	1 <u>577</u> . 1 <u>49</u> .	1578 1_74	1_20.	1_69	1_73	_20	1_61	1584 1_6C	74	6F	1_67	65	1_74	1_68	1_65
DEC J ASC J	^ `	1	1116	1_32	1105	1115	32	1_97	1108	1116	1111	1103	1101	1116	110 <u>4</u> 1	1101
ALTI				ISPC.	i		SPC	1	1 1	t				1	1	1
.57.07		L	1	L		18_		L	L	<b>-</b> -	L0.	lg	Le	lt.	1¥.	1e
HEX	1_72	1_20	1_66	1_69	1_74	1_74	1_69	1_6E	1600 1_67 1103	1_20	1_61	1_6E	1_64	1_20	1_70	1_72
ASC		1_^_	1172	1777	1770	1770	1	1	1	1_^`		1	1	1_^_	1	1
SYM		ISPC.		1i		1 t		1n		ISPC	1 a	1 n	1	ISPC	1_p	1 1
DECI ASCI ALTI	111	1112	1101	1114	1_32 1_^\ 1SPC	1116	104	1_97. 1		SPC	1119		SPC	1100		
SYMI	0	lp	<u>e</u>	lr.	l	lt]	Lb	<u>a</u>	lt]		LW_	Le	l	ld	10	1
DECT	_74	1_68	1_691	1_73	1_2E	1 201	_0D	1_0A 1_10	1632J 1_1AJ 1_26J	1A 26	4C	41	59	1_4F	1_55	1_54
ASCI ALTI		l			L	L_^T]	^M CR		SUB	SUB				l	l	l
SYMI	t	lb_	Li]	s		LJ		1			L_L	A_	<u>Y</u>	1_0	L_U	IT
						End of Par.	New	Line	2 Cont	rol-2's						
HEXI DECI ASCI	640 _20 _32	1_30	1642 1 30 1 48	1 <u>643</u> 1_30 1_48	1_0D		646 1A 26	1_1A	1648 1_1A 1_26	1A 26	L_lA	L_1A	1652 1_1A 1_26	1653 1_1A 1_26	1_1A	1_1A
ALTI	SPC	1 0	I	l0	L_CR	LEJ	SUB	ISUB	LSUB	SUB	SUB	SUB	SUB	ISUB	ISUB	ISUB
D + P.1					-	A			1					1		1

BYTE17. HEXI. DECI. ASCI. ALTIS	IAL.	531 1A1 261 21 1B1	7541 _1A1 _261 _^Z1 _SUB1	755] _1AJ _26J _2J _2J SUBJ	756] _1A] _26] _27] _28] _28]	7571 _1A1 _261 _^Z1 _SUB1	7581 _1A1 _261 _271 _281 _281	7591 _1A1 _261 _271 _281 1	7601 _1A1 _261 _^21 _SUB1	_1A1 _261 _21	7621 _1A1 _261 _^Z1 SUB1	_1AJ _26J _2J	7641 _1A1 _261 _21 _21 SUB1	_1A] _26] _^Z]	7661 _1A1 _261 _21 SUB1	7671 _1A1 _261 _^Z1 SUB1
BYTE17 HEX1 DEC11 ASC11 ALT11 SYM1	AAI_ 1701_ 1701_	69 03 3 ^C TX	1770 1_02 1_2 1_^B   STX	1771 1_03 13 1_^C	01   1   ^A	1773 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_NUL	01   1   ^A	1775 1_00 10 1_^@ 1NUL	1776 1_08 1_8 1_^H 1_BS	1777 1_42 1_66 11	1778 1_06 16 1F 1ACK	1779 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_NUL	1780 1 0A 1 10 1 10 1 LF	1781 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_NUL	1782 1_00 10 1_^@ 1NUL	17831 1_011 111 1_^A1 1SOH1
	Length e		Version #	# Layouts	Avail.	F	Reserved		Printer Code	LPP	LPI	Extra Space	CHR	Res	erved	L Border
	001 01 ^@1	851 001 01 01 01 01	786] _00] _0] _0] NUL	787 _00 _0 _0 _^e	L_00 L_0 L^@	00	01 1 1 1 ^A	1_00 10 1_^@	01 1 1 1 ^A	1793 1_00 10 10 1_0 1 NUL	794 01 1 ^A SOH	1795 1_06 16 1£ 1ACK	3C 60	1_00 1_0 1_^e	1_00 10 1_^@	17991 1_031 131 1_^C1 1ETX1
			Rese	rved			Pagi- nate	Printer Reset Flag	Reform	Res.	Forms	Next Page		Res	erved	
BYTE18 HEX1 DEC1 ASC1 ALT1E SYM1	031 31 ^C1	01] 00] 0] ^@] UL]	802 3F 63	0 0 ^@ NUL	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1805 1_00 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_NUL	L_65	I_00 I0 I_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1809 1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 NUL	FA 250 250	811   _00   _0   _^@   NUL	_5C	1813 1_2D 1_45 1	1814 1_2D 1_45 1	18151 1_2D1 1_451 11 11
	Reserve	d	Justify	Prop SPC		I	Reserved				rgin Len.	-		– Ruler	_	-
_DECI_ _ASCI_	231	2DJ	818 2D 45	819 2D 45	2D	1821 1_2B 1_43			1824 1_2D 1_45	1_2D		2D	2D	2D	1_2D	
_ALTI_ _SYMI_	#1_				L L=	lt	l l=	l	l	l l=J	L±.	LJ LJ	L	l	l	ll
4	-							— Ru	ler ——							-
BYTE18 HEXI DECI	2D1_	33J 2DJ 45J	_2DJ	_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D		_2D	_2B	_2D	1_2D	1_2D	
_ASCI_ ALTI_			LOCK CO.		No. of Contract of	ALL LAND IN									1	

BYTELL HEXL DECL ASCL ALTL SYMI	2D1	_2D1	_2D1	8511. _2D1 _451 1 1	8521 2D1 451 1	8531 _2D1 _451 1 1	854J _2DJ _45J J	_2D1 _451 1	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D1 _451 1	_ZD1	_2D1 _451 1	-ZDT	-75T	8631 _2D1 _451 1 1
	-							— Ru	ler <del></del>					-		-
BYTEL _HEXI _DECI _ASCI _ALTI _SYMI	2B 43	1_2D 1_45 1	2D1	_2D]	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D	2DJ  45  J	_2D] _45]	2D 45	L_40] L_64] L]	_2D] _45]	_2FJ	_2D	_2D	
BYTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ	_2D _45	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	2D 45	2D 45	2D 45	2B 1_43 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	2D 45 	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	L_2DI
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT SYM	_2B _43	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	_2DJ _45J	2D 45	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2 <u>D</u> 1_45 1	1_2B 1_43 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D1 1_451 11
BYTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ	2D 45	1 2D 1 45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	2D 45	2B 43	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D_ L_45_ L	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	2D 45	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2B 1_43 1	L_2D1 L_451 L1
BYTEI _HEXI _DECI _ASCI _ALTI _SYMI	_2D_ _45_	_2DJ	2D1					2D	_2BJ	2D 45	2DJ 45J			_2DJ		_2D1

DECI_	441: 2D1. 451.	24519 2D1 451		2D1_ 451_ 11_	2D1_ 451_ 	2D1 451	2D1.	95119 2D1 451	5DT-	ZDT.	25419 2D1 451	PAT-	9561. 2B1. 431.	9571: 2D1. 451.	95819 2D1 451	- 2 H 7
ALTI_ SYMI_	_=1.		 ±1_	_=1_	1_		_=1.	=1.	=1_		=1.		±1.	=1.	=1.	=]
BYTEL	_2D	1_2D		_2DJ	_2D]	_2DJ	_2B	1_2D	_2D1	_2D	1_2D	_2D	1_2D.	1_2D.	1_2D	1_21
DECI ASCI ALTI SYMI	_45	1_43 1 1						l	J		I	l	l		I	I
HEX DEC ASC	_2B _43	1_2D.	1_2DJ	1_2D	_2D_	981 2D 1_45	_2D	1_2D.	1_2DJ	1_2D	1986 1_2B 1_43	1_2D	$1_2D$	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2
ALT] SYM			l	l	l l=.	l l=.	L L=.	1 1=.	l	l= l=	1 1±.	L=	I=	1=	1	1
BYTE HEX	District Control of	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.				1997. 1_2D								make come made	andre man man mille o	
DEC ASC ALT SYM	L_45				1_43 1	1_45 1	1_45 1		1_ <b>4</b> 5 1	1_45 1		1_45 1				1_4 1 1
BYTE HEX DEC ASC	L_2D L_45	1_2D	1_10. 1_2D. 1_45.	1_2D	1_2D		1_2D	1_2D	1_2B	1_20	1_2D	1_2D	1_20	1_2D	1_22 1_2D 1_45	1_2
ALT SYM		1=	1 1=	l	L	l	I=	1	1±	l=	1	 =	1=	1=	1=	1
BYTEL HEXI DECI	_2D	1_2D	1_2BJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D	_2D	1_31 1_2D 1_45	1_2DJ	_2D		1_2D	1_2B	1_37. 1_2D. 1_45	1_2D	1_3 1_2 1_4
ASCI		1						1			1	L	1	1	1	

BYTE1. HEX1. DEC1. ASC1. ALT1. SYM1.	401 2D1 451 -1	411 2D1 451 1	_421 _2D1 _451 1 1	_431 _2D1 _451 1	441 2D1 451 1	451 451 451 1	_461 _2B1 _431 1 1	471 2D1 451 1	481 2D1 451 -1	_491 _2D1 _451 1 1	_501 _2D1 _451 1 1	_51] _2D] _45] ]	_521 _2D1 _451 1 1	_531 _2D1 _451 1 1	_541 _2D1 _451 1 1	_551 _2D1 _451 1 1
BYTEI _HEXI _DECI _ASCI _ALTI _SYMI	_2BJ	_57] _2D] _45] ]	_58 _2D _45 	591 2D1 451 - 1	_60 _2D _45	02 2 1 ^B	06 6 7	01 1 1 1 ^A	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^e	0	00		L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_711 1_001 1_01 1_02 1_02 1_02 1_01
						1st P. Top Mar.	P. Border Mar.	-				Reserved	i			-
BYTEL _HEXL _DECL _ASCL _ALTL _SYMI	100_ 10 10	LQQ_ LQ LQ	00	1001 1001 1001	00	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	L_00 L_0 L^@	L_00 L_0 L_^@	01 1 1	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_00 1_0 1_^@	1_001
	-				_	— Res	erved —					-	Avail.	-	Reserve	d —
														1		
BYTE   _HEX   _DEC   _ASC   _ALT   _SYM	08 8 ^H BS	_ <u>42</u> _66	L_06 L_6 L_^F LACK	01	_0A _10 	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_00 1_0 1_^@	I_01 I_1 I_^A	10 1_^@	1_00 1_0 1_^e	1_00 1_0 1_^e	1_00 1_0 1_^e	L_00 L_0 L_^@	1_00 1_0 1_^@	I_01 I_1 I_^A	101
_HEXJ _DECJ _ASCJ _ALTJ _SYMJ	08 8 2H BS 104 01 1	42 66 8	1 06 1 6 1 ACK 1 01 1 01	01   1   ^A   SOH   107   06   6	0A 10 2J LF	1 00 1 0 1 2 1 NUL 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0	1 00 1 0 1 0 1 NUL 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	01   1 1   1 A   SOH   1 03   03   3	1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 NUL 1 1 2 1 03 1 3	00   00   00   10   10   11   11   13   00   10   10	00	00   00   0   1 0   1 NUL   1 0   1 0   1 0   1 0   1 10   1 10	1 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 NUL 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	1 00 1 0 1 0 1 NUL 1 1 1 7 1 00 1 0 1 0	01   -1   -A   ISOH   18   41   65	1_001 1_01 1_02 1NUL1 11 1_01 1_01 1_01 1_01

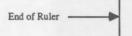
BYTE 136  _HEX _2D  _DEC _45  _ASC   _ALT   _SYM	1371138 2D1 2B 451 43 1	1_2D1_2D 1_451_45 11	1_2D1_2D	1_2D1 1_451 11_	4411451; 2D1 2D1 451 451 -1 -1. -1 -1.	2D1_2D1	148 149 -2D1 -2D -451 -45 	$1_2D1_2D1$
BYTE   152  HEX		1_2B1_2D	1_2D1_2D 1_451_45 11	1_2D1_	60 161 . 2D  2D . 45  45 . -  -  .	162 163  2D  2D  45  45  	2D1 2D 451 45	1_2D1_2D1 1_451_451 111
BYTE 11681 HEX 1 2D1 DEC 1 451 ASC 1 1 ALT 1 1 SYM1 -1	_2D1_2D	1_2D1_2D	1_2D1_2D	1_2D1_	2B1_2D1		_2D1_2D	1_2D1_401
BYTE11841 HEXI 2D1 DECI 451 ASCI 1 ALTI 1 SYM1 -1		1_2D1_2D	1_201_20	1_2D1_	2D1_2D1		2D1_2D	1_2B1_2D1
BYTE12001 HEX1 2D1 DEC1 451 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1		1_2D1_2D	1_2D1_2 <u>1</u> 1_451_45 11	1_2D1_			_2D1_2D _451_45 1	1_2D1_2D1 1_451_451 111
BYTE12161 _HEX1_2D1 _DEC1_451 _ASC11 _ALT11 _SYM11	2171218 2D1 2B 451 43 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_2D1_2D 1_451_45 11	1_2D1_2D	1_2D1_3 1_451_4 11	2D1_2D1_	2D1_2D1		1_2D1_2D1 1_451_451 111

BYTEL _HEXL _DECL _ASCL _ALTL _SYML		_2DJ	_2D1	2D I		2D1	_2B_	_2D1	_2D1	241 _2DJ _45J J	_2D1			_2DJ		
BYTEI HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI SYMI	_2B _43	1_2D 1_45 1	_2D	_2D	_2D _45	_2D_ _45_	L_2D L_45 L	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2B 1_43 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D	1_2D.	1_2D	L_2DI
BYTEJ HEXI DECI ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ	_2D _45	1_2D	1266 1 2D 1 45 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_2D	1_2B	2D 45 L	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2 <u>D</u> 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2B	L_2D1 L_451 L1
BYTE _HEX _DEC _ASC _ALT _SYM	2D 45	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	_2D	1_2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2B	1_2D. 1_45. 1	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D1
BYTEJ HEXJ DECJ ASCJ ALTJ SYMJ	_2D _45	1_2D.	1_2B	l_2D l_45 l	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	1_2 <u>D</u> 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2 <u>D</u> 1_45 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2B 1_43 1	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	1_2D1
BYTE1 _HEX1 _DEC1 _ASC1 _ALT1 _SYM1	_2DJ		_2D1		_2D1	_2D1	_2BJ	_2D1		_2DJ	_2D1	_2D1	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D1	3271 _2D1 _451 1 1

BYTE   328   329   330	133113321333	1334133513361	33713381339	13401341134213431
HEXI 2BI 2DI 2D	1_2D1_2D1_2D	1_2D1_2D1_2D1	_2D1_2B1_2D.	1_2D1_2D1_2D1_2D1
_DEC1_431_451_45	1_451_451_45	1_451_451_45	451 431 45	1_451_451_451_451
_ASC111	11	1		ļ
_ALTII	11	1		ļļ
_SYM1+11	1=1=.	1=1=1=1		1=1=1=1

BYTE134413451	34613471348	13491350135	113521353135	41355135613	57135813591
_HEX1_2D1_2D1	2D1 2D1 2E	who was dill this who was dill the who was dill t	D1 2D1 2D1 21		2D1_2B1_2D1
_DEC1_451_451	451-451-43	1-451-451-4	51_451_451_4	51_451_451_4	451_431_451
ASCI I					
_SYM1 -1 -1		11	=1_=1_=1_=:	=1=1=1	

BYTE136013611	36213631364	136513661367	136813691370	137113721373137413751
_HEXI_2DI_2DI	2D1 2D1 2D	1_2D1_2D1_2D		T-987-887-X87-X87
_DECI_451_451	451 451 45	51_451_451_45	L2X2X2X.	1 45 45 2 6 1 1
ALTI			11	STX ACK SOH
_SYM111		1=1=	1±1=1=	111



BYTE   424   425 HEX   03   00 DEC   3   0 ASC   ^C   ^Q ALT   ETX   NUL SYM	1_3F1_001_001 1_6310101 11_01_001	_001_411_001 _01_651_0 _^011_^0	00  00  FA   01 01250   ^@1 ^@1250  NUL NUL 250	1_001_5C1_ 1_01_921_ 1_^@11	37143814391 2D1_2D1_2D1 451_451_451 1
BYTE14401441 HEX1 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1_2D1_2D1_2D1	_2B1_2D1_2D.	1 2D1 2D1 2B 1 451 451 43 1 1 1	1_2D1_2D1_ 1_451_451_ 111_	
BYTE14561457 HEX1 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 -1 -	1_2D1_2D1_2D1	_2D1_2D1_2D	2D  2D  2D   45  45  45 	1 2B1 2D1 1 431 451 1 1 1	69147014711 2D1 2D1 2D1 451 451 451 -1 1 1
BYTE14721473 HEX1 2D1 2D DEC1 451 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1	2D  2D  2D    45  45  45  	2D1 2D1 2D 451 451 45	2D  2D  2D   45  45  45 	1 2D1 2D1 1 451 451 1 1 1	2D1_2D1_2D1
BYTE14881489 HEX1 2B1 2D DEC1 431 45 ASC1 1 ALT1 1 SYM1 +1 -	1490149114921 1 2D1 2D1 2D1 1 451 451 451 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_2D1_2D1_2D _451_451_45 11	1_2D1_2D1_40 1_451_451_64 111	1_2D1_2F1_ 1_451_471_ 111_	2D1_2D1_2D1
BYTE15041505  HEXI 2DI 2D  DECI 451 45  ASCI 1  ALTI 1  SYMI -1 -	1506150715081 L_2DI_2DI_2DI L_451_451_451 LII LII	509 5 0 5 1 2D  2B  2D 45  43  45 		1_2D1_2D1_	17 5 8 5 9  2D  2D  2D  45  45  45  -  -  -  -  -  -  -

HEX DEC ASC	1_2B 1_43		_2D	_2D	_2D	_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D_	1_2DJ
ALT SYM	1	ij					j  j			ij ij		i	i	i i=.	l l=	[] []
BYTE HEX DEC ASC	1_2D 1_45	_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2B	1_2D	1542 1_2D 1_45	_2D	1_2D		1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2B	1551 1_2D 1_45
ALT SYM		[] [=]	I I=.	I I=	l	l	l l=.	L	l l=	I	L	l	I	l	l	I
BYTE] HEXJ DECJ ASCJ	_2DJ	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D1	_2DJ	_2DJ	5581 _2D1 _451	_2DJ	_2BJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2D	_2D	_2D	_2DJ	_2DJ
ALT] SYMJ		i i					1		j	[] []				ii	[] []	
BYTE HEX DEC ASC ALT	2D 45	2D1 451	2B 43	2D 45	2D 45	2D 45	2D] 45]	2D 45	2D 45	_2DJ		_2D	1_2B	1_2D	_2D	_2D
_SYM]	L=.		[±]		=	L=.	l=J	=_		LJ	=_	L	L±.	l	L	
BYTE J HEX J DEC J ASC J ALT J	_2DJ	_2D1	_2DJ	2D1	_2DJ	_2D	_2B1	_2DJ	_2DJ	_2DJ	2D	2D	_2D	_2D	_2D_	2D
SYMJ		=1		=1			±1							L		
DECT DECT	_2B1						_2D1									_2D1

HEXI	2D1	_2D1	_2D1	_2D1	_2B1	6211 _2D1 _451	_2D1	_2D1	_2D1	_2DJ	_2D1	6271 2D1 451	628J _2DJ 45J	_2D1	6301 _2B1 431	631 2D
DECL	_ <del>4</del> 21	_451	_451	_451	_431	-431	_451	_451	451	451	_451	-337	1557	777	-357	_32.
ASC1 ALTI																-
SYMI		1			+1			-	-1		-1		-1	-1	+1	-
DIGI			1	4					4		4					again trace tagain
BYTE HEX			1634 1 2D	1 <u>635</u> L_2D	1_2D	1_2D	L_2D.	1_2D	1_2B	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1_2D	1646 1_2D	643
DEC	45	1 45	1 45	45	1 45	1_45	1_45	1_45	1_43	1_45	1_45	1_45	1_45	1_45	1_45	4
ASC		1						1						1		
ALT											1			1		
SYM		1_=	<u></u> =		I=	L_=.	L=.	1=	l±.	L=	1=	L=.	1=		1=	
	_2D _45	_2D _45	_2BJ	2D 45	_2DJ	2D]  _45] 	2D 45	2D 45 L		_2D	L_2D L_45 L	_2DJ	2B 43	1_2D 1_45 1		
	_2D _45	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D	2 <u>D</u> 45	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	2B 43	1_2D 1_45 1	L_2D L_45 L	L_2D L_45 L	1_2D 1_45 1	2D	1_2D 1_45 1	1_2D		_21
YTEJ	680	[681] [_2D]	1682 1_2D	683 2D	1684 1_2D	1 <u>685</u> 1_02	1 <u>686</u> 1_06	1687 1 01 1 1	1688] L_00] L_0]	1689 1_00 1_0	1690 1_00 1_0	1691 1_00	1692. 1_00. 10.	1693 1_00 10	1694 1_00 10	_0
ASCI ALTI SYMI		i	LJ	=			ACK	LSOH_	LNUL LJ	NUL	LNUL	LNUL		TNOT	LNUL	NU

BYTE | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 |

HEXI | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A| | 1A|

DEC| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26| | 26|

BYTE19041905190619071908190919101911191219131914191519161917191819191
HEXI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1AI 1A
DECI 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261
ASC1_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21_21
_ALTISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUBISUB
_SYMIIIIIII

### WordPerfect Sample File

BYTEI	01	1 2	3	4	151	6		8	9_	10	_11]	12	131	_141	151
HEXI	C31 00	) 1 2A	1F	C3	9D1	541	_68	65			_65]	74	741	791	731
DEC 11	951 (	1 42	31	195	11571	84	104	101	321	_71	101	116	1161	1211	1151
ASC 11	951 ^6	1	1 ^	195	11571				1 ^ 1					1	
ALTII	951NUI		US	195					SPC					1	1
SYMI		*				TI	h	e		GJ	e	t	tl		sl
c	Center Betw Text Marg	Center Col. 42	Start w/ Col. 31	Center Text	Bold On										
BYTEL	161_1	71_18	1_19	also come diffe sales							1_27.				
_HEX1.	621_7	51_72	1_67.	1_20	1_41	1_64	1_64	1_72	1_65	1_73.	1_73.	1_9C	1_83	L_OA_	
_DEC1	98111.	71114	1103	1_32	1_65	1100	1100	1114	1101	1115.		1156.	1131	1_10_	
_ASCI			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1156		L_^J	L_JI
_ALTI		1	1	ISPC.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1156	1131	LEJ	LLFI
SYMI	bl	ul_r	1_g	L	I_A	1_d	1d	I_r	1e	1	s	1	1		11
												Bold Off	End Ctr. Text	LF	LF
BYTE	321 3	31 34	1 35	1 36	1 37	38	1 39	1 40	1 41	1 42	43	1 44	1 45	461	471
HEXI	461 61	75	1 72	73						61		64		73	
DECI	70111	11117	1114	1115		111					1110	1100	1_32	115	
ASCI		1	1		1		1	1	1_^_			1	1 ^ 1		
ALTI	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	ISPC.	1	1		SPC		
SYMI	FI	ol_u	l r	S	L_c	0	r			a	n			sl	
	37							9.0							
BYTEL	481 4														
more than were their deller ter		$51_6E$		1_79						61				_6FJ	
	118110	11110	1_32	1121.	1101	1_97_	1114.			1_97_	1103	1111	1_32	111	
_ASCI_			1	L	1				1	L					
_ALT1_			ISPC.	L	1	l			LSPC	l		1	ISPCJ		1
_SYM1_		eln.		у	le	a_	L_r.	L_s		La_	Lg_	10		0]	u
BYTE1 HEX1 DEC11 ASC1 ALT1	721_2	21102	1_67. 1_61. 1_97.	1_68. 1_74. 1116.		1_65		1_73. 1115. I	1_20	1_74 1_62 1_98		1_76. 1_6F. 1111.	1_77 1_75 1117 1		1_791 1_681 11041
SYMI	rl	1 f	l a	t	l h	e	r	S		l b	r	0	lul	q	L_bI

_HEXI_	741_	811. 201. 321.	821 661 1021	831 6F1 1111	_84 <u>1</u> _72 <u>1</u> 114 <u>1</u>	_851 _741 1161	_86J _68J 104J	_20]	_881 _6F1 1111	_6E1	_201	741	68	691		_951 _0D1 _131
_ASCI _ALTI		PCI						SPC			SPCI				1	
SYMI	1 <sub>2</sub>	E 7.1	f	1	rl		h		1			tl	h	i	1	_CR1
BYTE	961	971	981	991	1001	1011	102	1103	11041	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	11101	1111
HEXI	631	6F1	6EI	741	691	_6EJ	_65	6E	1_741	2C	20	61	1_20		1_65]	
	9911	111	1101	116	105	1101	101	1110	1161	_44	1_32	1_97	1_32	1110.	11011	1191
_ASCI_ ALTI								1			SPC		I SPC	1		
SYMI	cl	01	nl	tl	il	nl	e	n	t			a		l n	l el	W_
BYTEI	1121	113	1114	1115	1116	1117.	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	11271
_HEXT_	201	6E		1_74	1_69		1_6E									
_DEC1_	321	110	_97.	1116	1105	1111	1110	1_44	1_32	1_99	1111	1110	1-99	1101	1105	11181
_ASCI_ _ALTIS	SPCI			l	1			1	ISPC	1	1	1	1	1	ļ	11
SYMI	SECT	n	a	l t	l i	1 0	n	1 .	IDEA.	I c	1 0	l n	1 0	1 e	i i	I_vI
BYTEII HEXI DECII	651	64J 100J	_20	69		1_20 1_32 1_^^		1_4C 1_76 1		1_62	1_65	1_72	1_74	1_79	1_95 1149 1149	1_2C1 1_441
_ALT1_ SYMI	el	d		i	l_n		1730	L	i	l_b	1e	l r	l t	1 _ v	1149	
							UL On								UL Off	
BYTE]]						1_64		1_64			1 61				1 20	
DECI	321		110						1105			1116				11161
ASCI	^\1				1_^_	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	<u></u>	1_22	
ALTIS	SPCI.				ISPC.			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ISPC.	
_SYM1_		a_	n_	Ld.	1	Ld	1e	1d	li	1c	1a	1t	1e	1d	1	1
BYTE11 _HEX1_ _DEC11 _ASC1_	6F1	ODI	74	68	1_65	20	1_70	1_72	1_6F	1_70	1_6F	1_73	1_69	1_74		6FI
_ALTI_		CRI				SPC		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SYMI											1	-	1	-		

24 195 19 24 195 19 20  63  199 11 20  41  199 11 20  42  199 11 20  43  45  199 11 20  44  45  199 11 20  45  45  199 11 20  45  45  45  45  45  45  45  45  45  45	971116 1 al-t	1_32  1_^\] 1SPC  1  1	1199 1.74 1.116 1	1200J 1200J 165J 101J 1 216J 1 65J 1 101J 1 65J 1 101J 1 65J 1 101J 1 101J	1081 	202J 202J 201 32J 32J SPCJ 218J 218J	2031 651 1011 e1	204 _71 113 q 220 _65	205 75 117	12061 12061 1 611 1 971 1 21 1 22 1 65 1101	1207 1 60 1 108 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
04 195 13 20  63  1 32  99 11 1	96 197 72 _65 14 10	1198 1 61 1 97 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1199 1.74 1.116 1	12001 1 651 1101 1 J 1 e 1 216 1 65 1101	201     64       100	202J _20J _32J _^\J SPCJ J	2031 651 1011 1 e1	204 71 113 	205 75 117 117 20 221 221	12061 1 611 1 271 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 4 1 1 222 1 651 1 101	1207 1 60 1 108 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
04 195 13 20  63  1 32  99 11 1	96 197 72 _65 14 10	1198 1 61 1 97 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1199 1.74 1.116 1	12001 1 651 1101 1 J 1 e 1 216 1 65 1101	201     64       100	202J _20J _32J _^\J SPCJ J	2031 651 1011 1 e1	204 71 113 	205 -75 117 	1 61 1 97 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1207 1 60 1108 1 1 1
201_631_7 321_9911 201_1_1 201_1_1 201_4E1_1 101_7811 21_1_1_1 21_1_1_1	721_65 141101 l _rle 121213 6F1_77 111119	1_61_ 1_97_ 11_ 1a 1a 1_20 1_20 1_32_ 1_21_ 1_SPC	1_74. 1116. 111 1t.	1 65 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12171 1 201 1 321 1 321 1 321			q 113 q 220 65 101	75 117 1221 20 132	1 61 1 97 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_60 1108 11 11 11 11
221 9911 201 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 4 5 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	14 101   _rle 12 213 6F _77 11 119 	1_97 11 1a 1a 1_20 1_20 1_32 1_^_1	1116. 	1216 1 65 1 101	1217J 11 1d1 1_20J 1_32J 1_^_1	218J -61J -97J	1011 1 1 1 2191 -721 1141	220 65 101	117 	1_97   11 13   13   13   15   11	1223 11 11
10121112 0A1 4E1 1 101 7811	121213 6F1_77 111119	1 1a 1a 120 132 1^` 1 SPC	1215 1_77 1119	1216 1 65 1101	1217J 1 20J 1 32J 1 32J 1 32J	218 _61 _97	219J	220 65 101	221 20 32	1222 1 65 1101	1223 1_61 1110
1 cl 10121112 201 4E1 101 7811 21 1	121213 6F1 77 111119 1	1214 1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC	1215 1_77 1119 1	1216 1_65 1101 1	1217J 1_20J 1_32J 1_^J	218 _61 _97	[219] [72] [114]	220 65 101	1221 1_20 1_32	1222 1_65 1101	1223 1_61 1111 1
10121112 0A1 4E1 1 101 7811 11 1 LF1 1	121213 6F1 77 111119 1	1214 1_20 1_32 1_^_ 1SPC	1215 1_77 1119 1	1216 1_65 1101 1	1217J 1_20J 1_32J 1_2^1	218 _61 _97	[219] [72] [114]	220 65 101	1221 1_20 1_32	1222 1_65 1101	1223 1_61 1111 1
0A 4E 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6F1_77 1111119 l	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1_77. 1119 1	1_65  101   	1_20] 1_32] 1_^ 1SPC]	_61 _97	_72] 114]	_65 101	1_20 1_32 1_^`	1_65J 1101J 1J	_6   111   
		ISPC	1	l	L_^\J				1_^`	11	l
	N								SPC	11	ļ
	_olw	7.1	1W.	e		2					
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26122712 671 651 03110111 1 1	641_20 001_32 1_^	1 69 1105 1	1_6E 1110 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	61   97   	_20 _32 _^. SPC	_67  103 	_72  114	1_65  101 	1_61 1_97 1	7:  111:   
42124312	441245	51246	1247	1248	1249]	250	1251	1252	1253	1254	125
691_761_ 05111811	691_60	1_20	1_77	1_61	1_72J	2C	20	74	1_65	1_73	1_7
		1	ļ	ļ	1			ļ	ļ	1	ļ
il vl	il 1			1 a	l		LSPC		l	1 5	1
444	2124312 2124312 21.761 5111811 -11 -11	2 243 244 245 2 243 244 245 2 76 69 60 5 118 105 108 1	21243124412451246 21243124412451246 21761 691 6C1 20 51118110511081 32 1 1 1 1 1 1SPC 11	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2124312441245124612471248 21761 691 6C1 201 771 61 51118110511081 3211191 97 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2	212431244124512461247124812491250 212431244124512461247124812491250 21761 691 6C1 201 771 611 721 2C 21118110511081 3211191 9711141 44 21211 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				

BYTE12721273127412751276127			85128612871
HEXI_ODI_6EI_611_741_691_6			791_201_6E1
	111101 3211111111	*****************************	211_3211101
_ASC1_^M1111	_11_^`_1		
	_1ISPC11	ISPCIII_	ISPC11
_SYMIl_nl_al_tl_il_	01_n11_01_1	rll_albl_	-ATTDT

BYTE   288   289   290	12911292129312941	2951296129712981	29913001301130213031
HEXI 611 741 69		- <del>X</del> FT- <del>R</del> XT- <del>X</del> XT- <del>X</del> FT	
DECI_9711161105	111111101 3211121	1111-351-8811111	1101-331101110211181
ASCIII	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	ISPCI I I	
SYMI al tl i		01 1 01	nl cl el il yl

BYTE 1304	13051306130	7130813	0913101	31113	1213131	31413	3151316	13171	31813191
HEXI 65	641 201 6	11_6E1_	641_201	_731_	6F1_201	_641_	651_64	1_691	631_611
_DEC1101	11001-351-8	71110111	001-351	11511.	111-321	10011	1011100	11051.	_991_971
N CC									
_ASCI	10001		10001		10001			ļļ.	
ALTI	I ISPCI		ISPCI		ISDCI			<u> </u>	

BYTE132013211322	13231324132	51326132713281	3291330133113	3321333133413351
HEX1_741_651_64	1_201_631_6	11_6E1_201_6C1	_6F1_6E1_671	ODI 651 6E1 641
_DEC[116]101]100	1-351-331-3	711101 3211081	111111011031	13 101 110 100
ASCIII	ISPCI I	I ISPCI I		CRIIII
SYMI tl el d	1_1_c1_	al_nl_l_l_l	ol nl gl	l el nl dl

BYTE133613:	3713381339	134013411	34213431344	1345134613	4713481349	135013511
_HEX1_751_3	721_651_2E	1_201_201	_571_651_20.	1_611_721_	651_201_6D	1_651_741
_DECI11711	1411011 46	1_321_321	8711011 32	1_97111411	011_321109	110111161
_ASCII_		1-7,1-7,1		111_		11
_ALTII_		ISPCISPCI	IISPC	11_1	ISPC1	11
SYMI_ul	rl_el	111	Wl_el_	l_al_rl	el l m	l_el_tl

BYTE13521353135413551; HEX1_201_6F1_6E1_201	356 <u> 357 358 359 360</u> 61  20  67  72  65		36613671
DECI_32 111 110  32  ASCI ^\        ^\	971_32 103 114 101	1-9711161-321-981-9711161116	11611161
ALTISPCI I ISPCI	ISPCI I I al al al al al al al al al al al al al	1	

YTEL	3681	369	370	371	1372	13731	374	375	3761	377	378	379	1380.	1381	13821	303
HEXI	6CI	65	66	69	65	6C1	64	20]	6F	_66	_20	74	68	1_61	1_141	_40.
DECL	1081	101	102	105	1101	11081	100	_32	111]	102	_32	116	1104	1_97.	11161	_32
ASCI				L	L			1_2_1						ļ		CDC.
ALTI.			L	L	1			SPC			SPC			1		SPC.
SYMI	11	e.	Lf.	li.	1e.	11	Ld]		0]	f		Lt.	Lb.	1a	11	
BYTE	384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399
HEXI				1_2E		1_20	$1_{57}$	1_65	1_20.	1_68	1_61	1_16	1-65	TOD	7-63	1-01
DEC		1_97	1114	1_46	1_32	1_32	1_87	1101	1_32	1104	1_27	1118	1101			
ASCI			1	1	1-7,	1	1	1	1		ļ	ļ	ļ	I_^M		دا
		1	1		<b>ISPC</b>	ISPC.	1		ISPC.		ļ	1		1_CB	1 C	1 0
ALT												37				1 (
ALTI SYMI	W.	Î_a	lr	1	1	1	1W	<u>1_е</u> .	1	1_h	<u> </u>	lv	15	1	1	43
SYMI BYTEI HEXI	400 6D	1401	1402	1403	1 6F	1 20	1406 1 64	1407. 1_65	1408 1_64	1409	1410 1_63	1411 1_61	1412 1_74	1413	1414	1415
SYMI BYTEI BEXI	400 6D	1401	1402	1403	1 6F	1_20. 1_32. 1_^_	1406 1_64 1100	1407. 1_65	1408 1_64	1409	1410 1_63	1411 1_61	1412 1_74	1413	1414 1_20 1_32 1	1415 1_61 1_97
SYMI BYTEI HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI	400 6D 109	1401 1_65 1101 1	1402 1_20 1_32 1_21	1403 1_74 1116 1	1_6E 1111 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1406 1_64 1100 1	1407. 1_65. 1101. 1	1408 1_64 1100	1409 1 69 1105 1	1410 1_63 1_99 1	1411 1_61 1_97 1	1412 1_74 1116 1	1413 1 65 1101	1414 1_20 1_32 1	1415 1_6] 1_97
SYMI BYTEI HEXI DECI ASCI	400 6D 109	1401 1_65 1101 1	1402 1_20 1_32 1_21	1403 1_74 1116	1_6F 1111 1	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC	1406 1_64 1100	1407. 1_65. 1101. 1	1408 1_64 1100	1409 1 69 1105 1	1410 1_63 1_99 1	1411 1_61 1_97 1	1412 1_74 1116 1	1413	1414 1_20 1_32 1	141!
SYMI HEXI DECI ASCI ALTI	400 6D 109 	1401 1_65 1101 1 1 1e	1402 1_20 1_32 1_2 1SPC 1	1403 1_74 1116 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_6F 1111 1 10	1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1406 1_64 1100 1 1 1d	1407. 1_65. 1101. 1 1e.	1408 1_64 1100 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1409 1 69 1105 1 1 1 1	1410 1_63 1_99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1411 1_61 1_97 1 1a	1412 1_74 1116 1 1 1 1 1 1 1_	31413 1 65 1101 1 1 21 21	1414 1_20 1_32 1_^` 1SPC 1	1415 1_61 1_97 1 1

BYTE   432   433	142414251	1261127	14381439	14401441	1442144	LIVVVIC	A5144614471
Effective state state state with state state state state state at	TネラネTネラう기	350135T	T 7 7 7 7 7 4 4 7	TESTABLE	T336T32	3733373	33733673377
_HEX1_201_66	1_691_651	_6C1_64	1_2C1_201	611_73	1_201_6	11_201_	661_691_6E1
DECI 321102	1105   101	1081100	1 441 32	97/115	1 321 9	71 3211	02110511101
ASCI ^`I	11		11_^`.		1		
ALTISPCI			LISPC		ISPCI_	_ISPCI	
SYM1 1 f	l_il_eJ	_11_d	11	al_s	11_	all_	fl_il_pl

BYTE14481449145014511452145314541455145614571458145914601461146	214631
	31_651
DECI_97 108 _32 114 101 115 116 105 110 103 _13 112 108 _97 _9	911011
ASC1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1
ALTII_ISPCIII_I   I   CRI   I	1 1
SYMI al ll I rl el sl tl il nl gl l pl ll al	cl_el

BYTE146414651466 HEX1_201_661_6F	TTATTTAXXTTAXXTGTA	4711472147314741475	4761477147814791 681 6F1 201 681
_DEC1_3211021111	11141 3211161104		10411111 3211041
ALTISPCI	I ISPCI I	I I ISPCI	I ISPCI I
_SYM11_fl_o		l_ol_sl_el_l_w	b  01 1 b1

BYTE   480   481	1482148314841485	1486148714881489149	0149114921493149414951
HEX1 651 72	1 651 201 671 61	1 761 651 201 741 6	81_651_691_721_201_6C1
DECI1011114	11011 3211031 97	111811011 321116110	41101110511141 3211081
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APPENDIX C

## FilePrint Utility Source Code

This program will print out the contents of a PC-DOS text file in the same format that this Reference Guide uses here. It is written in Turbo Pascal.

FilePrint asks for a file name, reads it, and prints the file. As written, it does no checking or error trapping. FilePrint is also limited in the size of the file it can print for two reasons: the byte numbers are integers, and there is about a 1:30 expansion ratio between the size of the file as it appears on disk, and the number of bytes FilePrint causes it to take up in memory. A 5000-byte file on disk can expand to over 150,000 characters in memory.

```
Program FilePrint (Input, Output);
{FilePrint Copyright 1985, 1986, 1987 by Jeff Walden.
                                                                           }
{All Rights Reserved, including those
{ of international copyright.
Const
  Maxarraysize = 47;
  NumberRecsPerLine = 15; {48 bytes displayed per screen}
  CtrlCodes =
                            33;
  EOM
Type
               = Boolean;
  Flag
  Character = String[1];
  CellString = String[3];
  RowName = String[4];
PathName = String[64];
  BigString = String[64];
              = ^DiskContents;
  BytePTR
  DiskContents = Record
                      ByteNum : Integer;
                      Value : Byte;
Prior : BytePTR;
Next : BytePTR;
                      Next
                    End;
  DisplayRec
                 = Record
                      ByteNum : Integer;
                      Value
                                        : Byte;
                      TwoValHexChar : CellString;
DecimalVal : Integer;
                      ASCII_Contents : CellString;
                      ALT_Display : CellString;
Symbol : CellString;
                    End;
  CTRLMnemonics = Record
                        Index : Integer;
                        Code : CellString;
                     End;
  Var {Global Variables}
     Display_Val_Array : Array [0..MaxArraySize] of DisplayRec;
     Control_Codes : Array [0..CtrlCodes] of CTRLMnemonics;
ActiveFile : PathName;
DiskFile : File of Byte;
Filehead : BytePTR;
     Filehead
Filetail
                       : BytePTR;
: BytePTR;
: BytePTR;
: ^Integer;
: Integer;
     Filepointer
     Newbyte
     Heaptop
                                                                    (continued)
```

```
Procedure Read_Disk(Currentfile : Pathname);
  Var
                  : Integer;
    i, j, n
                  : Integer;
    X
                  : Byte; to the second to the second second
    C
  Begin
    Mark (Heaptop);
    Filehead := NIL;
    i := 0;
    Assign (DiskFile, CurrentFile);
    Reset(DiskFile);
While NOT EOF(DiskFile) Do

Begin
Gotoxy(1,1);
Seek(DiskFile, i);
Read(DiskFile, C);
New(Newbyte);
Newbyte^.Bytenum := i;
Newbyte^.Value := C;
If Filehead = NIL Then

Begin
    Reset(DiskFile);
              gin
Filehead := Newbyte;
Filehead^.Prior := NIL;
            Begin
            End
         Else
           Begin
              Filetail^.Next := Newbyte;
Newbyte^.Prior := Filetail;
         Filetail := Newbyte;
Filetail^.Next := Nil;
i := i + 1:
                   {While NOT EOF}
    Close(DiskFile);
Write('File now closed - printing will begin.');
    Filepointer := Filehead;
  End; {Read_Disk}
Procedure Load_File;
  Begin
    Release (Heaptop);
    Write('Enter Filename: ');
    Read (Activefile);
    Read_Disk(Activefile);
  End;
Procedure INIT;
  Var
    i : Integer;
  Begin
    ClrScr;
    Mark (Heaptop);
    For i := 0 to 32 Do
```

```
Begin
                 With Control_Codes[i] Do
                          Index := i;
                     End; {With Control_Codes[i] Do}
                                {For i := 0 to 32 Do}
         Control Codes[33].Index := 127;
        Control_Codes[0].Code := 'NUL';
        Control_Codes[1].Code := 'SOH';
        Control_Codes[2].Code := 'STX';
Control_Codes[3].Code := 'ETX';
Control_Codes[4].Code := 'EOT';
Control_Codes[5].Code := 'ENQ';
Control_Codes[6].Code := 'ACK';
Control_Codes[7].Code := 'BEL';
Control_Codes[8].Code := 'BS';
        Control_Codes[7].Code := 'BEL';
Control_Codes[8].Code := 'BS';
Control_Codes[9].Code := 'HT';
Control_Codes[10].Code := 'LF';
Control_Codes[11].Code := 'VT';
Control_Codes[12].Code := 'FF';
Control_Codes[13].Code := 'CR';
Control_Codes[14].Code := 'SO';
Control_Codes[15].Code := 'SI';
Control_Codes[16].Code := 'DLE';
Control_Codes[17].Code := 'DLE';
       Control_Codes[16].Code := 'DLE';
Control_Codes[17].Code := 'DC1';
Control_Codes[18].Code := 'DC2';
Control_Codes[19].Code := 'DC3';
Control_Codes[20].Code := 'DC4';
Control_Codes[21].Code := 'NAK';
Control_Codes[22].Code := 'SYN';
Control_Codes[23].Code := 'ETB';
Control_Codes[24].Code := 'ETB';
Control_Codes[25].Code := 'EM';
Control_Codes[26].Code := 'SUB';
Control_Codes[27].Code := 'ESC';
Control_Codes[28].Code := 'FS';
Control_Codes[29].Code := 'GS';
        Control_Codes[27].Code := 'ESC';
Control_Codes[28].Code := 'FS';
Control_Codes[29].Code := 'GS';
Control_Codes[30].Code := 'RS';
Control_Codes[31].Code
        Control_Codes[31].Code := 'US';
         Control_Codes[32].Code := 'SPC';
        Control_Codes[33].Code := 'DEL';
                                {Procedure INIT}
    End;
Procedure Produce_Display_Val_Array;
    Var
        Lclpointer : BytePTR;
        i : Integer;
        ASCII_Contents : CellString;
        ALT_Display : CellString;
                                                                                                                             (continued)
```

```
Procedure HexIn CharOut (HexIn : Byte;
                     Var Charout : CellString);
 Begin {HexIn CharOut}
   Case Hexin of
     0..9: Str(HexIn:1,CharOut);
       10 : CharOut := 'A';
       11 : CharOut := 'B';
       12 : CharOut := 'C';
     12 : Charout := 'C';

13 : Charout := 'D';

14 : Charout := 'E';

15 : Charout := 'F';

Else Charout := 'X';
   End; {Case HexIn of}
 End: {HexIn CharOut}
Procedure Two Char Hex Convert (Hex Contents : Byte;
       Var Hex_As_String : CellString):
   i, j : Byte;
 i, j : Byte;
TempStr : CellString;
Begin {Two_Char_Hex_Convert}
   Hex_As_String := '';
   i := Hex_Contents;
  j := Hex_Contents;
   i := i DIV 16;
   j := j MOD 16;
   HexIn CharOut (i, Hex_As_String);
   HexIn_CharOut (j, TempStr);
   Hex_As_String := (Hex_As_String + TempStr);
  End: {Two Char Hex Convert}
Procedure Handle_Control_Codes (Hex_Contents : Byte;
                  Var ASCII Contents : CellString:
                       Var ALT_Display : CellString);
  Const
   Offset = 64:
 Begin {Handle_Control_Codes}
   ASCII_Contents := ('^' + (Chr(Hex_Contents + Offset)));
   Case Hex Contents of
     0..32 : ALT_Display :=
                    Control_Codes[Hex_Contents].code;
       127 : ALT_Display := Control_Codes[33].code;
      Else ALT Display := '!!!!';
   End; {Case Hex Contents of}
  End; {Handle Control Codes}
Procedure Handle_Printing_Chars (Hex_Contents : Byte;
                       Var ASCII_Contents : CellString;
                       Var ALT_Display : CellString);
  Begin {Handle_Printing_Chars}
   ASCII Contents := (' ' + (Chr(Hex Contents)));
   ALT_Display := ASCII_Contents;
  End; {Handle_Printing_Chars}
```

(continued)

```
Procedure Handle_HiBit_Chars (Hex_Contents : Byte;
                       Var ASCII_Contents : CellString;
                       Var ALT_Display : CellString);
  Begin {Handle_HiBit_Chars}
    Str(Hex_Contents:3,ASCII_Contents);
    ALT_Display := ASCII_Contents;
         {Handle_HiBit_Chars}
  Begin {Produce_Display_Val_Array}
LclPointer := Filepointer;
ASCII Contents := !!.
    ASCII_Contents := '';
    ALT_Display := '';
      For i := 0 to MaxArraySize Do
          With Display_Val_Array[i] Do
            If Lclpointer <> NIL Then
              Begin
                ByteNum := Lclpointer^.ByteNum MOD 1000;
Value := Lclpointer^.Value;
DecimalVal := Value;
                Two_Char_Hex_Convert (Value, TwoValHexChar);
                Case Value of
                  0..32,127 : Begin
                                Handle_Control_Codes (Value,
                                  ASCII_Contents, ALT_Display);
                                Symbol := ''; {ALT_Display;}
                              End;
                    33..126 : Begin
                                Handle_Printing_Chars (Value,
                                ASCII_Contents, ALT_Display);
                                Symbol := Chr(Value);
                              End;
                   128..255 : Begin
                                Handle_HiBit_Chars (Value,
                                 ASCII_Contents, ALT_Display);
                                Symbol := Chr(Value);
                              End;
                       Else
                              Begin
                                ASCII_Contents := '!!!!';
                                ALT_Display := '!!!!';
Symbol := '!';
                              End; {Else}
             End; {Case}
               Lclpointer := Lclpointer . Next;
              End
            Else
              Begin
                Bytenum := 0;
           Value := 0;
         TwoValhexChar :='XX';
               DecimalVal := 0;
             ASCII_Contents := 'XXX';
                ALT_Display := 'XXX';
                Symbol := '';
              End:
End:
               {Produce_Display_Val_Array}
                                                          (continued)
```

```
Procedure Printer_Dump;
    Const
      Pagewidth = 80;
Printlen = 55;
      VTABlen = 3;
      FF = #12;
CR = #13;
LF = #10;
    Var
      PCount, i : Integer;
      CurrPTR : BytePTR;
      Rowcount: Integer;
     Procedure VerticalTab;
       i : Integer;
      Begin
        For i := 1 to VTABlen Do
        Writeln(LST);
d;
      End;
     Procedure Underline;
      Const
       LLen = 70;
      Var
        i : Integer;
      Begin
        Write(LST, CR);
        For i := 0 to LLen Do
         Write(LST, '_');
      End;
     Procedure Dump_Array;
      Var
        i, k, j : Integer;
      Begin
        k := NumberRecsPerLine+1;
        For i := 0 to 2 Do
         Begin
           Write(LST, 'BYTE|');
           For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
            Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].ByteNum:3,'|');
           Underline;
           Writeln(LST);
           Write(LST, 'HEX|');
           For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
   Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].TwoValHexChar:3,'|');
           Underline;
           Writeln(LST);
                                      (continued)
```

```
Write(LST, 'DEC|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         Write(LST,Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].DecimalVal:3,'|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Write(LST, 'ASC|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].ASCII_Contents: 3, '|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Write(LST, 'ALT|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         Write(LST,Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].ALT_Display:3,'|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Write(LST, 'SYM|');
        For j := 0 to NumberRecsPerLine Do
         If (Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].DecimalVal > 127) Then
           Write(LST, ' |')
         Else
           Write(LST, Display_Val_Array[(i*k)+j].Symbol:3,'|');
        Underline;
       Writeln(LST);
       Vertical Tab:
      End;
  End;
Begin {Printer_Dump}
 CurrPTR := Filepointer;
 Filepointer := Filehead;
 Rowcount := 0;
 PCount := 1;
 While (Filepointer . Next <> NIL) Do
     Produce_Display_Val_Array;
      Vertical Tab;
     Write(LST, Activefile, ' Page#', PCount);
     VerticalTab;
      Dump_Array;
      PCount := PCount + 1;
      For i := 0 to MaxArraySize Do
        If (Filepointer . Next <> NIL) Then
         Filepointer := Filepointer . Next
      Else
          Filepointer := Filetail;
      Produce_Display_Val_Array;
     Dump_Array;
                                                        (continued)
```

```
For i := 0 to MaxarraySize Do
    If (Filepointer^.Next <> NIL) Then
        Filepointer := Filepointer^.Next
    Else
        Filepointer := Filetail;
    Write(LST,FF);
    End;
    Filepointer := CurrPTR;
End; {Printer_Dump}
```

Begin
 INIT;
 Load\_File;
 Produce\_Display\_VAl\_Array;
 Printer\_Dump;
 Release(heaptop);
 Writeln('Thank you for using FilePrint(tm).');
End.

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